Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV...NO. 13,506. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1894. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE "L" EVADES TAXES

By Justice Beach's Decision It Need Not Pay $300,000 Levied.

PERSONAL PROPERTY HELD EXEMPT

The Road Last Year Paid Taxes on $13,000,000—Now, the Road Says, Its Debts Wipe Out This Sum.

Under a decision handed down yesterday by Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, the Manhattan Elevated Railway will get out of paying $300,000 in taxes for the year 1894.

This large sum of money represents the levy made on the company's personal property by the Commissioners of Taxes.

The company last year acknowledged its liability for taxation on $13,000,000 of personal property, and paid taxes under this assessment amounting to $235,000 in round numbers.

When the tax lists were made out for 1894, the Commissioners, relying on last year's figures, acknowledged by the company, and feeling assured that the Goulds and the other owners of the elevated would never have paid a cent of taxes that they could possibly have evaded, placed the net assessment on personality, embracing rolling stock, &c., at $17,860,712. This sum was arrived at after deducting about $12,000,000 for real estate, non-taxable property, &c.

To the amazement of the Commissioners, the company placidly announced that it did not intend to pay a cent on the personalty, which, under the tax rate fixed this year—$1.79 on the $100—would amount to about $300,000 in taxes.

When asked for an explanation, the attorneys for the elevated replied that the company's debts exceeded the value of its personal property, and that the assessment was illegal.

The company was asked to explain how it could possibly have wiped out of existence the $13,000,000 on which it had paid taxes last year, and the possession of which it had acknowledged.

No satisfactory answer could be given to this question, and the Commissioners refused to alter the assessment. The company's representatives were told they must pay the $300,000 levied on them.

As they still contended that the assessment was illegal and that their debts abolished it, a regular hearing to receive testimony was had. The hearing lasted some time, and the whole question, with a full stenographer's report of the testimony, was submitted to Corporation Counsel Clark.

Mr. Clark, after going carefully over the evidence, advised the Commissioners to hold the company to the assessment. He had found nothing to warrant the belief that the levy had been improperly made, and, like the Tax Commissioners, he was utterly unable to see how the company could acknowledge one year that it had $13,000,000 in assessable personal property, and within twelve months make this $12,000,000 disappear entirely.

The Commissioners thereupon advised the company that if it wanted to escape paying the $300,000 it would have to go to the courts. The Tax Department could find nothing to justify the abolishment of the assessment.

The company went before Justice Beach and obtained a writ of certiorari to review the action of the Tax Commissioners. The company insisted that its gross assets were only $18,146,575, and that its indebtedness largely exceeded this sum, amounting to $21,163,035. Its assets, it was alleged, consisted of $7,522,200 of real estate; personal property subject to taxation, $3,748,115, and capital stock in other corporations aggregating $7,075,200, making a total of $18,146,515.

The company declared that the amount invested in the stock of other corporations was exempt from taxation, that the Commissioners erroneously attempted to assess the franchises and made no deduction for the indebtedness of the company amount the indebtedness of the company, amount- alleged that there are judgments against it unsatisfied to the amount of $744,555.35, and against the Metropolitan company aggregating $220,025.35. There are also over 3,300 suits against both companies, the claims for which aggregate many million dollars, the company asserted.

Apparently no effort was made to explain away the personal taxes which had been paid the year before without protest on $13,000,000 of personalty.

But, notwithstanding this fact, the company evidently succeeded in making clear to Justice Beach what it had been unable to make clear to the Tax Commissioners and to the Corporation Counsel, for yesterday the Justice handed down a decision granting the prayer of the Elevated company and vacating the entire personal assessment.

In his decision Justice Beach assigns no reason for exempting the company from paying the vast sum demanded by the city authorities as their due. He simply enters an order setting the assessment aside.

The only thing on which the company will now have to pay taxes to the city, under this decision, is its real estate, which, according to its own figures, amounts to less than $8,000,000. The levy on this would be about $140,000, this ridiculously small sum representing the entire tax, which, if Justice Beach's decision is sustained, the company will have to pay to the city as taxation on its tremendous property.

Poor's Manual gives the total assets of the company for 1893 at $57,597,483.

President Barker of the Board of Taxes and Assessment was asked last evening by a reporter for The New-York Times if he could explain how it was that Justice Beach had vacated the assessment.

"I cannot," said Mr. Barker. "The company tried to convince us that the assessment should be wiped out, but they could show no facts that warranted compliance with their demands.

"They juggled with figures in the most beautiful manner, but, after everything was said and done, they had still been unable to show us how on earth an acknowledged valuation of $13,000,000, on which taxes were paid last year, could have so suddenly disappeared.

"We had a long investigation, and at the end we were more than ever convinced that the assessment was a just one.

"The Corporation Counsel, after reviewing the facts, asked us to hold the company to the assessment and to let the courts decide the issue."

"Will an appeal be taken from Justice Beach's ruling?" Mr. Barker was asked.

"I don't know," he replied. "That rests entirely with the Corporation Counsel. In view of all the circumstances, I should think that the case would be appealed. You see, $300,000 is a pretty big sum of money, and these corporations have a most peculiar way of figuring."

The Gould heirs are at present fighting in the courts against a tax of $180,000 levied on the personal estate left by their father. If they should succeed in defeating this levy, and the levy on the elevated road as well, they would escape the payment of nearly $500,000 to the city.

REDUCED FOREIGN POSTAGE

By a Ruling of the Postmaster General Five Cents Will Carry a Letter Almost All Over the World.

Postmaster Dayton recently brought to the attention of the Post Office Department the fact that much inconvenience and complaint resulted from the detention and return to senders (or to the Dead Letter Office) of letters addressed to countries not belonging to the Universal Postal Union, especially to Cape Colony, South Africa, the postage on which had been prepaid at Postal Union rates, only 5 cents per half ounce, whereas the present postal regulations fix the rate to non-union countries at 10 cents per ounce, with compulsory prepayment. He has received, in reply, a letter from the Superintendent of Foreign Mails, inclosing an order signed by Postmaster General Bissell to the effect that "on and after the 1st of January, 1895, the postage rates and conditions applicable to articles of correspondence mailed in the United States, addressed for delivery within the Universal Postal Union, shall be applicable also to similar articles addressed for delivery at places not embraced in the Universal Postal Union, except as to articles destined for Canada, Mexico, or the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, China, to which more liberal postage rates and conditions now apply."

The countries to which this concession will apply are Cape Colony, the Orange Free State, and certain islands in the Pacific. Mr. Bissell's liberal action will practically secure the dispatch of a letter to any place on the earth where there is a Post Office, if prepaid by a five-cent stamp. The letter rate to Canada and Mexico remains at 2 cents, as fixed by special conventions with those countries.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Postmaster General Bissell has for some time past had under consideration a plan for the expedition of foreign mails. It is not proposed to have any new arrangements made with the steamship companies, but it is believed that the dispatch of mails that are now sent through the New-York Post Office can be facilitated to a great degree and consequently result in the saving of considerable time in their transit.

With this end in view, the Postmaster General has designated Capt. N. M. Brooks, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, to go to New-York and confer with Postmaster Dayton. It is expected that it will take these gentlemen a week to arrange the details and report to the Postmaster General.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL

Its Friends Have Great Hopes of Its Passage This Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The friends of the Nicaragua Canal bill are making an effort to get it before the House. Mr. Mallory of Florida, who was the Chairman of the special committee which framed the bill now on the calendar, had a conference this morning with Speaker Crisp regarding the measure. The Speaker has been regarded in the past as being hostile to the proposition, but the impression is based upon his objection to giving it consideration at the last session. In his talk with Mr. Mallory, Speaker Crisp manifested no opposition to the measure, but on the contrary, promised to bring it to the attention of the Committee on Rules at its next meeting, which may be held to-morrow or Thursday.

The bill, under any circumstances, will meet with fierce antagonism from certain Democrats. These gentlemen have already signified their purpose of filibustering against it, unless prevented by the mandatory character of the order from the Rules Committee.

Mr. Mallory says, if the measure can be brought to a vote, it will pass, inasmuch as it will have the unanimous support of the seventeen Democratic and Republican members of the committee, the practically unanimous support of the Republican minority in the House, and a very considerable strength on the Democratic side of the chamber.

GOLD WITHDRAWALS SMALL THESE DAYS

Only a Little More Than Two Millions Taken Since the Bond Sale.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Since the award to the Stewart syndicate of the bond issue of $50,000,000, only $2,100,000 in gold has been withdrawn from the Treasury by exchange for legal-tender notes. In the ten days preceding the acceptance of that bid, and when it was under consideration, the withdrawal of gold in exchange for Treasury notes amounted to only $5,000,000.

The aggregate of gold withdrawals from the Treasury in connection with the previous bond issue was in the neighborhood of $20,000,000.

It is not the present intention of the Treasury Department to issue gold certificates against the gold in the Treasury in excess of the reserve of $100,000,000. Should new gold be deposited and gold certificates be demanded for it the law, it is said, would make it mandatory on the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the certificates.

Old Collegians at Dinner.

The tenth annual dinner of the Alumni of the old Washington College, which was well known in New-York ten or fifteen years ago and from which William Walter Phelps, Roscoe Conkling, and many other prominent men were graduated, was held last evening. About fifty members and guests were present. The address was delivered by the President, Capt. Daniel Nesbitt. He was followed by Samuel Williams, the Rev. Joslyn Johnson, Prof. Alexis A. Julian, Thomas Clark, and Cephas Brainard, Jr.

After the dinner an election of officers was held, at which the following were chosen: Cephas Brainard, Jr., President; Orrin E. Wilson, John P. Schenck, Charles Tryer, Edwin A. Currier, A. M. Pentz, and L. Dunwoody Smith, Vice Presidents; Julian N. Henriques, Secretary-Treasurer.

Suffocated by Gas.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—William H. Morrow, who represented here the Mercantile Benefit Association of New-York and other insurance companies, was found dead in his office on the second floor of the building 45 Kilby Street, this morning, with the room full of gas, which was escaping from a drop light on his desk.

Mr. Morrow was working in his office at 7:30 o'clock last night. There is no reason to suspect suicide, and it is not known how the accident was caused.

Coal Spilled and a Brakeman Killed.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Dec. 4.—One coal train ran into the rear of another at Neshanic, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, this morning, killing Francis W. Steckel, a brakeman, and delaying travel five hours. Neglect in not sending back a flagman when the front train stopped was the cause.

LOUISIANA IS IN REVOLT

Sugar Interests Now Anxious to Fight the Trust.

READY TO AID THE PRESIDENT

Discovery that the Trust Seeks to Keep Louisiana Sugar Out of the Market Causes the Change.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—It is not at all without the range of probabilities that the sugar interests of Louisiana may soon be found among the foremost antagonists of the Sugar Trust and among the stanchest supporters of President Cleveland's recommendation that the differential duties on sugar be abolished.

The last few days have witnessed a decided change of sentiment in regard to sugar legislation on the part of the Louisiana sugar interests, and much excitement has been manifested on the Sugar Exchange in connection therewith.

This change of sentiment has been brought about by the discovery that the Sugar Trust has begun a crusade against Louisiana sugar.

For several years Louisiana refiners have been manufacturing a granulated sugar which they have placed on the market in competition with the standard granulated sugar of the trust. Until recently the Louisiana planters have been unable to compete with the standard grades, owing to the limited manufacture of the Louisiana granulated sugars, and the consequent ignorance of the greater part of the trade of the quality of their product. The increasing quantity of the Louisiana product and its increasing excellence have given it a hold on the market, and it has steadily grown in favor, until it is thought probable that with the added facilities of the Louisiana refineries in a few more years a very large proportion of the crop of this State will be made into granulated stock.

Information has come to the Sugar Exchange that quite recently the wholesale grocers of Omaha have been approached by the agents of the trust with overtures that the grocers contract to list the Louisiana granulated sugars at the same figures asked for the standard. This, according to the statement of the sugar people of this city, virtually means shutting the Louisiana product out of the market.

The trust, in making the proposition above, requires of the wholesale dealers that they shall sell the standard granulated at a certain figure. When the purchased stock is exhausted, sold at the figures named by the trust, the trust allows the dealer a rebate on the product sold and insures him a fair profit on his deal.

The proposition is favorably considered by the dealers, for it gives them a profit on the transaction, no matter at what figures the sugar is sold. In addition to this, the trust further requires that the dealers refuse to list Louisiana yellow clarified sugars. The assent to this on the part of the dealers excludes this grade of sugar from the markets of the country.

The Picayune says editorially in reference to this matter:

The Sugar Trust has antagonized the masses of the people by its many acts of despotism. It has enhanced the cost of sugar to the consumers, has destroyed the business of legitimate dealers, and has crushed out, ruthlessly, all semblance of independent action in the sugar trade. Last, but not least, it has declared a relentless war against the sugar industry of Louisiana, the only remaining obstacle to its complete supremacy in the sugar business of the United States.

While foreign raw sugars are quoted at 3½ cents for 96° test centrifugals in New-York, the Sugar Trust is paying only 3⅞ cents for sugar of equal test in New-Orleans. In order to be able to do this it has sought to crush out the competition of Louisiana sugar in the grocery trade, so as to force the sale of the entire sugar crop to the trust at its own price.

Unless Louisiana sugar interests make up their minds at once to fight they will be promptly destroyed. The best and surest way to escape destruction is to aid in destroying the trust.

President Cleveland has pointed out the way, namely, the removal of all differential duties on refined sugar. Let the Louisiana sugar interests make it known to Congress that it would give them pleasure to see the duty on refined sugar removed, and to contribute in any manner to the destruction of the great sugar monopoly.

The trust has always been the enemy of the Louisiana sugar industry, and is now seeking to destroy it. Therefore it should receive no mercy at the hands of the sugar planters and merchants. The surest way to persuade Congress to pay the bounty on the present crop would be to convince that body that Louisiana would be glad to see the Sugar Trust destroyed."

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS STOLEN BODILY

Russian Farmers Carry Off the Custer House at Fort Lincoln.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Dec. 4.—Russian farmers from Emmons County have been indicted for stealing Government buildings at Fort Lincoln, near Mandam.

One hundred Russians appeared at the fort last Sunday with forty-five teams, and, driving away Major Gooding, who was in charge of the place, demolished the fort and the old Custer House, which the residents have tried to preserve. United States Deputy Marshals made a raid on the thieves, but pickets warned them, and only eight of the offenders were captured. The names of forty others were obtained.

Held by the Cherokees for Treason.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 4.—An urgent plea for help was received here to-day from A. J. Blackwell, the "squaw man," who was lately arrested in the Cherokee Nation for high treason. It appears that Blackwell laid out a town named Davis, in the Nation, and sold part of it, and this is counted treason under the laws of the Cherokees, and is punishable by death. Blackwell is now in the jail at Claremore, Cherokee Nation, and he writes that he is chained in his cell, is treated as a dangerous fellow, and will undoubtedly be shot unless some powerful influence is brought to bear on his captors.

Seely's Case Not Taken Up.

None of the witnesses in the Seely case appeared in the ante-room of the United States Grand Jury room yesterday. It is understood that the papers in the case will be laid before the Grand Jury either to-day or to-morrow.

Much of the time of the Grand Jury was taken up with the case of John R. Tait, the cashier of the Chemical Bank, who stole $15,500. It was understood, after the theft was discovered, that the Chemical Bank officials would not prosecute, as Tait's friends had repaid a part of the money to the bank.

President G. G. Williams of the bank said yesterday that the whole matter had been turned over to the Federal officials.

Fatally Burned in Her Home.

Emma McGowan, forty-one years old, of 263 West Nineteenth Street, was fatally burned in her home yesterday afternoon, and Louis Steigerwald, a butcher, had both his hands severely burned while trying to save her. Her clothing took fire from a candle.

SENATOR BUTLER'S INJUNCTION

He Has Been Three Times Elected to the Senate Under the Law He Now Calls Unconstitutional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The effort of Senator Butler to make permanent his injunction restraining the State Treasurer of South Carolina from paying Election Commissioners and managers at the recent election on the ground that the election law is unconstitutional is regarded by several members of the Congressional delegation from South Carolina as a futile attempt to retain his seat in the Senate. One of these men, who is a follower of Tillman, said today that there was not the slightest chance of Mr. Butler's succeeding.

The main issue in the late campaign, he said, was the Senatorship, and the most convincing proof that the people did not wish to be represented in the Senate by Mr. Butler was the overwhelming majority of the Tillmanites. Mr. Butler, he said, had been honored by being elected to the Senate for three successive terms, under the very law which he is now endeavoring to nullify, and the general opinion of the people seemed to be that his injunction was untimely. Gov. Tillman would be sent to the Senate, as two-thirds of the State Legislature were pledged to support him. The Tillmanites control a majority of the municipal offices in the State, and have two out of three of the Justices of the Supreme Court and all of the eight Judges of the Circuit Court.

The platform of the Tillman party aimed, he said, to bring about the election of all State officers by a direct vote of the people. They believed in the election of United States Senators by a direct vote.

FOUR VICTIMS OF DYNAMITE

RESULT OF AN EXPLOSION ON A STREET AT HULL, QUEBEC.

Workmen and People Passing Are the Victims—Severel Sewer Workmen Hurt at Huntington, Ind.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 4.—Five men were killed and a score of people injured by an explosion of dynamite in Hull, Quebec, a few minutes before 8 o'clock this morning.

The Dead.

The dead are:

BARBEAU, MOISE, aged twelve; a schoolboy who was pasing; struck by flying rocks and killed.
LAROCHE, HENRY, aged forty-two; night watchman at Hurdman's lumber mills; body horribly mutilated; leaves a wife.
MARTIN, NORBERT, aged twenty-four; an employe of the works; instantly killed; leaves a wife.
SEGUIN, TELESPHORE, aged seventy; foreman of the works; instantly killed; was a widower, and leaves two sons.

The Injured.

The injured are:

BEAUCHAMP, Albert, aged fifteen; legs and arms broken; recovery doubtful.
CADIEUX, A. D., cuts on head and arms.
CHARRON, Mrs., head cut.
CHARRON, —, daughter of foregoing, aged four, badly cut and bruised.
CLOUTHIER, Miss, face badly cut and bruised.
CLOUTHIER, —, girl, aged four, cut about face.
CLOUTHIER, —, boy, aged five, cut in face.
LOUIS, N. Z., left leg broken, face badly cut.
PRUDHOLME, Albertina, face and head badly cut.
PRUDHOLME, Mrs. B., scalp wounds and serious internal injuries.

The accident occurred on the Hull Water Works extension, at the corner of Duke and Wall Streets. Two boxes containing forty pounds of dynamite each did the damage.

The dynamite was used for blasting purposes, and was stored in a twelve-foot square frame cabin, erected in the street. Telesphore Seguin, foreman; Norbert Martin, P. Martin, and another man guarded the cabin. Within was a small tin stove with a fire in it for the purpose of thawing out the explosive. The four men were standing within a short distance of the cabin when Norbert Martin discovered the cabin to be on fire. He immediately rushed toward it to extinguish the flames, and was about to open the door when the explosion took place.

SEWER WORKMEN HURT.

The Second Accident of the Kind Within a Month.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Dec. 4.—The second terrible dynamite explosion in less than a month happened in the Flint Creek sewer this morning.

The employes of the sewer had just gone to work. Henry Bain and Frederick Stalder were picking out stone in the bottom of the ditch when one of their picks struck a dynamite cartridge that had not exploded when the blasting was being done.

The Injured.

The injured are:

BAIN, GEORGE; skull fractured and terribly mangled; will die.
FIRST, EMMETT; face badly cut; not fatally hurt.
FREEHAFFER, JOHN; badly cut about face and arms.
JONES, THOMAS, engineer; cut about face.
STALDER, FREDERICK; badly crushed; will probably die.

The disaster occurred about one square from the scene of the explosion three weeks ago, where three men were killed.

The Circulation of the Country.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The circulation, according to the official Treasury statement issued to-day, decreased in the month of November $34,866,971, making the circulation of all kinds of money in the United States on Dec. 1 stand at $1,637,226,451, or $23.72 per capita, based on 69,000,000 of population. As compared with Dec. 1, 1893, the amount of money in circulation is $89,768,000 less than then.

Did Col. Colt Drink?

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 4.—The Col. Colt court of inquiry resumed the investigation of the Washington Court House riot to-day. One witness, of Washington Court House, testified that he saw Col. Colt take a drink of whisky, but did not see him when he thought he was drunk. A resident of the same place thought the Colonel was "pretty well boozed." He had seen Col. Colt take a drink of whisky shortly before.

His Resignation by Request.

BABYLON, L. I., Dec. 4.—The Rev. J. D. Long, organizer of the Point of Woods Chautauqua at the Great South Beach, has resigned as Secretary of the Board of Trustees. Secretary Long was requested to resign at the last meeting of the Trustees, and an investigating committee has been appointed to inquire into his official acts.

Admiral Walker Elected President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Rear Admiral Walker has been unanimously elected President of the Lighthouse Board, to succeed Admiral Greer, detached. The threatened opposition to Rear Admiral Walker's election as President did not materialize when the vote was taken.

A WONDER.

Everybody will be astonished and pleased at the artistic and literary excellence of the special Christmas number of The New-York Herald, which will be published next Sunday. Price, as usual, Five Cents.—Adv.

THE SCHEME OF MR. PLATT

Brookfield's Defeat Would Put Him in Certain Control.

MEANING OF THE COUNTY FIGHT

Tioga's Chieftain Cannot Be Sure of His Hold on New-York as Long as the Election District System Is in Force.

"The fight which the old Republican leaders are making against William Brookfield for Chairman of the county organization is simply a fight against the election district system of organization," said a member of the County Committee yesterday.

"It is not a fight against Mr. Brookfield personally, nor is it a fight between the old-timers who have been under the control of ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt and the Union League Club. It is a fight to get control of the Republican organization.

"Under the election district system of the Committee of Thirty, the machinery cannot be controlled as it could when one leader spoke for an assembly district. Mr. Platt cannot now control this county as he once could, nor can he or any other man control it so long as the election district is the unit of organization.

"Mr. Brookfield stands for this system. Mr. Platt, with the assistance of his old-time followers, may be able to return to the old system. He is making a fight for it. If he succeeds, he will be able to control the delegates from this city to the next National Convention as completely as he does those from the counties up the State. He will also be able to control the conventions which will nominate State Senators next year. These are the stakes in the present contest."

The primaries in each election district to select delegates to the Assembly District Conventions will be held next Tuesday night. The conventions will be held one week later, and the latter will elect delegates to the county organization. The whole number of delegates will be 154. They elect their own Chairman, or President, as the head of the county organization is now called.

Mr. Brookfield and his friends propose to make a battle to retain the system of the Committee of Thirty. Mr. Platt is making a fight to defeat them. The outlook is anything but pleasing to Republicans who are not "out for personal politics," for they say the fight means a division in the party which will simply inure to the benefit of Tammany Hall.

The leader of the Platt forces, or, as he was called yesterday, "the leader for talking purposes," is Police Commissioner Charles H. Murray. He is no longer a member of the County Committee, because the constitution of that body provides that no office holders shall be members, but his position as a Police Commissioner gives him a power which every Republican hungry for "spoils" regards as something which ought to be treated with the greatest respect just at this time.

It is the policy of the Platt men, or rather the anti-Brookfield men, not to name their candidate for the Chairmanship just now. They will go to the primaries simply with the idea of defeating Mr. Brookfield if they can. If they succeed in obtaining a majority of the delegates, then they will not be forced to meet any possible unpopularity of a candidate for the Chairmanship until they are in full control. It is anything to beat Brookfield now.

Mr. Brookfield's friends are doing a great deal of work. They include a large proportion of the Republicans who were prominent in the Committee of Thirty's work last Winter. Against them are such old district leaders as Fred S. Gibbs, Jacob M. Patterson, Cornelius Van Cott, George W. Wanmaker, and a lot of others. One theory is that Mr. Van Cott is to be brought out as the Chairman if the Platt men win.

In all the contest there is naturally talk of the influence of Mayor-elect Strong. He is keeping out of the fight, and predictions are made that neither party will be able to make much use of him in helping their own ends.

Mr. Strong was asked yesterday if he had been approached by any Republicans in regard to the reorganization of the Republican County Committee, as it had been reported that the Brookfield and Platt factions were after him. Mr. Strong denied this, and said the report was absurd.

Colorado Indians Defiant.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 4.—A deputation of three leading citizens of Grand Junction, Col., has made an appeal to the Governor for protection against the Colorado Indians, who have come in strong numbers over the State line. The committee says the Indians are in a defiant mood, that they vastly outnumber the whites, and that they declare they have come to stay in Utah. There is a feeling of exasperation among cowboys and settlers, and the least show of violence toward the invaders would undoubtedly lead to a serious outbreak.

Kankakee Marshes on Fire.

ELKHART, Ind., Dec. 4.—A dispatch from La Porte says the Kankakee marshes, extending over miles of territory, are on fire, and that the loss to farmers will be many thousands of dollars. The flames are sweeping across La Porte and Porter Counties, destroying everything in their path. Only the utmost watchfulness and desperate fighting have saved several villages from destruction: Hay is harvested in immense quantities in the Kankakee region, and the loss is beyond estimate.

Fell Asleep in Church and Died.

READING, Penn., Dec. 4.—Daniel Keil, one of the wealthiest citizens of Berks County, fell asleep in the Oley Reformed Church, near his home in Oley Township, while attending the funeral services of a neighbor to-day, and never awoke. Heart disease is thought to have been the cause of his death. He was about seventy years of age.

Wanted a Bounty for Triplets.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Secretary of State Palmer to-day received a letter from a resident of Whitehall stating that his wife recently gave birth to triplets, and inquiring if there was not an old law under the provisions of which bounties were paid in such cases. The Secretary does not know of any such law.

Statue to Robert Ross in Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The Rensselaer County Board of Supervisors this afternoon granted permission to the Robert Ross Memorial Association of this city to erect the monument to Robert Ross on the grounds about the new Court House.

Paid for Raising the Tallapoosa.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The United States Court of Claims yesterday rendered a decision in favor of the Merritt Wrecking Company of New-York for $5,000, being an unpaid balance for raising the Tallapoosa, sunk in Vineyard Sound in August, 1884.

FIRE IN A BROADWAY BUILDING

Firms at No. 547 Will Lose About $250,000—Flames at 131 Spring Street Do About $20,000 Damage.

Flames swept upward from the warerooms of the D. J. Solomon Company, at 547 Broadway, about 6 o'clock last evening, and, because of the hundreds of persons hurrying to and fro on their way home at that hour, the great thoroughfare was quickly in an uproar of excitement.

For half an hour, until the firemen got control of the flames, the spectacle was a magnificent one.

Within two hours the firemen were called back to a fire scarcely a block away.

The first fire will cost the insurance companies and the dry goods firms that occupy the building at least $250,000. The firms affected are Steiner, Davidson & Co., dealers in fans, oil paintings, and fancy goods; loss, $100,000. G. Moch & Co., flowers and ostrich feathers; loss, $75,000. L. Simon & Co., feathers; loss, $40,000. The Popular Neckwear Company, (David J. Solomon & Co.); loss, $40,000.

The building belonged to the Mahoney estate, and is damaged to the extent of $70,000.

There were nearly 100 women and girls in the building when the fire started, and for a while there was a scene of the wildest excitement.

Steiner, Davidson & Co., on the ground floor, had closed their place at 5 o'clock, and all the employes of L. Simon & Co., on the third floor, and in the Solomon establishment, on the fourth story, had left half an hour later.

In Moch's salesroom, on the second floor, however, there were twenty-five girls at work, and in the workrooms of the firm, on the fifth and sixth floors, seventy-five more were still employed.

There was a male superintendent in charge of the workroom. When he heard that the building was on fire he seized his coat and started for the elevator, leaving the women behind.

They screamed in chorus, and the men had great trouble in quieting them.

All got out of the building, however, by means of an elevator and fire escapes.

The stock of H. Wolf & Co., china merchants, in an adjoining building, was slightly damaged.

The second fire was in the second and third floors of the building 131 to 137 Spring Street, occupied by M. Hermann & Co., cloak manufacturers. The loss is about $20,000.

JOHN BURNS DOES NOT LIKE CHURCHES

So Long as They Exist Rich and Poor Will Be Kept Apart.

The complimentary dinner tendered by the trade and labor unions of New-York and vicinity to Messrs. David Holmes and John Burns, "M. P. delegates of the British Trades Union Congress to the American Federation of Labor Convention," at Clarendon Hall, last night, was well attended. Many women were present. Samuel Gompers presided.

Mr. Burns, after being introduced by Mr. Gompers, startled everybody by the declaration that he did not want money or office. He said:

I thank you for your kind reception. I am almost weary of hearing men praise each other. I am fortunately so constituted physically that I've been able to receive some hard knocks. I'm deeply interested in the coming New-York. It's an education to come to New-York. Here I see what I see elsewhere. In New-York I see that without a common bond of race there isn't that cohesion that is absolutely necessary if things are to be reasonable. What I learn over here I'll give to labor the moment I go back. Too much of a good thing may produce bad results. [Applause.]

I've asked for unity, that men shall unite on a plan of action, and I refer to one scheme of municipal government in which everybody shall be interested. Municipal government ought to be non-partisan. Our cities are not so well managed as they ought to be. It all depends on the measure of your vigilance. You must say that from the year 1894 a new era is to be inaugurated. The need for unity was illustrated to me to-day as I walked along Fifth Avenue. I thought, Why should there be so many churches where there are so many millionaires? There never will be any reciprocity between rich and poor so long as the rich have so many churches. I am firmly convinced that before fifty years there will be a Social Democracy.

Mr. David Holmes followed Mr. Burns.

A LIVELY MEETING OF REFORMERS

Good Government Club Committees Criticised by President Johnson.

The Council of the Confederated Good Government Clubs held last night its first meeting since election, at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, and a lively meeting it was. President Johnson called forth a storm when he advised the members of the investigating committees of the council that, if they could not do better work, they had better go out of existence for six months and be rejuvenated about the time of the next election, to which sentiments the members of the council took decided objection.

Then came a resolution practically condemning the Five for having interfered in the charges against the District Attorney, which was afterward withdrawn when there was a storm against that, and then also came the signs of a storm between the Seventy and the Good Government men, which, when it threatened to assume large proportions, was quickly smoothed over.

Controller Roberts's Trip.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—James B. Roberts of Buffalo, Controller of the State of New-York, is at the Arlington. Mr. Roberts has passed the last three weeks in the South. Three months ago he was compelled to lay aside his duties on account of his impaired health. He said to-night that he was feeling much better, and in about a week would return to Albany and resume work. He has been at Old Point Comfort, Richmond, and other places in Virginia. He will remain in Washington for several days.

Bishop Matz's Resignation.

DENVER, Dec. 4.—Father Malone, who has returned from Chicago, says: "The probabilities are that Bishop Matz will not have a successor for many a day, as his resignation is only on condition that he is given another diocese. We know by experience that Rome does not accept such resignations. Father Maguire of Chicago, whom Bishop Matz stipulates to be his successor, is by reputation a most zealous promoter of parochial schools, as against public schools."

Collector Kilbreth's Mission Fails.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—James T. Kilbreth, Collector of the Port of New-York, to-day succeeded in convincing the Treasury officials of the need of suggested inprovements at the New-York Custom House. He discussed the subject with several members of the Appropriations Committee later, and it was deemed advisable to wait until the next session of Congress to urge the proposition. Mr. Kilbreth left for New-York to-night.

Death of Victoria Vokes.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Victoria Vokes, the actress, is dead.

CLOSURE IN THE SENATE

Strong Feeling in Favor of It Among the Democrats.

THE SUBJECT DISCUSSED IN CAUCUS

Many Who Formerly Have Been Against Changing the Rules Feel Differently Now—The "Popgun" Bills.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Democratic Senators to-day made an effort to decide upon a plan which should govern the actions of the majority in the short session, but after a discussion which continued more than three hours they found themselves far from an agreement and arranged to hold a caucus on Thursday, when they will try again to reach an understanding. The conference to-day developed serious disagreements, and it is the opinion of several Senators who were present that the majority will find it exceedingly difficult to formulate a plan which shall be acceptable to all the members of the party in the Senate. Several Democrats remained away from the meeting, Mr. Mills being one of the number. It is understood that Mr. Mills, mindful of his caucus experience in the last session, is unwilling to become a party to any fresh arrangement which may trammel his actions.

The question of closure was first discussed, Mr. Smith offering a resolution calling for its adoption. Mr. Gorman, as Chairman of the Caucus Committee, presided.

Mr. Harris stated the object of the meeting. It was necessary, he said, that the members of the majority should lay out a plan of procedure in order to accomplish anything in the way of legislation in the coming three months. It should be decided, for one thing, whether the "popgun" bills which lay upon the Senate table should be pressed. For one, he was satisfied from the report submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury that it would be unwise to pass the Sugar bill, for the reason that if it should be passed, there would be less revenue to the Government than was provided by the existing law. With the expenditures of the Government greatly in excess of the revenues, it would be folly, he contended, to favor any legislation looking to a further decrease in the revenue.

Mr. Harris spoke at length regarding the present attitude of the party before the country, and contended that, while it was desirable that the Democratic majority in the Senate should stand by the party pledges, there was nothing in the present condition of the Treasury which would justify it in passing the Free-Sugar bill. Personally, he was in favor of free coal and of free iron, but he doubted the ability of the majority to do anything with the "popguns" in this session, because of the expressed intention of the Republican Senators to thwart all action looking toward the enactment of these bills.

This brought up the subject of closure, and the discovery was made that several Senators who in the past have discouraged any attempts to amend the Senate rules were inclined to favor a change at this time. Mr. George made a strong speech in favor of closure. He introduced a resolution yesterday instructing the Committee on Rules to so amend the rules that the majority would be able to force a vote after reasonable time should have been given for debate. He took up this resolution this afternoon and discussed it at length. He said that, after a long service in the Senate, he had become convinced that a change in the rules were absolutely necessary. Under the existing system it was impossible for the majority to carry out its wishes, and the minority practically ruled the body. Mr. George directed attention to the fact that in the last twenty-four hours Republican Senators had declared that they would prevent any action on the "popgun" bills. Their attitude, he said, was based on the well-known fact that they could filibuster indefinitely and make it impossible for the friends of these bills to pass them. It was time, Mr. George added, that the traditions of the Senate should receive a shock through a careful revision of the antiquated rules governing the body.

Mr. Vest came to the support of the Mississippi Senator in vigorous style. In the Senate an hour before he had offered a resolution for an amendment to the rules so as to allow debate to be closed and the time fixed for taking a vote on any bill, resolution, or motion that shall have been debated on divers days, amounting in all to thirty, and said that he would speak on it to-morrow. After the fight on the Tariff bill last Summer had proceeded until everybody was worn out, Mr. Vest announced his determination to support a movement to change the rules. He showed in his utterances to-day that this idea had taken firm root in his mind. He heretofore has been a great stickler for Senate traditions, and those who have endeavored to inject business methods into the body have met with his opposition. He said to-day that he had reached the conclusion that if the Senate was to maintain any standing before the country its rules should be so changed that, after a measure had received careful consideration, a vote might be reached upon it. The country was undoubtedly very much interested in this question, Mr. Vest said, and if the majority failed now to take advantage of the power resting in it, the result would be a complete miscarriage of its plans. The majority might caucus indefinitely, but with the rules in their present shape and the minority determined to obstruct further tariff revision, the session would be a failure so far as any legislation outside of the appropriation bills was concerned.

Mr. Morgan created a mild sensation by intimating that he would be willing to see the rules amended. The Alabama Legislature only a short time ago adopted a resolution instructing Messrs. Pugh and Morgan to support the movement to change the rules. Mr. Morgan has heretofore been opposed to any plan to curb the minority, but it was gathered from his remarks today that he believed the time was opportune for effecting a reform. Mr. Pugh also suggested that, if the majority of his colleagues should declare for a change in the rules, he would not oppose it. Mr. Vilas also spoke in favor of closure, referring to the experiences of the majority in the last year, when the Sherman repeal movement was under way, and later when the Tariff bill came to the Senate. Several other Senators spoke on the subject of closure. It is said that the meeting was about evenly divided upon the subject, although Mr. Vest and Mr. George were encouraged with the outlook for bringing the majority over to their way of thinking.

When this topic was laid aside, different Senators spoke of legislation in which they were particularly interested. Mr. Morgan made a long speech in favor of the passage of the Nicaragua Canal bill, and Mr. George expressed a strong desire to put through the Bankruptcy bill. Mr. Faulkner dwelt on the necessity of passing the Statehood bills

which have received favorable consideration by the Committee on Territories. Mr. Turpie devoted some time to a discussion of the bill providing for the election of Senators by the people.

The "popgun" bills finally came to the front, and the discussion upon them was exceedingly lively. Mr. Jones called attention to the expressed determination of the Republican Senators to obstruct the passage of these measures, and gave his colleagues to understand that he did not believe it would be possible to do anything with them in the present session. Necessarily, this topic brought up again the question of amending the rules, and a good deal of old straw was thrashed by different Senators. It finally became apparent that no decision could be reached, for the present at least, and it was decided to adjourn and meet again on Thursday. The Finance Committee had met earlier in the day and discussed the question of pushing the "popgun" bills, and had practically reached the conclusion that in existing circumstances it would be unwise to recommend any action upon them. Some of the men who are opposed to any change in the rules acknowledge that without a change the majority will be powerless, but their devotion to Senate traditions makes them unwilling to take any steps which they think some time may operate to their disadvantage.

An effort will be made to have a full attendance at the caucus on Thursday, and there is no doubt that the proceedings will be interesting. The friends of closure feel much encouraged, and between this and the hour for the caucus they will do a good deal of missionary work.

SHORT SESSION IN THE SENATE.

Passage of a Unique Pension Bill—Peffer Full of Projects.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Senate spent only thirty-five minutes in session today. It passed one rather queer pension bill, pensioning a woman whose husband left home twenty years ago, and who may be still living; the bill contains the unique provision that the pension shall cease "if the soldier returns."

Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) contributed some half dozen projects of legislation, including the proper disposition of the bodies of Senators and members who die at the capital; the repeal of that part of the resumption act which relates to the sale of bonds, and the Government control of freight railroads.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Blanchard, (Dem., La.,) and went over till to-morrow, looking to the payment of the bounty on the sugar crop of 1894 under the terms of the McKinley act.

A closure resolution was offered by Mr. Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) who gave notice that he would ask action on it to-morrow.

Two resolutions were offered by Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) calling for information as to affairs at Bluefields, in Nicaragua, and for Rear Admiral Walker's report in relation to the Sandwich Islands.

The early adjournment was out of respect to the memory of the late Representative Wright of Pennsylvania.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Discussion Over the Bill Relating to Printing Public Documents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The House was in session four hours to-day. Representative Storer of Ohio secured the passage of a resolution extending until the next term of Congress the time in which the engineer officers surveying proposed routes for a canal to unite Lake Erie with the Ohio River may make their report to Congress.

Bills were passed appropriating $20,000 for the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Nov. 19 and 20, 1895, and appropriating $75,000 with which to purchase 3,000 acres of land on which the battle of Shiloh was fought, and to begin the construction of a national park thereon.

The greater part of the day was spent in a consideration of the conference report on the bill passed at the last session providing new regulations for the printing and distribution of public documents.

Mr. Richardson, at the request of various members, explained the sections of the bill which were in controversy between the two houses. He said, in conclusion, that few if any bills had ever been prepared and considered with the care and deliberation that had been expended upon it. For himself and other members of the Committee on Printing he desired to say that their only object in pressing this bill was to improve the public service.

It was his opinion that the change proposed in the present law would be greatly to the benefit of all concerned. It would result, he said, in a saving of from one-half to three-quarters of a million dollars by reducing the number of public documents. The justification of this move, Mr. Richardson asserted, was found in the fact that hundreds of thousands of volumes already printed were rotting in the vaults of the Capitol.

The conference report was antagonized by Mr. Holman, (Dem., Ind.,) who said it provided for the publication of books, 90 per cent. of which were unworthy a place in any gentleman's library, and by Mr. Dunn, (Dem., N. J.)

The latter said the bill provided for a censorship of the speeches delivered in Congress by the joint Committee on Printing. "We are not yet ready," he said, "to submit public debates in Congress to the supervision of even such a committee."

Mr. Dunn said the committee's report stated that the bill contained certain provisions, but upon examination it would be found that the report and the bill no more agreed than a mule resembled a canary. [Laughter.] The Public Printer, he said, was utterly opposed to the bill. "And he ought to be," concluded Mr. Dunn.

Without coming to any conclusion on the matter, the House at 3:55 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

The first Free-Coinage bill of the session was introduced by Mr. Hartman, (Rep., Mon.) The bill provides for a silver dollar of 412½ grains of standard silver, and authorizes the holders of silver bullion to the amount of $100 or more to have the same coined at any United States mint. The dollars coined are to be a legal tender for all debts, public and private.

Mr. Bingham (Rep., Penn.) offered a bill granting an American register to the foreign-built steamer Empress, owned by John D. Hart of Philadelphia.

HOUSE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Committee Having Charge of Them Says They Are Well Advanced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—"The work of this committee," said Mr. Sayers of Texas, the Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, this morning, "is already well in hand. We hope to have all our appropriation bills reported and on the calendar before the holiday recess. Meanwhile, several of these measures will have been considered and no doubt passed by the House. The first meeting of the general committee will be held to-morrow to consider the Pensions and Fortifications bills. They will be reported to the House when our session shall close and be called up Thursday."

"Have we reached the high-water mark on pensions?" Mr. Sayers was asked.

"It looks so," he replied. "The pension appropriation for the fiscal year 1894 was $165,000,000. The appropriation for the current fiscal year was something in excess of $151,000,000. I can't say until after to-morrow's meeting what we shall appropriate for the next fiscal year, but it will be about $140,000,000, thus making a decrease of

The Way to Cure

Catarrh is by purifying the blood, and the way to purify the blood is by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is in truth the standard blood purifier. By its use, the poison in the blood, which is the cause of catarrh, is removed and the catarrh is cured. Local applications are useless in the treatment of this disease, because they do not reach the cause. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures because it goes to the bottom of the whole trouble. Thousands of people who were afflicted with this disgusting disease have found relief and permanent cure in Hood's. Try it now.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

$25,000,000 in two years without working an injury to any deserving claimant."

The first draft of the Army Appropriation bill has been sent to the printer. It was prepared by Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, and his secretary. He expects to have the bill returned to-morrow, when he will lay it before the sub-committee. The full committee, he expects, will act on the measure next Tuesday.

Geissenhainer Succeeds Cummings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Mr. Geissenhainer of New-Jersey to-day resigned the Chairmanship of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to accept the Chairmanship of the Committee on Naval Affairs. The Chairmanship of the Immigration and Naturalization Committee will go to Mr. Epes of Virginia, the ranking Democratic member.

CAPT. HOWGATE'S DEMURRERS

Sustained as to the Forgery Cases, but Overruled in Embezzlement Charges.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Judge McComas of the District Criminal Court to-day rendered his decision as to the demurrers filed by Capt. Henry W. Howgate, the ex-United States signal officer, to the indictments charging him with forgery and embezzlement. The demurrers as to forgery are sustained, while those as to embezzlement are overruled. Judge McComas says:

The demurrer to each count of each indictment for forgery must be sustained, because all are bad. The first count in each indictment appears to charge separate and distinct offenses, and to charge all of them insufficiently. Among other errors, it avers that the defendant altered the paper, but omits to state the alteration, and sets forth the paper without alteration. Therefore, that count in each indictment is fatally defective, by omitting to aver that the alleged forging or alteration was "to the prejudice of the right of any person, body politic, or corporation, or voluntary association." I am constrained by the many defects therein to sustain the demurrers to each of the indictments for forgery.

There are seven indictments for embezzlement, containing seventy-four counts, and all are alike, except as to date of offense and the money mentioned. These indictments are not scientifically framed, but they embody the language of the statute, which charges every element of the offense created by the statute with sufficient certainty, and gives the defendant clear notice of the charge he is called on to defend. Therefore, the demurrers are overruled.

It is said that no forgery indictments will now be presented against Capt. Howgate until after a decision is reached in the trial of the embezzlement cases. It is possible, also, that the forgery cases may not again come up in court.

GOV. COFFIN'S STAFF SELECTED

All but Four of the Officers Already Chosen and Notified.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 4.—Governor-elect Coffin has practically decided on the personnel of his staff, and the official announcement will be made at the end of this week.

Charles F. Graham, of Middletown, Adjutant General under Gov. Bulkeley, who resigned because of the First Regiment Rink fight, is to be Chief of Staff. Col. Joseph L. Elliott of Middletown, Assistant Adjutant General under Gov. Bulkeley, has been offered the reappointment, and will in all probability accept. Capt. W. E. Disbrow of Bridgeport is to be Quartermaster General; Dr. George Austin Bowen of Woodstock, Surgeon General; Major J. H. Jarman of Hartford, Paymaster General; Capt. W. C. Cheney of Hartford and Lieut. John W. Lowe of New-Haven, Aides de Camp.

There has been some hitch, and, consequently, there are two or three places not yet settled. The Judge Advocate General is to come from Windham County, and the Commissary is yet to be decided upon, as well as two more Aides.

The Maud Powell String Quartet.

The second concert of the Maud Powell String Quartet, which was given in the Chamber Music Hall last night, was attended by an audience of considerable size, which listened closely and expressed its pleasure in an encouraging manner. The programme was one of decided interest. It consisted of Dvorak's quartet in C major, Opus 61; Grieg's sonata for piano and 'cello, Opus 36, and Beethoven's quartet in F major, Opus 59, No. 1. These three compositions afforded an agreeable variety. The Dvorak quartet is one of its composer's most genial works, and it was heard last night with pleasure.

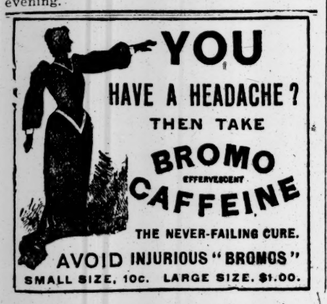
The Grieg sonata is characteristic of its composer, and is written in an effective manner for both instruments. It was played last night by Paul Miersch, 'cellist, and Henry Holden Huss, pianist, with great warmth and fine unanimity. Mr. Huss, in particular, deserves commendation for his clear, fluent, intelligent performance of the piano part. The four players of the quartet did their work better than they did at the first concert, but all of them leave a good deal to be desired yet in the way of smoothness and correct intonation. It is not pleasant to be compelled to record the fact that Miss Powell herself led the way last night into the wilderness of incorrect intonation.

Mechanical Engineers Elect Officers.

During the opening of the morning session of the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, at their rooms, 12 West Thirty-first Street, yesterday, it was announced that the following officers has been elected:

President—E. F. C. Davis, Richmond, Va.; Vice Presidents—F. H. Ball, New-York City; Jesse M. Smith, Detroit, Mich.; M. L. Holman, St. Louis, Mo.; Treasurer—William H. Wiley, New-York City; Managers—John C. Kafer, Springfield, Ohio, and Arthur C. Walworth, Boston, Mass.

The engineers heard and discussed a number of scientific papers during the day and evening.



ANDREWS UPON THE RACK

The Street-Cleaning Commissioner Before the Lexow Committee.

HE DENIES HAVING TAKEN A BRIBE

Mr. Goff Examines Him About the Hotel Tortoni License—Senator Plunkitt, He Says, Has Loaned Him Money.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Andrews was the star witness before the Lexow committee yesterday. He was a voluntary witness, having asked permission to refute charges of bribery which were made against him by former Chief Inspector Tomlinson of the Excise Department in connection with August L. Lewis's license for Madame Chaude's Hotel Tortoni.

When he had made a statement of the case from his point of view, Commissioner Andrews was subjected to a severe and searching examination by Recorder-elect John W. Goff, who questioned him about his personal business relations with contractors and employes of the Street Cleaning Department, and about his financial affairs. He occupied the stand almost the entire day.

Josephine De Baylor, a colored woman, implicated Sergt. Lane of the Nineteenth Precinct in a queer transaction, which resulted in the loss of a house which she occupied in West Thirty-second Street.

Edward H. Horner, whom Mr. Goff openly accused of being a swindler, was asked about a bogus bond business which he was charged with running, and also about advice given him by Detective Sergt. Heidelberg as to his testimony before the committee. Horner was not a satisfactory witness, though he was forced to admit that he was under indictment for using the mails for improper purposes in connection with his European bonds.

Gen. Edward B. Jewett, Mayor-elect of Buffalo, and Arthur H. Pollen, a youthful London barrister, who is visiting this country with Lady Henry Somerset, were present during the morning session.

Father Ducey was again present when the hearing began.

Horner and His Friend Heidelberg.

Edward H. Horner, small and fat, was told by Mr. Goff to take the stand.

"What business are you in?" asked Mr. Goff, blandly.

"Real estate," answered Horner.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—When did you get out of the Austrian bond swindle business? A.—I never was in a swindle. I dealt in Austrian, Italian, Royal Hungarian, and general European premium bonds for ten years.

Q.—Where did you conduct your business? A.—I can't speak good English. Mr. Goff, I don't understand you.

Q.—Yes, you do. A.—My present office is at 50 Exchange Place. My bond business was at 88 Wall Street. I had fifteen or sixteen clerks.

Q.—Where are your books and how many have you? A.—I stopped business some time ago, and the books are in the office.

Q.—You have threatened to destroy them? A.—I transferred some and sold the others two years ago. I did not threaten to destroy them. I transferred my business to M. E. Hooner. His office is at 11 Howard Street. He lives at 110 West Seventy-first Street. I took the business back, but he kept some of the books. I don't know how many there are.

Q.—You have talked with Detective Sergeant Heidelberg about your being a witness here? A.—Yes.

Q.—Heidelberg advised you what to do? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Heidelberg is your particular friend. You are not as simple as you would have me believe. I know you. You are under indictment now for grand larceny? A.—Yes.

Q.—You went for advice to the policeman to whom you paid protection for your business? A.—I never paid anybody.

Q.—You have been engaged in a swindle in this city, having ramifications throughout the country, and plundering your own countrymen for years? A.—No, I have not.

Q.—Your business is not a swindle? A.—No.

Q.—You have read the German newspapers here describing you as a swindler and thief? A.—Not as a thief.

Q.—The German newspapers warned their readers against buying your bonds? A.—No.

Q.—Fifty indictments have hung over your head at one time for swindling, have they not? A.—No; only for using the mails to send drawings of my bonds.

Q.—I want you to bring all your books here to-morrow. A.—All right; but it will take a wagon.

Josephine De Baylor, a tall colored woman, was called. She told how she had been swindled out of a houseful of furniture. She said:

"I live at 217 West Twenty-seventh Street. I formerly kept a disorderly house at 113 West Thirty-second Street, but I was robbed of it by 'Charlie' Davis."

"Stand up, Davis," called out Mr. Goff.

Davis, an under-sized negro, stood up in his place and was identified by the witness, who continued:

Says Money Went to the Police.

"I was arrested on Aug. 7 last for keeping the house, and I had no money to pay my bail. I was willing to pay anything to get out of my cell, and a friend recommended me to Davis. Davis came and I gave him $10 first and then $5. Then he went my bail under the name of John J. Halligan. Sergt. Lane of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station accepted the bond."

"Sergt. Lane, stand up," said Mr. Goff.

Sergt. Lane obeyed, and was identified by the woman.

"Davis told me he knew Lane," continued the witness. "He said he paid the Captain and Sergeant for permission to run his own place. Davis said he had to pay every cent of my money to the Sergeant. I was immediately released, but was not allowed to run my place again. Davis took possession of it, and ran it until two or three weeks ago, when he was raided. I thought it strange that he should be allowed to run it when I was not. I signed some papers in Lawyer Gibbon's office, but I don't think they were to give Davis possession of the house. All the furniture belongs to me."

Street Cleaning Commissioner William S. Andrews was told that the committee would hear his statement denying charges and insinuations that had been made against him, particularly in relation to the license of the Hotel Tortoni, at Thirtieth Street and Lexington Avenue. Commissioner Andrews was warned by Senator Lexow that if he took the stand he would have to submit himself to the same kind of examination as any other witness.

Mr. Andrews expressed perfect willingness to accept the conditions, and was sworn.

"I only wish," said Commissioner Andrews, "to have placed on the records of this committee my sworn denial of the charges made by Tomlinson, that he paid me money to influence my action in an excise case. They are absolutely false. I have taken steps in the Supreme Court to compel Tomlinson to answer for his assertions.

Q. By Senator Lexow—Do you deny such an interview as Tomlinson has testified to? A. Yes.

Mr. Andrews and the Tortoni.

Q. What was your connection with the Hotel Tortoni's license? A. Simply as a member of the Board of Excise. It could not have been granted except with the concurrence of the other members. The objection of one Commissioner prevented the granting of a license. Commissioner Woodman and Von Glahn were with me, but I don't quite remember Mr. Woodman's attitude in this case. He did not object to the license, but he did not sign it. Each Commissioner examined each case personally for himself.

Q. Did you personally examine into this case? A. Yes; so did the others. A great deal of attention was paid to this particular case.

Q.—Why did you regard this as an extraordinary case? A.—The Board of Excise had closed a large number of disreputable places. We revoked 900 licenses in 1886. The license for the Tortoni expired in the Fall of 1886, and we received a protest signed by a number of neighboring residents against a renewal of the license. We issued subpoenas for the protestants, but only two appeared at the hearing, and they refused to make positive charges against the Tortoni. The failure of the protestants to appear and stand by their protest made Mr. Woodman indignant, and he said that he, for one, would sign the license, and we all approved it, and it was issued. The new license expired in October, 1887, and then a protest against its renewal was filed by two policemen, who certified that they knew the Tortoni to be a disorderly house, and the application was rejected. Joseph Lambert, Mme. Chaude's bookkeeper, then applied for a license, but that, too, was rejected. Mr. Lewis then came to the Excise Board with a letter from Judge Andrew J. White vouching for his character as a reputable business man. Mr. Lewis said the Tortoni was indebted to him for provisions, and if we closed it he would never get his money. He wanted a license for the place, so that he might carry on the restaurant, and thus save himself from loss. We made inquiries into his character, and were satisfied that he was a fit man, and so we granted the license to him. We made it a rule to license such places to new parties when satisfied of their respectability, because when licenses were revoked banks lending money on the property were affected, the Tax Assessors complained, and real estate people protested. Of the 900 licenses revoked, 700 were reissued.

About Tomlinson's Motive.

Q. (By Senator O'Connor)—What was Tomlinson's motive in making a false statement about you? A. I refused to indorse Tomlinson for reappointment to the Excise Board, and I also advised Postmaster Dayton not to employ him in a confidential capacity, and he threatened that he would make me sorry. I heard nothing more of his threats until he went on the stand.

Q. (By Senator Bradley)—Did you ever see Mrs. Tomlinson? A. Yes; she was often in the office, but I never had a conversation with her about this license. The licenses were renewed to Lewis as a matter of course. If we had had information that Lewis was not running the place the license would have been revoked.

Commissioner Andrews was asked to step down, and Mr. Goff called August L. Lewis. Lewis took Commissioner Andrews's place.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—Do you know the man who just left the stand? A. I never saw him before.

Q.—You heard him say that you told the Excise Board that you intended to run the Tortoni? Is it true? A.—Not as I know of.

Q.—You heard him say that you said you intended to run the place so as to get your money back? Is that true? A.—No.

Q.—Then all that Commissioner Andrews says that you told the Excise Board is untrue? A.—I never said anything of the kind.

Q.—Did you take a letter to the Excise Board? A.—No.

Q.—Did you take one from Andrew J. White? A.—No.

Q.—Did you know White? A.—No.

Q.—The only person you saw at the Excise Department was a clerk? A.—Yes.

Lewis was excused and Mr. Goff asked Commissioner Andrews to take the stand again.

Q. (by Mr. Goff)—Now, Mr. Andrews, after hearing Mr. Lewis's statement, under oath, do you wish to modify your testimony regarding his visit to the Excise Board? A.—No. I didn't say that this man came there, but a man who represented himself as Lewis appeared. I don't know this man at all. Mr. Von Glahn will testify to the same thing, and I will send a commission to Denver to get Mr. Woodman's testimony.

Q.—Please ask Mr. Woodman particularly if he made the statement you say he did, that he would sign the license for the Tortoni because the protestants failed to appear before the board. It will be interesting to know if a man of Mr. Woodman's reputation really did sign a license for such a reason. A.—Yes.

Q.—You won't say that Lewis was the man who appeared before you? A.—Some one who said he was Mr. Lewis came.

Q.—Then a fraud has been committed. You were deceived by a counterfeit? A.—If a man came before us and represented himself as Lewis the board accepted his word.

Q.—Where were all your Inspectors and other attachés that they did not expose him? A.—My belief is that this man Lewis was the man, and that he is now telling falsehoods, as he has done before.

Q.—When has he told falsehoods? A.—I don't know. I've only read in the newspapers what he has admitted here.

Q.—Then it is quite possible for a person to commit a fraud upon the Excise Board by personating another? A.—It is quite possible.

Perjury Was Frequent.

Q.—And it is also possible that perjury may be committed before the board? A.—I believe a great deal of perjury is committed in applications for licenses. I have detected some myself.

Q.—Did you ever bring action against any one for perjury? A.—There were one or two cases in which I threatened to proceed against parties for perjury, but no steps were taken toward their indictment.

Q.—You spoke of revoking 900 licenses in one year? A.—Yes, the reports of the board issued in 1887 will show it.

Q.—But the report you refer me to shows that all those revocations were all beer and wine licenses. A.—I don't think so. The great majority may have been.

Q.—As a matter of fact, were not the revocations made simply in an attempt to raise the revenue, in compelling the licensees to buy liquor licenses? A.—Not always.

Q.—Did you ever hear of the Tortoni before you granted the license for it in 1887? A.—I have told you of the protests and hearings.

Q.—After that, did you apply to the police authorities to ascertain whether there was any ground for the protests? A.—I don't recollect any. A request was sent to the Police Department for information against every licensed place that was improperly conducted, and an order was issued to every Captain to carry out the orders. I don't recollect any such protest against the Tortoni in 1886, but there was one in 1887.

Mr. Goff read a letter from Gunning S. Bedford, dated Oct. 17, 1887, introducing Morris Phillips, who wished to file a protest against the Tortoni. He also read the protest which was signed by a number of residents of the neighborhood. Commissioner Andrews said that the board acted on those protests.

Q. (by Mr. Goff)—At that time Mme. Chaude's application for a renewal was before the board? A.—Yes; it couldn't have been rejected if it hadn't been.

Q.—Now, as a matter of fact, it wasn't before the board. A.—You must know, Mr. Goff—you have the papers.

Q.—But you've been so positive in your statements here. The records show that such was not the case. Mme. Chaude was not the applicant, but Joseph Lambert was. The Commissioners refused to grant any one a license for the Tortoni on account of the reputation of the place. A.—May be.

Q.—Joseph Lambert applied with two bondsmen on Sept. 16, 1887. And so you have been greatly mistaken, because it was Lambert's, and not Mme. Chaude's, application. Now tell me, how could you a few months later grant a license for the same place to Lewis? A.—Because Lambert was an employe of Mme. Chaude. To license him would have been manifestly improper.

Q.—Here is a letter from the Police Department dated Sept. 24, 1887; so the board asked the police to report on the character of the house? Here is a special report to the Board of Excise by an Excise Inspector, referring to Lambert. It is dated Sept. 21, 1887. It finds that Mme. Chaude was arrested for keeping a disorderly house. The regular report declares that the Inspector made a personal investigation of the premises, and that there was no indication that any part of the Tortoni building was used for immoral purposes; that no protest was made against the place; that an application for license had not been rejected; that the moral character of the place was good; that the present applicant was a new person; that the license was not surrendered, and that there was no bar on the premises. Yet, in the face of that report, you refused Lambert a license. Why? A.—Because he was an employe of Mme. Chaude, against whom there was a protest.

Q.—But there was no protest against her. A.—Yes, there was.

Q.—The protest was not against her, but against the Tortoni. A.—I recollect that Lambert admitted that he was associated with Mme. Chaude in business.

Q.—Will you swear to that? A.—I won't swear, but that is as I recollect it.

Q.—Your recollection has been quickened since Tomlinson came on the stand. A.—I recollect that Lambert did appear before the board.

Q.—You swore that Lewis did appear before the board, and he swears he didn't. May you not be mistaken about Lambert? A.—My recollection is that he did.

Reason for Granting the License.

Q.—Lambert's application was rejected Oct. 26, 1887. On Nov. 15, 1887, twenty-one days later, August L. Lewis applies to the board. How did you reject an application on Oct. 26, and on Nov. 15 grant a license with no evidence except the change of name of the applicant? A.—It was customary for us to grant a license when we were satisfied that the new applicant was a respectable man. We were satisfied with Lewis. He appeared before the board and said he intended to conduct a respectable place.

Q.—Did you ever read Lewis's story? A.—Yes, and I believe this is the man.

Q.—You knew that Lewis had been dealing with a notorious house, and that the only way he could get the money the place owed him was to carry on the business himself? A.—Yes.

Q.—You rejected Lambert's application because he was associated with Mme. Chaude? A.—Yes. I never considered that the board could hold a man responsible for the character of his customers.

Q.—So the Board of Excise is a philanthropic institution that will give a creditor a chance to run a disorderly house to collect a debt it owes him? You lent yourselves to the aid of this creditor? A.—No. His recommendations satisfied us he was a proper man to run the place. The board went into the question of his motive.

Q.—And you are liable to be imposed upon by frauds representing themselves as other men? A.—Yes.

Q.—Will you swear you didn't know that the Tortoni was the most disorderly and notorious house in the city? A.—Yes. I'm not up in that kind of knowledge. I have only seen the sign.

Q.—Then you have passed it? A.—Yes.

Q.—You never knew of an application for a receiver for the Tortoni when Mme. Chaude had trouble with her husband? A.—No.

Q.—Mark Twain will have to revise his "Innocents Abroad" and write an "Innocent at Home." A.—I would like to ask you a question, Mr. Goff.

Q.—We are not on an equal footing here. I might answer more than you wish to know. But if you want to get on a level, I'll answer your question. Did the protestants receive any notice of the granting of the license to Lewis? A.—No.

Q.—Wasn't it the rule that they should, so that he could be identified by them? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was Lewis identified by them? Now, don't argue the question, but answer. A.—No.

Q.—Was there any hearing on Lewis's application for a license? A.—I don't recollect any.

Q.—Why was the rule departed from? A.—I don't know. The Board of Excise thought him a proper person to be granted a license.

The Afternoon Session.

The entire afternoon was devoted to a continuation of the examination of Street-Cleaning Commissioner Andrews. He was subjected to a most searching examination, which included not only his conduct as an Excise Commissioner, but also some of his transactions since he became the head of the Street-Cleaning Department.

"Why was it," asked Mr. Goff, "that twenty-one days after this decision of the Commissioners you decided to grant the license to Lewis for the same place?"

Mr. Andrews said that he could not give any other explanation than that the place had changed hands.

Q.—Was there a hearing in the case of the application of Lewis? A.—There was.

Q.—But where is the record of it? A.—I don't know anything about the records.

The witness was asked to step aside temporarily, and James F. Bishop, Chief Clerk of the Excise Board, took his place. He testified that he had produced all the papers on file in relation to the Hotel Tortoni, and there was no record of a hearing in the application of Lewis.

James F. Pruden, the stenographer of the board, said there was no record in the office of a hearing in the Lewis application. He said his salary was $2,500.

Mr. Goff called the attention of the committee to the fact that stenographers were employed in all the city departments at high salaries, and that they were not required to transcribe their notes, except in certain cases, when they were paid extra for the transcript. The witness said:

"That is the custom in the courts, also."

"Yes," said Senator Cantor, "and in the Legislature, too."

The Protest Against the Tortoni.

Mr. Andrews again took the stand.

Q.—In view of the testimony given, is your memory refreshed? Do you still persist in saying that there was a hearing in the case of Lewis? A.—Most assuredly I do. Lewis came before the board and was examined.

The counsel then called the attention of the witness to his memorandum attached to the application, in which Andrews wrote that the applicant was personally vouched for by Judge Andrew J. White.

Q.—Wasn't it the intention to grant the license to the Hotel Tortoni, anyway? A.—No sir, we depended upon the statements made to us.

Q.—You still insist that Lewis was personally vouched for by Judge White? A.—Yes, I do.

Q.—Did he write you a letter or call on you personally? A.—I am not sure whether he called on me or not. He may have sent me a note.

Mr. White Contradicts Mr. Andrews.

Mr. Andrews then stepped aside, and Dock Commissioner White, who was a Police Justice when the license in question was granted, was called to the stand.

He swore positively that he did not know Lewis, had not seen him before meeting him in the courtroom yesterday, and had never vouched for him or recommended him to Andrews either in person or by letter. Of that he was quite sure.

He had never heard of the Hotel Tortoni, to his knowledge, and had nothing to do with the application for the license.

Andrews again took his seat in the witness chair.

Q.—In view of the testimony of Commissioner White, do you still insist in your statement that he recommended Lewis to you? A.—I do. I will swear that I received some indorsement from White, either in writing or in person.

Q.—Do you mean to say that White lies? A.—No.

Q.—But either you or he lies? A.—I am sure that he is mistaken.

Q.—Didn't you use Judge White's name to cover up a corrupt transaction? A.—There was no corrupt transaction.

Q.—And because you had received a bribe of $500 that you determined to grant the license? A.—It is false. I never received $500. I had no corrupt motive in granting the license.

Q.—Do you mean to deny that you received the $500 from Tomlinson? A.—I do. It is false.

Q.—You heard what he and his wife testified to? A.—Yes. He never gave me the money.

Mr. Andrews admitted that he had known Tomlinson for years, and had always regarded him as a man of probity and integrity, but said that Tomlinson was now actuated by spleen against him.

Mr. Goff read a highly eulogistic letter which Andrews had written June 27, 1885, to J. S. Miller, Collector of Internal Revenue, recommending Tomlinson in the highest terms for an appointment under the Federal Government, subsequent to which he had appointed Tomlinson Special Inspector in the Excise Board.

Andrews was asked what caused him to change his opinion about the character of Tomlinson, and he wanted to explain something that Postmaster Dayton told him, but Mr. Goff would not permit him to give hearsay testimony.

Q.—If a man was accused of taking bribes, what would you do in such a case? A.—I would take the proper steps to have him indicted.

Mr. Andrews was asked if he remembered the case of Excise Inspectors Lawrence Collins and Michael Haggerty, who were accused of trafficking in surrendered licenses and, after a hearing before the board, were allowed to resign. Mr. Andrews said he was familiar with the facts in the case.

Q.—Were these men not accused of accepting bribes? A.—No; they had violated a rule of the board, forbidding employes of the department to traffic in surrendering.

Q. That traffic arose through the rule of the board not to issue a new license unless an old one was surrendered? A.—Yes; that rule was adopted when Mr. Hewitt was Mayor, and has reduced the number of liquor saloons.

Q.—Were you satisfied of the guilt of Collins and Haggerty? A.—Yes.

Q.—And yet you allowed them to resign? A.—Yes. They had disobeyed a rule, and had done nothing criminal.

Q.—Do you know Jacob Reis? A.—Yes, he was appointed an Excise Inspector.

Q.—Was he not the manager of the Central Iron Works, of which you were the owner, while he was an Inspector of Excise? A.—He did some work there on the books at his leisure.

Q.—Was not a man named Lorenz an Inspector of Excise employed in your Iron works? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What position did a young man named Leland hold in the Excise Department? A.—He was Application Clerk.

Q.—Didn't you promise that if released from prison you would go back to your profession as a dialect actor and pay the money out of your earnings? A.—I made no such promise.

Q.—Aren't you a defaulting receiver now? A.—I am not.

Q.—Have you been appointed a receiver since that time? A.—Yes, once by Judge Truax. He defended me in the other suit, and my defense was that I had paid out all the money I had received under the order of the court.

Q.—Have you ever paid back to old Capt. Toplianyi the money you cheated him out of? A.—I did not cheat him at all.

Q.—Is he not suing you for his pension money? A.—No. I believe his daughter has commenced suit against me.

Q.—This Toplianyi was an old soldier, and you acted as his pension agent and collected his pension, and then doled out the money to him? A.—I supported him for over two years, and I paid him $211 more than I received.

Q.—When he wanted a settlement you presented a number of bills against him? A.—I took care of him for years.

Q.—By the way, that is the insignia of the Loyal Legion that you are wearing in your buttonhole? A.—It is.

"That's all I want of you for to-day, Mr. Andrews," said Mr. Goff, and the Street-Cleaning Commissioner walked down from the witness stand and out of the courtroom. He was very pale, but he had retained his composure in a remarkable degree during the long and rigid examination.

The committee adjourned to 10:30 this morning.

Michael Ryan, the green-goods man who testified before the Lexow committee, was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday for failing to appear before the committee when subpoenaed.

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The improved New-York City Exchange Telephone Service, metallic circuit lines, long-distance equipment, is now offered by us at rates which bring it within reach of even the most moderate users. The prices per year are as follows:

Combination Line, - - $80.00
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"THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER."—Keats. See PRATT'S Christmas windows, 6th Av., 12th St.

SEE HERE, MR. GOFF!

The Drug Man who says that Any Other Remedy for a Cough or Cold is "JUST AS GOOD" as

Riker's Expectorant

ought to be hauled up before the Lexow Committee.

He's a BRIBE TAKER! Look out for him!

Only 60 cts. a big bottle—and Your Money Back—IF IT FAILS.

Of Your Druggist—or at

Riker's,

6TH AV., COR. 22D ST.

Expenses of the Department.

Mr. Goff read from the records of the Street-Cleaning Department that for 1893 $63,100 had been asked for rent of stables, and $11,550 for repairs to the same. In 1892 the rent for stables was $7,679, and in 1893, when Andrews became connected with the department, the amount had increased to $30,793.55.

Mr. Andrews said that the leases of the stables were made by the Sinking Fund Commissioners when Thomas S. Brennan was Street-Cleaning Commissioner.

Q.—How is it that you have applied for $40,000 for the rent of stables this year? A.—That is the necessary estimate I made.

Q.—I find that in 1892 there was spent $5,345.38 in labor for removing snow and ice, and in 1893 it reached $27,791.59.

Mr. Andrews did not answer.

Mr. Goff also showed, by the records, that the amount paid out for horseshoeing in 1892 was $1,564.65, and in 1893 it was $3,269.39. In 1892, $847.40 was spent for drugs, and in 1893 $1,435.36. The telephone charges in 1892 were $2,940, and in 1893 $4,274. In 1892, $3,101.14 was spent for locks, spokes, wheels, &c., and this expenditure had increased in 1893 to $6,344.64.

Mr. Andrews said that when he took charge in 1893 there was a deficit of $75,000. During the present year he had saved $10,000 in the item of shoeing horses, and $15,000 in feeding them. In removing snow and ice, the cost per cartload had been reduced by him from 83 cents to 57½ cents.

Q.—How did you come to borrow the money from Plunkitt? A.—I had borrowed $1,000 from Thomas J. Dunn and I borrowed the $1,000 from Plunkitt to pay him back.

Q.—Dunn is also a contractor and a Tammany leader in one of the upper districts? A.—Yes.

Q.—Why did you borrow the money from Dunn? A.—Several years ago I borrowed money from Postmaster Dayton—several thousand dollars—and I was anxious to pay him, and I borrowed the money from Dunn to do it.

Q.—Isn't that the reason that Dayton got you your present position, so you might earn money to pay him? A.—No, it was not.

Q.—Didn't Dayton use all his influence to get you the place? A.—No. He told me the Mayor wanted me to take this place, but I told him I didn't want it, and wouldn't take it, but when the Mayor urged me I said that if there was a vacancy I would take the place.

Judgments Against Mr. Andrews.

Q.—How many judgments are there against you? A.—There are none, except those obtained against me as a Director of the Star Publishing Company.

Q.—What were you confined in Ludlow Street Jail for? A.—That was for contempt of court for not paying money which had come into my hands as receiver for a furniture company. I had already paid out the money on an order from another court. I was in jail three weeks. That was over twenty years ago.

Q.—Didn't you promise that if released from prison you would go back to your profession as a dialect actor and pay the money out of your earnings? A.—I made no such promise.

Q.—Aren't you a defaulting receiver now? A.—I am not.

Q.—Have you been appointed a receiver since that time? A.—Yes, once by Judge

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We offer an endless variety of articles suitable for holiday presents.

Pendants, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, Studs, Hair Ornaments, etc.

Some quite inexpensive; others elaborate.

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Cures Headache, Neuralgia, Hay Fever, Asthma, Insomnia.
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UNIVERSAL ELECTRIC CUP.
Trial Treatment at Office Free.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

APPROPRIATIONS CALLED FOR

An Increase of Over One Million Dollars Over Those of Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—A statement compiled by the Appropriation Clerks of the Senate and House makes the following comparison between the last fiscal year, and the estimates as presented for the fiscal year 1895-96:

	Estimates 1895.	1896	Increase over 1895.	Reduction under 1895.
Agricultural	$2,400,330	$166,486	.....	$727,285
Army	24,605,082	.....	.....	
Diplomatic and consular	1,583,118	.....	.....	59,520
District of Columbia	7,217,984	1,836,400	.....	
Fortification	7,857,703	.....	.....	80,700
Indian	9,725,844	.....	.....	207,311
Legislative, &c.	22,340,101	38,591	.....	.....
Military Academy	579,048	115,865	.....	.....
Navy	30,052,096	3,076,182	.....	.....
Pension	141,581,570	.....	.....	21,050,000
Post Office.....	91,059,283	659,708	.....	.....
River and harbor	1,475,000	.....	.....	6,150,000
Sundry civil.....	46,383,815	11,417,512	.....	.....

Net increase, estimates for 1896 over 1895, $1,035,696.

The excess of estimated revenues over estimated appropriations for 1896, exclusive of $49,250,000 for sinking fund, and exclusive of deficiencies and miscellaneous items not estimated, is $28,344,020. Deficiency appropriations (not estimated for 1896) in the first and second sessions of this Congress were $11,811,004, and the miscellaneous appropriations for the same period (not estimated for 1896) were $577,956, making a total of $12,388,960.

LADIES' HEALTH PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

Papers Heard at the Annual Meeting—The New Officers Chosen.

The Ladies' Health Protective Association held its annual meeting yesterday in the library of the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street. The meeting was well attended.

Mrs. H. S. Bell, the retiring President, was Chairman. The reports of the various officers were interesting, inasmuch as they showed the organization to be in a very prosperous condition.

Papers were read by Mrs. Fiske, on "School Hygiene," and by Mrs. C. Fendler, on "Stable Refuse." Reports were read on gashouses, street cleaning, and street cars.

Among those present were Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Barcelon, Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. Herman, Mrs. Fiske, Mrs. Betts, Mrs. S. C. Ostrom, and Mrs. S. C. Thomas.

The officers for the year are: President—Mrs. M. E. Troutman; First Vice President—Mrs. Mary E. Newton; Second Vice President—Mrs. Lyman Fiske; Treasurer—Mrs. Foote; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Rosenfeld; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Mary J. Herbert.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Fanny Davenport's "Gismonda."—Fanny Davenport has concluded to postpone the production of Sardou's "Gismonda" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre from Monday to Tuesday night next, devoting Monday evening to a full-dress rehearsal, with scenes, properties, and light effects. The price of some of the choice seats, the sale of which will begin to-morrow, has been raised to $2 for Miss Davenport's season. Her manager says that she has already sent to Sardou a draft on Drexel, Harjes & Co. of Paris for $10,000 advance royalties on the new play.

—Daly's Theatre.—The last week of "Twelfth Night," with Miss Rehan in her charming portrayal of Viola, is announced at Daly's Theatre. For next week Mr. Daly promises the second of his comedy revivals, "Love on Crutches," which has not been acted here for eight years. In this play Frank Worthing will make his first appearance in New-York, and Ada Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, Sybil Carlisle, James Lewis, Sidney Herbert, John Craig, and Gerald Maxwell will be seen. "The Taming of the Shrew" will be the holiday attraction.

—Why Snazelle Resigned.—The part of Gen. Boom, played last night by Hallen Mostyn in Lillian Russell's production of "The Grand Duchess," was originally assigned by Mr. Snazelle, who rehearsed it until late last week. A difference of opinion then arose between him and Stage Manager Richard Barker regarding certain "business" of the part. Miss Russell took sides with Mr. Barker, and Mr. Snazell, rather than sacrifice his own conception of the character, tendered his resignation, which was promptly accepted.

—Mira Heller's Début.—The young Polish prima donna, Mlle. Mira Heller, will make her first appearance in this country at the Metropolitan Opera House next Monday evening in "Mignon." On that night, also, Signor Ottavio Nouvelli will make his début before an American public in the rôle of Guglielmo. On Friday evening Victor Maurel will sing his favorite rôle of Rigoletto, and Mme. Melba will appear as Gilda.

—"Sam'l" Has a New Play.—M. B. Curtis and his wife have returned to New-York. Mr. Curtis has decided that the public has had enough of "Sam'l of Posen," and next Monday he will produce in Harlem a new play, written expressly for him, on quite different lines. The names of the authors have not been divulged, but one of them is said to be a newspaper writer.

—Crane Coming to Harlem.—William H. Crane will play his first engagement in Harlem, at the Opera House, next week. He will present "The Pacific Mail" Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, and for the Saturday matinée; "Brother John," Thursday and Friday, and "The Senator" Saturday night. The comedian is in Baltimore this week.

—Carl Rosenfeld's Illness.—Carl Rosenfeld of the Rosenfeld Brothers, managers of the Lilliputians, is still seriously ill, though he is gradually improving, and his physicians now think that the crisis has passed.

—Matinée at the Empire.—The first matinée of "The Masqueraders" will be given at the Empire Theatre this afternoon. Manager Frohman confidently expects the new play to run through the Winter.

Entire Republican Ticket Elected.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 4.—In the city election to-day the entire Republican ticket was elected, in a very light vote, as follows: Mayor—A. Gilbert; Treasurer—Alexander Titsworth; Assessor—J. A. Hubbard; Councilmen—W. H. More, C. J. Fisk, S. A. Gunia, and W. S. Eze.

DISCUSSED BY BANKERS

The Administration's Suggestions as to Currency Interest Them.

NONE HESITATES TO APPROVE THEM

President's Message and Report of the Secretary of the Treasury Read by All in Wall Street.

President Cleveland's message to Congress and Secretary Carlisle's report have excited much closer attention in the financial district than is usually given to State papers. Bankers feel specially interested, because the leading subject in both documents is one with which their business makes them familiar, and one which, in their opinion, will dominate public discussion until existing conditions give place to better ones. They are convinced that currency reform will occupy attention as the tariff has done, and that having been vigorously presented to the people it will be pushed until the entire country shall be educated to an understanding of it.

With the prospect of exhaustive discussion of the subject, bankers are reluctant just now to place themselves on record regarding the plan proposed. They do not hesitate to express approval of it. Some of them recognize in it points of superiority over the Baltimore plan, which the American Association of Bankers devised. In reading Secretary Carlisle's report, however, and comparing it with the summary in the message, they were impressed yesterday that the subject had been too well studied at Washington to be passed upon casually here.

Some disposition appeared to dissect the plan, not with the view of criticising it, but rather to consider how it might operate in practical banking. The provision permitting the banks to do business without maintaining a reserve received consideration. As a general proposition, banking without a reserve was at once condemned. Taken in connection with other features of the plan, notably the redemption feature, it seemed to bankers that the defect of no reserve might not be apparent in business. Banks that have large daily dealings must be equipped with cash. It was not doubted that, in this city and in other cities in which banking is habitually done according to methods of recognized safety, ample reserve would be maintained by the banks as a measure of self-protection, regardless of statutory laxity or restrictions.

It was suggested by some of the bankers that the adoption of the plan would lead to the retirement in time of the legal tender currency, part of it going to the Treasury as a deposit against bank-note circulation, and the remainder to the bank vaults as a reserve. There are outstanding $496,000,000 in greenbacks and Treasury notes. If, on an aggregate capital of $1,000,000,000, the banks were to issue circulation up to their capacity, $750,000,000, the sum of $225,000,000 in legal tenders would go to the Treasury as a deposit. Bankers seemed inclined to think that the superiority of this currency would lead them to retire the other $271,000,000 within their own vaults.

Lack of preciseness in the message and the report in regard to the place of deposit of legal tenders to secure State bank circulation was believed to have been intentional. Bankers apprehended no confusion on this account. They assumed that the President chose to leave this matter undetermined at present, but that if the plan were made operative any Secretary of the Treasury would naturally wish all deposits kept together in the Treasury.

If the greenbacks and Treasury notes were withdrawn from circulation in the way indicated, there would be room for bank notes for $496,000,000, without adding to the present volume of notes in circulation. The other issue among the people would then be $337,000,000 in silver certificates, for no one supposes that the $59,000,000 of gold certificates would be more plentiful than now. National bank notes, of which $207,000,000 are outstanding, would, of course, yield to substitution, permitting a further expansion of the new currency.

A feature of the plan which bankers discussed was that providing for redemption by the banks of their own notes. The Baltimore plan proposed no amendment to the banking law in respect to redemption of notes. This omission would leave it incumbent upon the Treasury to redeem notes. The President proposes that the national banks shall do this work. No objection appeared to this feature, but it was thought that confusion might result, or that notes issued in localities not favored might suffer the penalties of discount if they strayed far from home.

The provision of the plan authorizing banks to issue circulation, redeemable in gold, was thought to be meant to apply to the Pacific States, where no other kind of notes could circulate. Since gold is the money in use there, and notes have barely been tolerated at any time, it is thought that the provision was suggested as a means of encouraging paper issues among the people in that section.

Operation of the present law happened to be illustrated yesterday at the Sub-Treasury, when $500,000 in gold was withdrawn. The gold went to a member of the bond syndicate, who had borrowed gold from a bank to buy bonds and had to return it yesterday. The easy way to get it was to go to the Sub-Treasury for it. The draft took from the new stock of gold, and depletion of the replenished thus began at home in advance of demands upon it for export. Yesterday's advance in rates of exchange threatened a call for gold to go abroad in a short time.

Among those who commented on the new plan, John A. Stewart, the organizer of the bond syndicate and President of the United States Trust Company, said: "Everybody interested in banking knows that some reform which will give elasticity to the currency is needed. I shall thoroughly study the new plan."

Cashier Sherman of the Gallatin Bank, said: "The present national bank ciculation is really a Government issue, for the banks must tie up with the Government more money than they can put out. It would be a great benefit to business if the banks could expand and contract the currency as business may need it."

I. N. Seligman, the banker said: "The plan proposed will be acceptable to the banks as a measure of relief. A permanent solution of currency problems would be to take the Government at once and altogether out of banking and retire outstanding issues by gold bonds, substituting a well-secured, elastic currency."

Brooklyn Letter Carriers' Ball.

The Brooklyn letter carriers held their twentieth annual concert and ball in the Academy of Music last night. Most all the great men of the City of Churches, including Mayor Schieren, were there, and the letter carriers had a long night of terpsichorean gayety.

The officers of the Letter Carriers' Mutual Benefit Association were decked with fine ribbons and badges. They were Edward J. Cantwell, President; Thomas S. Riley and John Lane, Vice Presidents; F. W. Althisar, Financial Secretary; Thomas W. Peck, Recording Secretary; James A. McKeon, Treasurer, and Charles F. Brower, Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Edward J. Tugman was floor manager, and his assistants were John J. Barry and Joseph P. Burke.

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THE BEST OF ALL IMPORTED
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Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, and Wine Dealers.

NEW-ENGLAND CITY ELECTIONS

THE A. P. A. PLAYS A LEADING PART IN MANY OF THE CONTESTS.

Republican Gains in Massachusetts Largely Due to the Influence of This Organization.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Municipal elections were held in 21 of the 31 cities in the Commonwealth to-day, and in most instances a full vote was polled. The Republicans have made large gains, due, in several instances, to the indorsement of its candidates by the A. P. A. In a number of cities the A. P. A. has succeeded in electing its candidates to the School Committee and individual members of the City Government.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 4.—Daniel L. Parker, Citizens' candidate for Mayor, defeated Brownell, the present incumbent, although the latter had the A. P. A. support. The Aldermen-elect are 5 Citizens, 1 Independent Citizen; Common Council, 15 Citizens, 9 Independent Citizens. License vote—Yes, 3,148; no, 1,877.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 4.—Samuel L. Jewett was elected Mayor on a reform ticket, and the reformers also elected a majority of the members of the City Government. Vote on License—Yes, 2,136; no, 2,505.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 4.—The Democrats elected John C. Crosby Mayor, and have 1 majority on joint ballot in the City Government. License vote—Yes, 2,154; no, 1,535.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 4.—Springfield has elected Charles L. Long, Republican, Mayor by 808 plurality over S. D. Sherwood, Democrat, and has probably elected all eight Republican candidates for Aldermen. The great fight was over the re-election of Judge E. B. Maynard to the School Board. He failed of renomination in the Republican Convention owing to A. P. A. opposition, but was elected by over 500 plurality. Previously, both Republicans and Democrats have nominated him. The city votes license by over 1,500.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Dec. 4.—The city has elected H. A. Chase, Republican, Mayor by a plurality of 18 votes over J. J. Curran, Democrat, the vote standing 2,649 to 2,631. The vote for license was 2,935 to 1,663, and all but one of the Aldermen are Democratic.

CHICOPEE., Mass., Dec. 4.—Mayor Mellen, Democrat, has been re-elected by 10 votes over Andrew Gale, Republican, the vote standing 985 to 975. The license vote was 1,264 yes, 597 no. Four Republican Aldermen were elected, one Independent, and two Democrats.

MARLBOROUGH, Mass., Dec. 4.—W. N. Davenport (Rep.) is re-elected Mayor, but the City Government will be Democratic by 3 plurality on a joint ballot. License vote—Yeas, 1,489; nays, 1,157.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 4.—William S. Greene (Rep.) is elected Mayor, the city having last year elected a Democrat. The Aldermen are 5 Republicans and 4 Democrats. Common Council, 17 Republicans, 10 Democrats. License vote—Yeas, 6,977; nays, 3,258.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 4.—The Republicans swept the city, electing Benjamin F. Cook Mayor, 7 of 8 Aldermen, and 20 of 21 Common Councilmen. License vote—Yeas, 1,549; nays, 1,437.

TAUNTON, Mass., Dec. 4.—The Republicans elected Charles A. Reed Mayor and a majority of the members of the City Government. License vote—Yeas, 2,319; nays, 1,713.

QUINCY, Mass., Dec. 4.—William A. Hodges (Dem.) is re-elected, and the City Council stands 17 Republicans and 5 Democrats. License vote—Yeas, 1,054; nays, 1,867.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Dec. 4.—Henry A. Kimball (Dem.) is elected Mayor, but the Republicans elected six of seven Aldermen and sixteen of twenty-one Councilmen. The license vote was: Yeas, 1,199; Nays, 986.

MALDEN, Mass., Dec. 4.—The Citizens' ticket was successful, including Mayor Everett Stevens, who was re-elected, and a majority of the City Government. Vote on license: Yeas, 1,608; Nays, 2,276.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Dec. 4.—Eugene S. Moulton, who was last year elected Mayor as a Democrat, was to-day re-elected upon indorsement by the citizens' temperance and Republican Parties because of his clean administration. The City Government is Republican mostly, indorsed by the three parties above named.

NEWTON, Mass., Dec. 4.—H. E. Bothwell was unopposed as candidate for Mayor, all parties supporting him. The City Government is really Republican, although indorsed by the Citizens' Convention. License vote—Yes, 673; no, 1,881.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 4.—Mayor Rutter (Dem.) is re-elected. The Aldermen stand 4 Republicans, 2 Democrats. Council 7 Republicans, 11 Democrats. License vote—Yes, 3,857; no, 3,423.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., Dec. 4.—The Republicans swept the city, re-electing Mayor William A. Hodgkins and electing nearly all members of the City Government. License vote—Yes, 1,100; no, 2,867.

WALTHAM, Mass., Dec. 4.—Partisan nominations for Mayor were made for the first time this year, and Judge Henry S. Milton (Rep.) won. The City Council is composed of 13 Republicans and 8 Democrats. License vote—Yes, 1,614; no, 1,523.

The Archbishop Has Nothing to Say.

Father Ducey attended the session of the Lexow committee yesterday, contrary to the expressed wish of Archbishop Corrigan. The Archbishop last night said he had nothing to say in regard to the matter.

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For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Blood Diseases and Loss of Flesh.
Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

CENSURE FOR MACARTHUR

He Talks for Notoriety, Say Irishmen in Resolutions.

HISTORY REFUTES HIS SLANDERS

Major Byrne, Dr. Emmet, and Others Condemn the Utterance of the Minister on the Irish Flag.

"A green rag, symbolizing only religious bigotry on the one hand and national disloyalty on the other," the designation of the Irish emblem by the Rev. R. S. MacArthur in his Thanksgiving sermon at the Calvary Baptist Church, was temperately discussed at the headquarters of the Irish National Federation of America in the Cooper Union last night.

The meeting was incidental to the regular reunion of the City Council of the federation, but the assembly room was crowded with Irish men and women of all shades of opinion on home politics, so that half of the audience was in the corridor outside. Behind the speakers were the Stars and Stripes and the Irish flag, and above these was the motto of the federation:

"Now or Never; Now and Forever."

Vice-President Patrick Gleason called the meeting to order, and Trustee John J. Rooney was called to the chair. Mr. Rooney characterized the designation of Dr. MacArthur as a digression from the proper spirit of Thanksgiving Day. The clergyman had made a gratuitous and uncalled-for attack on what was dear to Irishmen, and the meeting was called to take exception to the slur and get an expression of opinion from fair-minded citizens.

Mr. Gleason then read the following preambles and resolutions, which were applauded, and, later on, adopted unanimously:

Whereas, The Rev. R. S. MacArthur, in a Thanksgiving discourse in the Calvary Baptist Church of this city, varied his fulsome laudation of the so-called American Protective Association by a wanton and slanderous attack on the most cherished sentiments of our race, denouncing the Irish flag as a green rag symbolizing only religious bigotry on the one hand and national disloyalty on the other;

Whereas, The Irish National Federation of America, organized solely to support home rule for Ireland, distinctly prohibits the introduction or discussion of American political issues; be it

Resolved, That we, the New-York City Council, Irish National Federation, passing over all other references in the discourse of the Rev. MacArthur, arraign him as a willful and deliberate falsifier of the plain facts of history, as maliciously abusing the same aspirations for freedom on the part of the Irish people as moved the American colonist to attain the independence of this country.

Resolved, That, in proof of the falsity of the charge of religious bigotry, we point to the fact that among the most illustrious names of Irish national leaders may be mentioned Henry Grattan, Theobold Wolfe Tone, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Robert Emmet, Thomas Davis, Isaac Butt, and Charles Stewart Parnell, men whose religious convictions were not those of the great majority of their countrymen, but who received as loyal and unswerving political support as that accorded any Irish Catholic leader; and, be it further

Resolved, That we repel the charge of national disloyalty as emanating from one that seeks notoriety rather than the advancement of truth. In every walk of American public life, from the foundation of the Government to the present time, such valor, capacity, and intelligence have largely aided in making our glorious Republic the grandest nation on earth. From Concord to Appomattox the record of lives sacrificed by men of our race testifies devotion to the American flag that eloquently refutes the false and slanderous statements of the Rev. MacArthur.

Major John Byrne was cheered at every point of an earnest address which he made as an American. He said that in a country such as ours, built on the fundamental principles of liberty, it was strange that in the great City of New-York it should seem necessary for men to come together to deprecate such narrow-mindedness.

The green flag needed no defender, he said. It has always been the symbol of liberty and the rights of man. It was the flag Washington loved. It was not necessary to eulogize or defend it.

"Thank God," exclaimed Major Byrne, "that it is not an American that insults it. I have fought under it. I have seen the Stars and Stripes and the Irish flag go down in the crash of battle and become the winding sheet for many a gallant Irishman."

The speaker characterized Dr. MacArthur as one of the creatures who invoke the gospel of hell to preach the Gospel of Christianity, a minister of the gospel of hate, one ignorant of America, a foreigner who seized on something to satisfy public appetite and attract attention.

Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, President of the federation, treated Dr. MacArthur as an ignoramus and traced the career of Irishmen as factors in patriotism and progress in America and read from an address of the Catholic Irish to Washington when he became President, and his reply, in which he vouched for the services they rendered. Down to fifty years ago half the men who excelled in public life were Irishmen.

Patrick Gleason said that he agreed with the Spanish proverb, "It's waste of good lather to shave an ass." The Irish, he said, were too much to the front to suit a MacArthur. It gave him great pleasure to turn from Philip drunk to Philip sober, from MacArthur to Lyman Abbott, who said:

"The A. P. A. is neither American nor protective."

Mr. Gleason concluded with the remark that if the Irish did not uphold the hands of those battling for national liberty, they deserved MacArthur's taunts. All should strive to make the green flag have a vital nationality.

Addresses were also made by Counselor Nolan and Excise Inspector Patrick Logan.

ELECTRIC COMPETITION SILENCED

The Storage Battery Company of Philadelphia Gets a Monopoly.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—A financial deal of much importance has just been consummated, whereby the Electric Storage Battery Company of this city has acquired all the rights, patents, &c., of the Consolidated Electric Storage Company, the battery patents and rights of the Brush Electric Company of Cleveland, the battery patents and all interests in connection with batteries and the good-will of that branch of the business of the General Electric Company, all the property, rights, patents, &c., of the General Electric Launch Company and the Electric Launch and Navigation Company, and the rights, licenses, and patents of the Accumulator Company.

The completion of these purchases virtually places in control of the Electric Storage Battery Company all its former competitors in the business of supplying storage batteries and puts an end to all litigation over patent rights. A large proportion of the stock of the company is owned by the United Gas Improvement Company, and the same people are interested in the management of both. The proposed new issue of stock to provide cash capital for the company to the amount of $500,000 has all been underwritten at $50 per share by a syndicate of well-known financiers.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock midnight Monday to 12 o'clock midnight Tuesday.)

10 A. M.—30 Orchard Street, Anna Usland, tenement; damage, $150.

3:30 P. M.—525 East Eleventh Street, Philip J. Hallerer, stable; slight damage.

5:55 P. M.—547 Broadway, David J. Solomon and others, neckwear; damage, $250,000.

8:10 P. M.—131 Spring Street, Hermann & Co., and others; damage, $20,000.

9:30 P. M.—137 East Fifty-ninth Street; Freedman & Schroff; no damage.

TORTOISE and Amber Shell Goods are this season unequaled in great variety and unique designs; the shading and exquisite carving of Hair Ornaments, Lorgnettes, Back Combs, Dressing Combs, in plain shell, or ornamented with solid silver or gold must be seen to realize the magnificent assortment to select from.

Goods now ordered or purchased will be delivered at any time as desired.

The quality, workmanship and assortment of my HAIR GOODS is well known to stand without a rival; the Hairdressing Parlors are in charge of experienced and obliging artists.

A. SIMONSON,
933 Broadway. Bet. 21st and 22d Sts.

BRACE MEMORIAL FARM SCHOOL

MRS. JOSEPH M. WHITE'S GIFT DEDICATED AT KENSICO, N. Y.

Newsboys and Bootblacks of New-York Trained for Western Homes—Success of the Scheme.

KENSICO, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Thirty miles from New-York City, on the line of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad lies the peaceful hamlet of Kensico.

In Kensico itself there is very little to draw the attention of the stray traveler. If, however, one takes a short drive in an easterly direction and inquires for the Newsboys' Farm, he will probably find a spot where he can spend a few hours free from monotony.

Two years ago the fact that many of the newsboys and bootblacks sent out to the farmers of the West and South turn out badly and give trouble to their employers was brought to the attention of Mrs. Joseph M. White, an active worker in the Children's Aid Society of New-York City. With the advice of C. L. Brace, Secretary of the society, Mrs. White determined on a new plan for benefiting the boys.

On a high plateau, 600 feet above sea level, and within two miles of Kensico, is situated a tract of fertile land containing 125 acres, an old-fashioned manor, a barn, a springhouse, and all the other equipments of a well-regulated farm. This property Mrs. White bought and donated to the society.

As soon as the necessary repairs had been made, twenty street arabs from the Newsboys' Lodging House, on Chambers Street, New-York, were taken up to the farm at their own request, and so greatly were they charmed with the idea of sleeping on a real bed every night without paying anything that there has never been any difficulty in keeping the ranks replenished.

The purpose of the farm is primarily to give practical farm instruction to boys from ten to sixteen years old, so that when provided with homes on the Western farms they may be of immediate value and service. It is, in short, a probation school. Every boy is given a six weeks' trial. If he proves to be of good material and trustworthy, he is sent out West. Should he turn out worthless, he is sent back to New-York, and may have another trial. Thus far there have been very few of the latter kind.

It was found last June that the old farmhouse was inadequate for the accommodation of the boys, and Mrs. White presented a sum of money sufficient to erect a new building, which was dedicated to-day.

The new structure stands on an eminence, and is almost square in its shape. The general design of the exterior is colonial. It has a broad porch, with columns and a balcony, and wide-spreading eaves. The architects of the building are Mesrs. Vaux & Emery of New-York, and they have shown unusual judgment in their work, as the building meets every possible requirement. One particularly wise provision is that of having on the first floor a lavatory and washroom. Every boy keeps in his locker a pair of slippers, which he dons before entering the main part of the house. The whole interior is finished in pine, and is exceptionally well lighted.

All the vehicles of Kenseco were pressed into service to-day by the many patrons of the society who were anxious to inspect the new building. As each carriage entered the private lane of the farm the quondam newsboys and bootblacks, drawn up in line on their baseball field, greeted it with a chorus of yells, mingled with Bowery slang.

The boys' costumes of brown overalls and jumpers looked singularly incongruous to those who had been accustomed to seeing them in their professional clothes. At 1 o'clock all entered the schoolroom, and the new building was formally dedicated.

The exercises were very simple, consisting of an impressive address by D. Willis James, President of the society, and a number of hymns, which were rendered by the boys in a commendable manner.

The Trustees present were Dr. George Wheelock, Gustav E. Kissel, Henry G. Marquand, and William Church Osborne. Among others who visited the farm during the day were Mrs. Joseph M. White, Mrs. David Wolfe Bishop, Mrs. Choate and the Misses Choate, Henry Dudley, and B. W. Tice.

The new building is called Brace Memorial Farm School.

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THREE ENGLISH PRODUCTIONS

Which Are to be Made in This Country Next Season Under the Direction of Charles Frohman.

Three important English productions are to be made in this city and country next season by Manager Charles Frohman. The first of these will be "The Derby Winner," the melodrama now running at Drury Lane, the American rights to which have been sold to Mr. Frohman by Sir Augustus Harris. The play has proved so great a success in London that when the pantomime season opens at Drury Lane, "The Derby Winner" will be transferred to the Princess's, to continue its run. The production in this country will not be made until next September. It will probably be presented at the Academy of Music, as Gilmore & Tompkins are now negotiating with Mr. Frohman to that end.

Contracts have also been made between George Edwardes of the London Gaiety Theatre and Al Hayman and Charles Frohman, under which two special companies are to be sent here from England next year. The first will come direct from the Lyric Theatre, London, and will present Gilbert and Carr's new comic opera, "His Excellency." All the equipments of the piece, with the exception of the scenery, will be sent here with the company. The scenery will be constructed here, at the Broadway Theatre, where "His Excellency" will have its first American production early in October.

The second organization will be George Edwardes's burlesque company from the London Gaiety Theatre, which will present "The Shop Girl," the new musical comedy which has just made such a success in London. This company will sail for New-York in October, and will open here three weeks after "His Excellency." It has not yet been decided in what theatre "The Shop Girl" will make her first bow.

TIRED OF DODGING BIRD SHOT

HEMSTEAD YACHTSMEN WANT MARY ELLEN M'KENZIE INDICTED.

They Say She Has Made Their Lives Miserable with Guns and a Bell—A Long and Strange Quarrel.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 4.—A new chapter was added to-day to the story of trouble that has existed during the past two years between the Hempstead Harbor Yacht Club and Miss Mary Ellen McKenzie, a wealthy resident of Glen Cove.

When District Attorney Daniel Noble reached his office in the Queens County Court at 9 A. M., he found a committee from the club, composed of Elwood Valentine and Daniel H. Hall, awaiting the arrival of the Grand Jury, with a view of having Miss McKenzie indicted. The committee requested the District Attorney to aid them in suppressing Miss McKenzie, who, they declared, had become an unbearable nuisance and a menace to the lives of the clubmen and their wives.

The members of the club and Miss McKenzie have been at loggerheads since July 9, 1892, when they accused the young woman of shooting at them while on their way to the club house at Garvey's Point. The McKenzie homestead is close to the only road that leads to the club house. Whenever the members and their friends would pass by the house they would be greeted, they say, with cat-calls and other expressions of disapproval. The monotony of this form of greeting was occasionally varied, it is said, by the ringing of a big bell that had been mounted on top of the McKenzie well for "some inscrutable purpose," as Horace Greeley once remarked.

When this failed to bring the club members to terms, firearms, they claim, were brought into play, and it was no uncommon sight to see the clubmen dodging bullets and bird shot while Miss McKenzie, gun in hand, stood on the porch of her house, the clubmen say, a living reminder of Mount Etna in a state of eruption. Matters at length reached such a crisis that the yachtsmen had Miss McKenzie arrested, and arraigned before Justice Crandall of Glen Cove. The Justice promptly convicted the intrepid young woman, and punished her with a long speech and a heavy fine.

The case was subsequently appealed, and the judgment reversed by County Judge Garretson, on the ground that Justice Crandall had no jurisdiction.

Miss McKenzie then turned her attention to Justice Crandall and sued him for false arrest. She won her case, and the Justice was compelled to pay her a snug sum of money for the indignity his speech and fine had placed upon her.

No sooner had Miss McKenzie won her suit than she began, it is claimed, to devote all her spare time to make things unpleasant for the yachtsmen. A little spice and picturesqueness was added to the programme on one occasion recently, when Deputy Sheriff Louis C. Walters called to see her on a matter of business. Mr. Walters had just entered the house when Miss McKenzie seized a shotgun and chased him out. The Deputy Sheriff was in such a hurry making his exit that he did not stop running nor take time to put his hat on until he was several blocks away from the house.

Each successive victory seemed to inspire Miss McKenzie with renewed courage, while they had a depressing effect upon the yachtsmen, who, in the language of one of the committee, "are men of peace." They held a council of war at the clubhouse Monday night, and decided to present their grievances to the Grand Jury and the County Prosecutor.

District Attorney Noble smiled incredulously at the story told to him by Messrs. Hall and Valentine. He dismissed the committee with the assurance that he would consider the advisability of presenting the matter to the Grand Jury before its adjournment.

AN ORANGE MINISTER'S FUNERAL

Many Friends at the Services for the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Storrs.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 4.—The funeral of the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Storrs, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, was held in the church this afternoon, and fully 1,500 people crowded into the edifice. The business places in the city were closed at noon out of respect to the clergyman, and the flags on the public buildings and school houses were displayed at half mast.

Private services were held at the house at 2 o'clock, followed by the public services at 2:30 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. Drs. Nathaniel A. Hyde of Indianapolis, Ross Smith of Buffalo, Henry F. Hickock, and James M. Ludlow of East Orange. The interment was in Rosedale Cemetery, and in the coffin with Dr. Storrs's first child, a baby daughter, who died in Indianapolis some time ago.

Absent from Home Port Three Years.

The little whaling schooner Agate of Provincetown, Mass., which yesterday arrived at this port, has not touched her home port for a period of three years. Her last port was St. Helena, from which she sailed seventy-five days ago. The oil captured by the whaler was shipped direct from St. Helena to Provincetown, and the craft is now in ballast.

Capt. Butts, who commands the vessel, says that his store of provisions ran short during the extended voyage, making it necessary to put in here for a fresh supply. The Agate carries a crew of eighteen men. Two whaleboats were lost in a heavy gale encountered off the coast.

HARPER & BROTHERS

PUBLISH TO-DAY:

I.

The Golden House.

A Story. By Charles Dudley Warner, author of "A Little Journey in the World," &c. Illustrated by W. T. Smedley. Post 8vo, half leather, ornamental, uncut edges, and gilt top, $2.00

It is a somewhat curious fact that, until the appearance of "The Golden House" in Harper's Magazine, the life of New-York City, in its extremes of wealth and poverty, had never been made the subject of serious study and realistic handling by a novelist. Perhaps no other field has been more thoroughly cultivated by the writers of short stories and sketches; satires and sentimental or sensational inventions there have been in abundance; but before this no successful effort to realize, in the new manner of conscientious literary workmen, the civic life as a whole—the whole care and carelessness of it—the whole light and shade of it—the shallow selfishness on the one hand, and on the other hand the fine and deep and tender helpfulness of it. Mr. Warner's novel may, therefore, with justice be called the American novel of the year.

II.

Twilight Land.

Written and illustrated by Howard Pyle, author of "The Wonder Clock," "Pepper and Salt," "Men of Iron," &c. 8vo, half leather, ornamental, $2.50.

Mr. Pyle possesses the rare faculty of being able to write for young people in a manner that entertains while it instructs, and he oftentimes conveys a wholesome lesson so carefully interwoven in the details of his stories that it is felt rather than seen. There is no more certain method of commanding the attention of the young than through the medium of a fairy tale, as it touches the imagination in a way that is sure to captivate the youthful mind, which is so keenly susceptible of all that has a mysterious surrounding. And not the least part of the charm of Mr. Pyle's books are the very attractive drawings with which he enriches them.

III.

The Story of Babette:

A Little Creole Girl. By Ruth McEnery Stuart, author of "Carlotta's Intended," "A Golden Wedding," &c. Illustrated. Post 8vo

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All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Grand Duchess.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The Manxman.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Plams. Matinée, 2:00.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av-56th, 57th St—3:00—Piano Recital.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Twelfth Night. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts, Wax Works, Gypsy Orchestra.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—Jacinta.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Shaft No. 2. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—The Creater Shenandoah.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Der Unabaenige Thomas.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—A Woman's Silence.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th St—8:00—Lohengrin.
PALMER'S, Broadway 30th-St—8:15—The New Woman.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:20—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—To Nemesis; or, Love and Hate.
423 4TH AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—The Tiffany Chapel and Favrile Glassware.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	31	34	3:30 P. M.	27	42
6 A. M.	27	34	6 P. M.	28	40
9 A. M.	27	35	9 P. M.	22	35
12 M.	27	39	12 P. M.	21	30

Average temperature yesterday.....31⅛
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....26⅛
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....34½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Southwest Winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 16, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5, 1894.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

A POLICY OF RETRENCHMENT.

The Democrats of the House and Senate appear to have no plan of action for the session, no policy either as a party or as lawmakers. We can suggest to them a policy that, if they adopt it, will prove sagacious from the point of view of party, beneficial to the country, and universally popular.

It is the policy of economy in public expenditure.

We have little confidence in Secretary Carlisle's estimated surplus of $28,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896. It is based upon an expected increase of $25,000,000 in the customs revenue and of $25,000,000 in the internal revenue. Mr. Carlisle relies upon better times to swell his customs receipts and upon the income-tax to augment the internal revenues. Business conditions may improve. They probably will. But the income tax is an insecure reliance. The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics declares that the tax may yield $39,000,000 a year, or it may yield only $12,000,000. On the other hand, it may yield nothing. It is probably unconstitutional, and may be declared so. It is not a safe factor for budget balancing.

The Democrats in Congress can make a surplus sure by cutting down the Government appropriations. It is the appropriate thing to do. Private incomes have been reduced, and expenditure has been cut down in proportion. The Government income has fallen off. The outgo should be cut down to fit it.

In 1870 the expenditures of the Government amounted to $309,653,560. In 1877 this had been reduced to $238,660,008. Those were times of depression in trade and industry. A similar policy of retrenchment befits these hard times.

We are surprised that neither the President nor the Secretary of the Treasury has taken occasion to urge economy in the appropriations. The control of the purse strings is about to pass into the hands of the Republicans. The strings should be tied tighter before the transfer. The Democrats need not be afraid to cut down the appropriation for rivers and harbors, for the navy, and for pensions, so far as existing laws will admit. Mr. Herbert has made a good argument for his $32,000,000, but it is a time to choose what work can be deferred. It is a time, too, when a general weeding out of the fraudulent pensioners will be heartily approved by the people. Any reasonable retrenchment will be welcomed and sustained. The business interests of the country, the necessity of regaining the confidence of foreign investors, and the credit of the Government demand that the Treasury outgo be reduced to meet the diminished revenue.

A Democratic policy of businesslike retrenchment will go far to roll back the tidal wave that has overwhelmed the party.

MR. CARLISLE'S BANKING PLAN.

In several substantial and even essential features the plan submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury for the remodeling of the bank currency system of the United States is extremely encouraging. Its general purpose proves, on examination, to be, as we inferred from the President's summary of it, excellent. It aims to substitute, within certain limits, an elastic and at the same time a safe issue of banknotes for legal-tender Government paper. In pursuance of this aim, it is evident that the Secretary has had in view the various elements of public opinion that have been developed by the political controversies of the last dozen years or more, and he gives the impression that he has made more or less definite concession to each of these elements. That is a course that lays open his plan to the charge of being "patch work." It is a taking criticism, and not expensive. It is not in itself a valid or sufficient objection to the Secretary's plan to say that it has been framed to secure that support without which it would be futile. It may be interesting, but it is not profitable, for a Secretary of the Treasury to write essays on the theory of finance. It is his business to do all that he thinks can be done to bring the finances of the country under sound principles. This we believe Mr. Carlisle has sincerely and with much ability sought to do.

His plan was correctly summarized by the President in his message, except for the omission of one important feature, the authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem and retire the legal-tender paper of the Government up to 70 per cent. of the additional issues of banknotes. As we showed yesterday, the net increase of circulation which would result from the operation of the Secretary's plan might reach $318,000,000. If the surplus revenue permitted, and the Secretary should use the authority given, 70 per cent. of this amount might be retired, leaving a net increase of $95,400,000, or in round numbers a hundred millions. The complete operation of the scheme, therefore, would result in drawing into the vaults of the Treasury or the banks as a guarantee fund $225,000,000 legal-tender paper, and the possible retirement of $222,600,000 more, or, in effect, the substitution of bank issues for the greenbacks and Treasury notes of 1890. That would be a very perfect accomplishment of what we have said is the general purpose of the plan.

When we turn from the general purpose of the Secretary's scheme to consider the detailed methods by which he proposes to carry out that purpose we find several features which demand very careful study, and which, in our judgment, are open to objection. The first of these is the proposed change in redemption. While the United States Treasury remains pledged to redeem the notes of failed banks, it is the obvious purpose of the Secretary to transfer to the banks themselves the actual redemption of their notes, and, while the requirement to redeem is made prominent, no specific regulation is suggested of the manner of redemption. Now, we think that it will be generally held by bankers and those who have watched the practical working of the national bank system that the absolutely certain and immediate redemption of notes from banks in all parts of the Union at one point, with no expense or trouble beyond the shipment to and fro, is an essential condition of the perfectly free circulation of the notes now used. We have always insisted that it is not the ultimate security, but the obvious and uniform certainty of instantaneous redemption on demand that makes banknotes available as a really efficient national currency. We cannot afford to take any currency not so available, and we do not see how that proposed by the Secretary can be so available. It will be so in a less degree for the State bank notes contemplated than for the national bank notes, and even for these the availability will not be perfect.

The second point to be considered very carefully is the abolition of the requirement of a reserve against deposits. That has a double bearing. On the one hand it is to be questioned whether such a change would be safe for national banks remote from the financial centres. In New-York, and perhaps in all cities where a well-developed Clearing House system exists, it may safely be assumed that the vigilant supervision due to common interest will prevent abuse. But will it do so in the case of outlying banks, which, though in point of capital and deposits far less important, are in point of number and of possible influence on the general prosperity of business very important indeed? On the other hand, is it prudent or just to abandon in Federal legislation all care for the depositors? It may be said, and with some truth, that depositors can, if they will, protect themselves, can know the resources and management of their banks, and act on that knowledge. But here again it is in the remoter and smaller banks that danger arises, when depositors have little or no chance for specific knowledge, and no great choice, if any, as to the banks with which they will do business. We are confident that this radical change in the law will meet with decided opposition.

The proposition to forego all banknotes under $10 is one that will be generally approved so far as concerns the relief of the Treasury from the risks of extraordinary drain of gold. It makes a use for the silver dollars and silver certificates of small denominations which is a proper and safe use. It tends to keep these forms of currency in actual employment and to prevent their steady and frequent return to the Treasury. On the other hand, it lessens the attraction of circulation, under the proposed system, for small banks in the more thinly-settled districts. That is not necessarily an unmixed evil, but it is a fact that will have to be taken into account in estimating the probable working of the system.

Mr. Carlisle's plan is by no means sure even of practical consideration at this session of Congress. It will, however, have a very decided effect on public opinion, and in parts of the country where the essential purpose of the plan is not generally understood or favored. It is certainly a basis for discussion, from which, perhaps through a currency commission, the reforms so clearly needed may be formulated and adopted.

HACKMEN AND HOTEL KEEPERS.

It is to be hoped that the hackmen who are petitioning the Board of Aldermen to be allowed to stand wherever they like may not succeed. They have failed hitherto because Mayor Gilroy has judiciously threatened to veto an ordinance allowing them to do so, if such an ordinance were passed by the Aldermen. The ordinance now introduced has been drawn so as to meet the Mayor's objections. But it is to be hoped that it will not meet them, for it does not meet the objections of the public.

It is now proposed that any hackman shall have the right to stand, and solicit customers, before any hotel. At present only hackmen who are authorized by the keepers of the hotels in question can stand in front of the hotels. It is claimed on behalf of the excluded hackmen that the hotel keepers are selling the privilege of standing, and thus letting out the public streets. But there is not much in this claim. The peculiar right of an abutting owner or tenant in the street is recognized in the cases of hand organs, apple stands, and so forth. Why should it not be recognized in the case of hackmen? It is in the interest of the public that it should be, because the hotel keeper will not maintain in front of his premises vociferous and disorderly hackmen, who will make nuisances of themselves to his guests and to the public. Thus the requirement that the hackman shall be authorized by the hotel keeper is in the public interest. The authorized hackman is subject to some sort of regulation. The unauthorized, or tramp, hackman is feræ naturæ, a terror to hotel lodgers and peaceable passers. If he held his place by conquest, as it were, and in spite of the hotel keeper, he would be a peculiar terror, because he could make a point of rendering himself noxious to the hotel keeper and the inmates of the hotel, instead of being so inadvertently and by the mere force of nature. By no means should hackmen be allowed to stand in front of hotels the keepers of which object to their presence.

MR. BLACKBURN'S CHARGE AGAINST MR. GORMAN.

As Mr. Gorman has returned to his place in the Senate, and as Mr. Blackburn of Kentucky is also there, the time has come, it seems to us, for the Senator from Maryland to take notice of the very serious accusation, made publicly by Mr. Blackburn, that he repudiated and violated a solemn agreement by means of which the House was induced to accept the Senate's Tariff bill. Mr. Blackburn's charges were published nearly three months ago. They have been discussed in all parts of the land, and Mr. Gorman's failure to answer them or to resent the Kentucky Senator's attack has deepened the impression that the Senator from Maryland can make no defense.

We desire to refresh Mr. Gorman's memory as to Mr. Blackburn's charges. The Senator from Kentucky is Chairman of the powerful Committee on Rules, and Mr. Gorman and Mr. Harris are his Democratic associates in that committee. While the Tariff bill was in the hands of the conference committee, and at a time when almost all hope of reconciling the differences of the two houses had been given up, Mr. Blackburn, as he says, was "authorized to negotiate with the House leaders" in order that the passage of a tariff bill of some kind might be brought about. He approached these House leaders, he says, "by authority of six representative Senators, Messrs. Gorman of Maryland, Brice of Ohio, Jones of Arkansas, Harris of Tennessee, Gray of Delaware, and Cockrell of Missouri." It will be observed that Messrs. Gorman and Harris, with Mr. Blackburn, composed the Democratic majority of the powerful Rules Committee, or "steering committee"; that Mr. Harris was the acting Chairman of the Committee on Finance; that Mr. Jones was Chairman of the sub-committee on the Tariff, and that Mr. Gray was Chairman of the committee which was investigating the sugar scandal. They were indeed representative Senators, at least so far as their power to exert influence was concerned. It was on Aug. 11 that they sent Mr. Blackburn to the House leaders as their agent, and they waited for him in the room of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Blackburn says that by negotiations with Speaker Crisp and others the terms of a satisfactory agreement were reached. He explains what the terms were:

"This agreement was in effect that if the House leaders would agree to accept the Senate bill, the Democrats in the Senate would try to pass separate bills providing for free sugar, free coal, and free iron. The House, however, was to introduce and pass these bills first, and then we in the Senate were to try and put them through in short order. I returned to the room of the Senate Committee on Appropriations and reported to the waiting Senators [Gorman, Brice, Harris, Gray, and Cockrell, Mr. Jones having been called away] the terms on which an agreement could be reached, and they authorized me to close the arrangement."

This was on Saturday. On the following day Mr. Blackburn met Mr. Catchings at his house. He says:

"We came to the following agreement: In the Democratic caucus the next [Monday] morning the House was to accept the Senate bill as it had passed that body. They were then to send in separate bills providing for free sugar, free coal, and free iron."

In the interval Mr. Blackburn had been informed that Mr. Gorman and Mr. Brice "would not favor free coal and iron," but he assured Mr. Catchings that the remaining four Senators, with himself, would do their utmost to procure the passage of the coal and iron bills. With respect to sugar, however, there had been no defection. He says:

"I did agree, however, to pass a free-sugar bill through the Senate, and had the co-operation of the six Senators above named on this free-sugar proposition."

They all professed to be supporting him, so far as his agreement—and their agreement—related to the passage of a free-sugar bill.

The agreement explained the action taken by the caucus and by the House under the direction of Speaker Crisp and other prominent Democrats. The Senate bill was accepted and passed, and then the separate bills were sent to the Senate. There the agreement was repudiated by Mr. Gorman and his followers. Mr. Gorman's deliberate violation of the pledges given through the agency of the Senator from Kentucky is shown by his vote for the Murphy resolution and his successful negotiations with the Republican Senators to prevent the passage of the Free-Sugar bill.

Of the seven Senators named, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Cockrell voted against the Murphy resolution, the avowed purpose of which was to prevent action upon any one of the pending separate bills. Mr. Gray and Mr. Jones were paired against the resolution. Mr. Brice was paired with Mr. Wolcott, and this indicates that he would have opposed the resolution if his vote had been released. All except Mr. Gorman are accounted for in a record of votes which is not inconsistent with an honorable purpose on their part to keep their agreement with Mr. Blackburn and the leaders of the House.

But Mr. Gorman voted openly for the Murphy resolution. He broke his word and repudiated the agreement not only by this vote, but also, as we are informed by Republican authorities, by making an alliance with the Republican Senators, the express purpose of which was to prevent action upon the Sugar bill, although, as Mr. Blackburn says, he had empowered him to say to the House leaders that he would use his influence to procure the passage of it.

The New-York Tribune reported the formation of this alliance between Mr. Gorman and his followers on one side and Mr. Aldrich and his Republican associates on the other, and at the conclusion of the proceedings in the Senate it announced that the "programme" arranged by this combination had "been carried out without a hitch." Mr. Gorman took seven Democrats with him, and by their votes the policy of suppression and repudiation was enforced. Referring to this, Mr. Blackburn said in September last:

"I swear I will do all in my power at the December session of Congress to carry out what was agreed upon, even if it is necessary to change the rules to do so."

Mr. Gorman cannot well afford to ignore the serious accusation that is involved in Mr. Blackburn's account of the negotiation of the important agreement which opened the way for the passage of the Senate bill. As we have shown, it is Mr. Gorman who is accused when the Senator from Kentucky says that "not all of the six Senators stood by me," for he was the only Senator in that group who voted for the Murphy resolution, and it was he who organized the alliance with the Republicans to prevent action upon the Sugar bill. As the record now stands, we do not see how he can offer any reasonable defense, unless he begins by asserting that Mr. Blackburn has not told the truth about the agreement. But then he would have to reckon with the testimony of the other members of the group, as well as with the Senator from Kentucky.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CANADA.

The report which the Earl of Jersey has submitted to the British Colonial Office concerns Americans almost as much as Canadians, and much more than Englishmen. The report, it appears, favors "international imperial mail and cable routes," and favors also "a liberal policy in regard to the treatment of colonial questions." This last expression is vague, and may mean anything or nothing. If it means anything, it means that the report favors the abandonment by England of what has been her colonial policy for thirty or forty years, and a return to the previous policy, under which the mother country assumed certain colonial expenses in consideration of certain commercial and political advantages which she no longer enjoys.

It would seem to be a corollary to the policy of imperial protection that the colonies should renounce, or at any rate waive, the right to enact commercial legislation injurious or unfriendly to British interests. Canada, as well as some of the British colonies in Australia, has availed herself of this right, and it has been found that British manufacturing interests have suffered more or less by the building up of colonial industries through protection. It seems quite certain, on the one hand, that the mother country will not revert to a "more liberal" colonial policy unless she receives an equivalent from the colonies, and on the other that the colonies will require a handsome equivalent for foregoing legislation which they think in their own interests. It is well known that the McKinley act bore so hard upon Canadian producers near some parts of the border as to excite a distinct demand in the regions affected for annexation to the United States, a demand which was strengthened by the publication of the statistics showing that Canada was distinctly less prosperous than the United States. This demand has not yet become very formidable, but it may be expected to become so if the disparity increases or even continues. It is a serious question for British statesmen whether they will allow the belief to gain ground in Canada that the imperial connection has no other than a sentimental value.

The part of the report most immediately serious to us is that which recommends a division of the subsidy for carrying the transatlantic mails so that part of it shall go to a new Canadian line, and encourage the building of as fast and as powerful ships between Quebec and Liverpool as now ply between Liverpool and New-York. The Canadians, it is evident, are making a determined and skillful effort to make the Canadian Pacific the main highway across this continent for passengers and goods going "through" from Europe to Asia. They have done very much in that direction already. Their road is already the favorite route, not only for Europeans, but for Americans who are going to or returning from China and Japan. There is in connection with it on the Pacific a fast and trustworthy steamship service. To cut off the United States altogether from the line of through traffic around the world would be of great direct and incidental benefit to Canada. This would be done, the Canadians seem to think, if they could secure as fast a service between the Atlantic Canadian ports and Europe as is now maintained between Europe and the Atlantic ports of the United States. In this they are probably mistaken. The natural drawback of a port so far to the north that access to it is liable to be obstructed by ice during three or four months of the year is one that they have not been able to overcome in the past, and that they are not likely to overcome in the future. It would, of course, be lessened by increasing the speed of the steamers, and it is attended with the advantage of a shorter ocean passage than that between Queenstown and New-York. But it is not likely that any port that must be reached through the waters of the St. Lawrence will ever become a serious rival to New-York.

Nevertheless, we cannot help admiring the enterprise with which the Canadians are pushing their project. The project of laying a cable from Canada to Japan is in a much more advanced state than any similar project on this side of the border. If it were executed, it would of course give a great commerical advantage to Canada and to the Canadian line. The agitation of which Lord Jersey's report is the outcome shows how very much alive the Canadians are to their commercial needs and their commercial opportunities.

WHY NOT LOCAL OPTION FOR SUNDAY SELLING?

Whenever the question of allowing the sale of liquor during certain hours on Sunday comes up for discussion, as it does regularly once a year, the stock argument is that the present law does not have the support of public opinion in large cities, and that laws which are not sustained by public opinion will not be enforced.

There is no greater evil than a systematic and tolerated violation of law. It begets disregard of law generally and encourages the spirit of anarchy. A feeling that a law is not obligatory, that it may be violated or evaded without harm, and that, in point of fact, it ought not to be strictly enforced, is most demoralizing. If it is true that any law is so ill adapted to the community to which it is applied that its non-enforcement is a necessary result, that law ought to be modified as speedily as possible. It is disintegrating the law-abiding sentiment which is the safeguard of all human society.

This claim that the provisions of the excise law forbidding all sale of liquors on Sunday is not sustained by public opinion and cannot be enforced in this city and the apparent willingness to connive at a quiet disregard of those provisions are at the bottom of the whole system of police corruption and blackmail so far as liquor saloons are concerned. When men with ordinary human defects have the power to suppress some profitable traffic, but do not feel bound to exercise that power systematically and impartially, the way is immediately open for a profitable use of the discretion which they are at liberty to exercise. If bribery and corruption are not then inevitable, they are tolerably certain to follow.

Is it true that the public sentiment of this city and of Brooklyn and other populous communities in this State is in favor of allowing the traffic of liquor saloons on Sunday? If it is, that may not be a reason why the traffic should be allowed, but it is a reason why it will not be suppressed as a matter of fact by the city's own authorities. It may not prove that the law is wrong in principle, but it will prove that it is sure to be evaded, with bad effect upon the law-abiding spirit of the people. Why not test this question by allowing each community that grants licenses for liquor selling to determine for itself during what hours and what days of the week it shall be permitted? In other words, why not have local option so far as Sunday selling is concerned? Is not this an important question of self-government and of local "home rule"?

Gov. Flower is never so entertaining as when he is engaged in pandering to the prejudices of the better element. His retort upon Judge Ingraham will be hotly resented by that jurist, but he cannot deny that it is an animated and diverting utterance.

In their caucus yesterday the Democratic Senators considered the question of a change in the rules that should make it possible for the majority, after due debate, to act. There was manifest an interesting change of opinion on this subject on the part of Senators who have heretofore resisted anything like a closure rule, however carefully guarded. We trust that such a rule will be adopted. It was the absurd and antiquated rules of the Senate that gave to a handful of Senators the power to delay action at the last session, and finally to dictate shameful concessions. If the tremendous rebuke administered by the country shall prove to have brought enough Senators to their senses to secure a reform, the most faithful Democrat can find some compensation in that fact.

The Reform Club has published in a pamphlet of twenty-four pages an elaborate history, by Congressman John De Witt Warner, of the organization and operations of the combination of wholesale grocers to control the sale and price of refined sugar by means of rebate agreements and other arrangements with the Sugar Trust. This pamphlet contains not only a story of the movement in the wholesale trade from the beginning of it, in 1888, but also the forms of the contracts and rebate agreements, and much interesting information as to the manner in which the organization has from time to time attempted to exert its influence upon members of Congress with respect to the tariff on sugar.

TO CANCEL THE DEBT OF THE CATHEDRAL

Archbishop Corrigan Opens a Great Bazaar in Grand Central Palace.

The bazaar of the congregation of St. Patrick's Cathedral was opened in the Grand Central Palace last night by Archbishop Corrigan. The great building was beautifully decorated, and was taxed to its fullest capacity.

The proceeds of the bazaar are to be used toward liquidating the debt on the cathedral, which amounts to about $25,000.

Archbishop Corrigan was escorted from his residence to the Grand Central Palace by the Catholic Protectory Band, and was accompanied on the platform by the Rev. Father Lavelle, pastor of the Cathedral; the Rev. W. J. B. Daly, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, the Rev. Thomas F. Murphy, the Rev. Henery T. Newey, Joseph A. Dillon, John Friel, Thomas Kelly, John Trainor, and officers of the Holy Name Society, and of the Cathedral Club. Addresses were made by the Archbishop and Judge O'Brien. The bazaar will be open two weeks.

Reick—Ridgway.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Dec. 4.—William C. Reick, city editor of The New-York Herald, was married to Miss Carrie L. Ridgway in St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, in this city, at 6 o'clock this evening.

SAYS HE IS GOVERNOR DE JURE

Kolb Issues a Proclamation to the Alabama Legislature — He Does Not Propose to Use Force.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 4.—R. F. Kolb, who calls himself "Governor de jure" of Alabama, has issued a message "to the General Assembly and the people of Alabama."

He starts out in a grandiloquent strain, referring to the "revolutionary" condition of the State Government; stigmatizes the Democrats as "usurpers," and declares that the constitutional guarantee of a fair election has been overthrown.

"I have taken the oath of Governor," he says, "and I intend to prosecute, in your name, my right to that high office solely upon the claim that by your ballots cast in the legitimate and orderly way prescribed by the forms of law, I was appointed to it on Aug. 6, 1894. I would waive much to avoid conflict of contesting parties for power in Alabama; I have hesitated long to expose the people of Alabama to internal discord; but, my countrymen, the concession of right to the evil spirit of wrong is not the road to a peace which is a real peace."

Kolb refers to "constitutional rights," "inviolability of the ballot-box," and other things, and then says that although he is detained by physical force from performing the functions of Governor, and still advocates only peaceable proceedings, he is beyond all question Governor de jure.

"I advise my supporters," he says in closing, "and all lovers of liberty, to organize clubs to assist the general object of my appeal for their rights. I advise my friends and supporters to pay no tax money to any collector of State taxes for awhile. I advise those Tax Collectors who value the cause I represent, and which will assuredly prevail in the end, to delay all payments of State taxes into the State Treasury until an impartial hearing be had of our complaint under a fair and honest contest law."

"THE GRAND DUCHESS" REVIVED

A Magnificent Production, Received with Much Enthusiasm.

Every sparkle in those imported "Brilliants" having been used up in just a month, Miss Lillian Russell has had recourse to Offenbach, the ever gay and always reliable, and, thanks to him and his "Grand Duchess," Abbey's Theatre resounded last evening, at intervals by no means widely spaced with applause, which, while never by any means "wild," was always sincerely cordial and for not a few reasons exceedingly well deserved. Certainly none of the old comic operas has been revived here for years, if ever, with a magnificence greater or more tasteful than has been given this production. The scenery is both appropriate and beautiful, the costumes of almost incredible richness, the stage management perfect in every respect, and Mr. Steindorff's orchestra competent and competently led.

After which, the subject under consideration being an opera, it would seem about time to say something about those to whom more directly its artistic fortunes are for the time entrusted. Miss Russell's type of beauty fits admirably the rôle of Gerolstein's impulsive ruler—on the supposition, of course, that the lady's impulses were displayed rather in the doing of fantastic things than the unrestrained expression of emotions, conflicting or otherwise—and last night she was looking her very best, a suavely-curved vision of pinky plumpness, with eyes brighter than all her diamonds put together. Her singing, too, was, as ever, rewarded by the vehemently-demonstrated approval of her numberless admirers—one cannot help wishing they would wait till a song was quite finished, instead of beginning to applaud each time with the beginning of the last high note—and when, after singing the sabre song half a dozen times in English, she went through a verse twice in French, their gratitude came near knowing no bounds at all.

Mr. Hubert Wilke gave Fritz the manners of a Third Avenue waiter, and nudged Miss Russell's side with his elbow as though she were a waitress in the same restaurant. Now of course Fritz was only a peasant, but—the problem is hardly worth investigation. Mr. Digby Bell made an amusing Baron Puck, Mr. Hallen Mostyn looked the General Boum, and the Prince Paul of Mr. Sidney Howard was not ill done. To Miss Annie Myers are thanks due for singing and acting her little rôle of Wanda with the real comic opera spirit, that of other and possibly regretted days. Nobody else showed a trace of it.

Fritz	Hubert Wilke
Baron Puck	Digby Bell
General Boum	Hallen Mostyn
Prince Paul	Sidney Howard
Baron Grog	Owen Westford
Népomuc	George Honey
First Major	Spencer Kelly
Wanda	Annie Myers
Iza	Susanne Leonard
Olga	Ada Dare
The Grand Duchess	Lillian Russell

THE PEOPLE'S SINGING CLASSES

Mr. Hewitt Commends Mr. Damrosch's Work, and Thinks the Public Ought to Help Sustain the Cooper Union Work.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I am very much relieved and gratified to learn from the card of Mr. Frank Damrosch that I was mistaken in saying, in a private letter not intended for publication, that he had discontinued his musical instruction in the great hall of Cooper Union. The error, however, is easily explained. Before I left for Europe in September I was informed that Mr. Damrosch had arranged to carry on his classes elsewhere, and since my return home, about a month ago, I have passed every Sunday at Ringwood, and therefore, although usually well informed of matters in progress at the Cooper Union, I did not know that Mr. Damrosch had organized his classes as usual for the coming Winter.

The public ought to be congratulated upon the great success of his efforts to diffuse knowledge of choral music throughout the community, and I am very glad to learn that he has succeeded in doing what I never could have done—in placing them upon a self-sustaining basis. I agree with him that the small fee charged is no burden upon the recipients of his admirable instruction, but the Trustees of the Cooper Union are compelled to furnish free instruction in every department which they undertake to establish. The operations of the Cooper Union have therefore been limited to the income which it receives from its endowment fund and from the rent of portions of the building. The Trustees would be very glad if the space so rented could be appropriated to public instruction, and such an application of the entire building only awaits the reinforcement of the endowment fund by contributions from the public. The need was never greater than at the present time, as every department of the institution is filled to overflowing, and hundreds of applicants are waiting in vain for admission. It is very interesting to state that the pressure at present is mostly upon the scientific departments, showing that the value of the instruction heretofore furnished by the Cooper Union is fully appreciated by the rising generation. Mr. Cooper's family have reached the limit of their resources in meeting the requirements of the institution, which has the sympathy and ought to have the cordial co-operation of all who are able to assist in the diffusion of knowledge among the working classes. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 4, 1894.

Millionaire, but Mule Driver.

From The London Daily Telegraph.

M. Max Lebaudy, the young millionaire, is now a mule driver in the Fifth Squadron of the military train at Fontainebleau. He was allowed four days' grace after the ordinary conscripts, and only began his duties on Wednesday last. It was reported that he would escape service, owing to weakness of the heart, but he has been declared fit by the army doctors, and will have to remain in the service for three years. M. Max Lebaudy has hired a house at Fontainebleau, with large stables attached for his horses and roomy quarters for his servants.

IMPATIENCE OF VICTORS

China Is Apparently Dragging an Ever Lengthening Chain.

FIELD MARSHAL YAMAGATA IS ILL

Commissioner Detring Takes Pains to Explain His Mission That Failed—Germans Are to Command Recruits.

By The United Press.

TOKIO, Dec. 4.—Japan has notified China that no further peace proposals will be considered unless made by a regularly accredited Ambassador from the Chinese Court. At the same time Japan reminds China that it is not Japan, but China that is suing for peace. Japan is dissatisfied with China's temporizing policy, and claims that China is seeking concessions in advance of a formal conference looking to a settlement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—A telegram has been received in this city from Kobe to the effect that Mr. Detring, Commissioner in the Chinese custom service at Tien-Tsin, arrived at that place on the 26th of November, and expressed the wish to personally deliver to Count Ito a letter from the Viceroy Li Hung Chang.

As under the circumstances this proceeding was considered anomalous and contrary to usage Count Ito refused to meet Mr. Detring. At the same time Mr. Detring received telegraphic orders from Prince Kung, President of the Tsung Li Yamen, recalling him to China. Accordingly he left Kobe on the 29th of November, but before going he sent the Viceroy's letter to Count Ito by post.

The object of the letter was to ascertain the conditions upon which peace may be restored. It also stated that Li Hung Chang had obtained the sanction of the Emperor of China to the Mission of Mr. Detring, which had for its object the purpose of confidentially ascertaining the views of the Japanese Government, but Mr. Detring's sudden return to China under orders from the President of the Tsung Li Yamen appears to throw some doubt upon the accuracy of this statement.

The special cable to the United Press, giving the present status of the peace negotiations between China and Japan, was shown to well-informed diplomats here. By them it is regarded as clearly showing that there was no truth in the so-called semi-official announcement, purporting to have come from Yokohama, that Japan was willing to accept an indemnity of 400,000,000 yen, and the cession of the territory now occupied by her forces as a condition for terminating the war without further delay, and that the demands were to be increased if hostilities were prolonged.

Statements similar to these have appeared in the Japanese newspapers for some time past, but they are given as mere opinions of the writers as to what Japan should insist upon.

The authentic news now at hand shows that the negotiations have progressed no further than an insistence by Japan upon the condition that the Chinese Government shall send an Ambassador to Tokio to make its overtures. This information is credited by the officials of the Japanese Legation here, who have been of the opinion for some time past that the appointment of a Chinese Ambassador to sue for peace would probably be the first move in that direction which would be acceptable to the Japanese Government and people.

As the case now stands, China appears to be trying to gain time before committing herself to any conditions looking to a cessation of hostilities, but Japan holds to its first proposition that nothing whatever shall be done until a Chinese Ambassador goes in person to Tokio. In the meantime, Moukden, and possibly Pekin, also, may fall into the hands of the victorious Japanese armies.

The excitement over the war with China has quieted down in Japan, according to mail advices up to Nov. 7, received at the Japanese Legation in this city, and interest now centres in the probable length of hostilities. Repeated victories by the Mikado's soldiers and sailors have convinced the people that the end will be soon and already the newspapers are beginning to discuss the prospects of peace.

One vernacular journal declares that the war should never be brought to a close, unless China cedes a portion of her territory to Japan. Nearly all the newspapers say that a heavy punishment should be inflicted on China in the interest of civilization and of Japanese welfare.

More significant than any of these comments is the expression by another newspaper that "the Government should display toward any European powers that venture to interfere in the present war not less strength and courage than it has shown toward Corea."

Somewhat in this line is the comment caused by the apparently growing belief that the English people are inclined to abandon their notions as to the importance of an Anglo-Chinese alliance, and have come to think favorably of Japan. At least this is the deduction drawn from the sudden change of some of the leading English papers, which are supposed to reflect public opinion.

One newspaper says that, if the British Government is misled in interfering in the present war with a view to rescuing China from her distress, Japan must be fully prepared to meet the emergency and must be resolved to obtain the object she had in view at the commencement of hostilities. Commenting on this, The Japan Mail, the leading English newspaper of Japan, says: "When we consider the general tendency of the civilized powers, we think that there must be one or two whose interests in the Orient are not consistent with those of England, and the only course open to Japan is to enter into a secret alliance with them, and to oppose any hostile design on the part of England."

According to the advices received, the Chinese have established complete uniformity in all their defensive operations. They hold the outworks of a place for a time, and, having lost them, they abandon the main position incontinently, without further resistance. They did so at A-San, at Phyong-Yang, and at Chiu-Lien.

The Tong-Haks, or organized Chinese bandits, are still giving much trouble. Some 2,000 of them surrounded the Japanese commisariat station at Ampo and attempted to set it on fire, but the thirty-eight Japanese soldiers on guard succeeded in driving them away. The leader of the Tong-Haks is endeavoring to organize a force to march against Seoul and drive out the Japanese.

An amusing story is told of the Chinese suspicion of foreigners: Some residents of New-Chang, Shanghai, organized a golf club and set about marking lines on a plain near the city. They buried bottomless jam tins to keep the putting holes clear of mud, but the Chinese, observing these operations, concluded that the foreigners were about to blow up the plain. Soldiers were dispatched to dig up the tins, and the Taotai lodged a formal complaint with the British Consul. Great excitement prevailed for a time in military and civilian circles. Explanations did not succeed in allaying the suspicions of the authorities, and there will be no golf at New-Chang.

The foreigners at Tokio and Yokohama have been expressing indignation over a telegram sent by one of their number to London, requesting that a gunboat be ordered to Yokohama at once to protect the British subjects there, whose lives, the dispatch said, were in danger. One newspaper states that it knows the name of the sender, but, despite the requests of other newspapers that it divulge his name, it refuses to do so. There has been considerable feeling on the subject.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says a report, to which much credence is given, is current there to the effect that Field Marshal Yamagata, commander of the Japanese Army, is so seriously indisposed that it has been decided to be necessary for him to be invalided, and one of the Court Chamberlains has started for the front with a message from the Emperor. Lieut. Gen. Nodzu, the dispatch also says, has been promoted to be a General, and will at once resume command of the first Japanese Army. Capt. Miura has been appointed to the command of the cruiser Yamoshiro, and the late harbor Master at Sa-Sa-Bo has been made Governor of Port Arthur.

The Central News's correspondent in Shanghai says that the British steamer Guy Mannering is landing there from Hamburg war material valued at £175,000.

A Central News dispatch from Chee-Foo says that Commissioner Detring, who returned Sunday from Japan, repeated in an interview to-day the statements that he made on Monday that he was empowered to negotiate for peace with Japan in the name of the Chinese Board of Foreign Affairs, and that he was recalled because the negotiations for peace had passed into the hands of the American Ministers to Japan and China.

Commissioner Detring added that Col. Hanneken, the Commander in Chief of the Chinese forces, is raising 100,000 soldiers, to be officered entirely by Europeans, mostly Germans. Some of these officers have already arrived, and others are on the way to China.

Seven thousand soldiers have been ordered to reinforce Tung-Chow, fifty miles west of Che-Foo, and are being supplied from Wei-Hai-Wei.

A despatch from Seoul, Corea, dated Dec. 3, says:

"Count Inouye, the Japanese Minister, is taking vigorous measures to restore internal order. Radical changes are being made in the Departments of the Interior, Justice, and Education.

"A combined force of Japanese and Coreans was conveyed by steamer to Asan and marched thence to Kongji to attack the Tonghaks. This force routed thousands of Tonghaks and killed a large number."

The Central News says that China has been offered all the money that the treaty powers are likely to allow Japan to claim as indemnity on the basis of a 4½ per cent. gold loan, secured by the uncharged revenues of the treaty ports.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S CONDITION.

His Son Repudiates the Report of an Interview in London.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—Prince Bismarck is expected to reach Friedrichsruh on the 10th inst., accompanied by Drs. Schweninger and Chrysander and his family. He sleeps well and appears to be in good health.

Count Herbert Bismarck to-day informed the representative of The Neueste Nachrichten that the interview printed in The London Pall Mall Gazette Nov. 20 was a pure invention. In the alleged interview Count Herbert was quoted as saying that his father had no organic disease, but that his frame was weakened, especially by his hardest trials, which had occurred within the last four years, and that he could not last much longer. "Premier von Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst," Count Herbert was also credited with saying, "is a perfect gentleman, but there are factors near him which prevent a cordial intimacy."

Some one, Count Herbert told The Neueste Nachrichten representative, addressed him at a hotel, but he vouchsafed no reply to the would-be interviewer, whom he recognized as a man who three years before had been discharged from an American journal for inventing an interview at Wiesbaden with M. de Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister.

VENEZUELA AT LAST IN PEACE.

Confidence Complete, Business Active, and Coffee Crop Good.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Venezuela's political troubles have ended, according to a dispatch received by Señor Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister in Washington. The dispatch follows:

Caracas, Dec. 3.—An amnesty has been enacted by the Government. Political prisoners are at liberty. The peace is firm and solid. Gen. Crespo is strongest; confidence is complete; business is active, and the coffee crop excellent

NUNEZ, Secretary of the Interior.

Since the revolution of 1892, when President Crespo triumphed, there have been attempts made to foment trouble by those dissatisfied with the Government. Recently these efforts have been more noticeable, but it is said that Gen. Crespo never really believed that the agitation would ever amount to anything. It is clear from the dispatch received by Señor Andrade that President Crespo has endeavored to settle the trouble without bloodshed. The amnesty granted applies to refugees who fled from Venezuela after the revolution two years ago.

JAMES CANHAM READ HANGED.

He Was Married and Had Means, but Was Bad Enough to be Killed.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—James Canham Read, the convicted murderer of Miss Florence Dennis, was hanged at Chelmsford at 8 o'clock this morning. Despite all efforts to obtain his confession, the condemned man did not acknowledge that he was guilty.

The murder for which Read was hanged was committed at Southend, June 24, last. The victim was a young woman. Her body was found in a lonesome spot, and there was no direct evidence against him. His conviction was the result of his reckless denials and of his extraordinary depravity. He was married, and in comfortable circumstances.

DESCENT OF AN ARISTOCRAT.

Reginald Saunderson Is Accused of Having Murdered a Woman.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A young man named Reginald Saunderson, son of a well-to-do land owner, was arrested in Dublin this morning, charged with being the murderer of a woman whose body was found in a street in Kensington at midnight, Nov. 25, with a stab wound in the neck.

Young Saunderson's actions lead to the belief that he has become demented through brooding over the murder at Southend, in June last, of Miss Florence Dennis, for which crime James Canham Read was hanged to-day.

The prisoner is a son of Justice of the Peace Bassett Saunderson, and a nephew of the Earl of Clonmell and Edward James Saunderson, member of the House of Commons for the North Division of Armagh.

One of Saunderson's aunts on his mother's side is Lady Monck, and another is the wife of the Hon. George Fitz Clarence, grandson of William IV.

MORE WORRY FOR CANADIANS.

English Merchants Insist that Cheese, Not Packages, Be Dated.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—In consequence of numerous complaints from London dealers that their orders for September cheese from Canadian shippers are often found to have been filled with cheese of an inferior quality and earlier manufacture, the London Produce Brokers' Association and the Liverpool and Glasgow dealers held concurrent meetings and unanimously passed resolutions in favor of inerasably branding the day and month of manufacture upon the cheese itself instead of upon the box in which it is inclosed.

Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner in Great Britain, to whom the resolutions were presented, promised that they should be forwarded.

BARRIOS'S MISSION IN ENGLAND.

Nicaragua Wants a British Minister Instead of a Mere Consul.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Gen. Barrios, Special Envoy of the Government of Nicaragua to Great Britain in connection with the settlement of the dispute regarding the Mosquito territory, is negotiating with the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, for the appointment of a British Minister to Nicaragua, instead of a Consul. He will also ask for some revision of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. In his intercourse with the British Foreign Office, Gen. Barrios argues that the arrest and expulsion from Nicaragua of Mr. Edwin S. Hatch, her British Majesty's Consul at Bluefields, cannot be discussed as a violation of the sanctity of a diplomatic agent, as Mr. Hatch had not received his exequatur from the Nicaraguan Government.

ITINERARY OF THE CRUISERS.

Detroit Quitted Cadiz for Naples—Yorktown Is Japan Bound.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The cruiser Detroit having returned the Spanish loan collection exhibited at Chicago, left Cadiz this morning on her way to Naples, where, after leaving the Vatican collection, she will continue on her voyage to China.

Letters received at the Navy Department to-day report that the Yorktown arrived at Honolulu Nov. 18, seven and a half days out from San Francisco, having made the voyage at the rate of eleven and a half knots. The Yorktown was to spend two days taking coal at Honolulu, and it is expected that she will report at Yokohama, Japan, not later than next week.

ACCIDENTS TO TWO VESSELS.

Steamer Lucerne Probably the One Previously Reported Sunk.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—It is now believed that the British steamer Lucerne, Capt. Dyer, from New-York, which arrived at Hull yesterday in a badly-damaged condition, is the vessel with which the British steamer Albertina came into collision on the evening of Sunday last, and which, it was thought, went down at once, with all on board. The Lucerne is seriously injured amidships.

HAVRE, Dec. 4.—The British steamer Knight of St. George, Capt. Bevis, at this port from New-Orleans, with her cargo on fire, has discharged the cotton from between decks, and it is hoped that the flames will be extinguished to-day.

AGRARIANS ON ANTI-SOCIALISM.

Catholic and Protestant Services for New Reichstag Opening.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—Services in connection with the opening of the new Reichstag Building to-morrow will be held in St. Hedwig's Cathedral for Catholics, and in the Schloss Chapel for Protestants.

At a meeting of the Agrarian members of the Reichstag to-day it was resolved not to support the Anti-Socialist bill.

CALUMNIATING AMERICAN PORK.

Germany Requires Certificates from United States Inspectors.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The Reichsanzeiger to-day announces that the importation into Germany of canned beef and pork and corned beef from the United States will be prohibited unless such meats are accompanied by certificates from the United States Inspectors that the animals from which the meats were obtained were free from disease when slaughtered.

FRANCE'S UNBALANCED BUDGET.

Minister of Finance Proposes Increase of Tax on Inheritance.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—In the budget debate in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the Minister of Finance, M. Poincaro, said that, in view of the diminished revenue and increased expenditure, it would be necessary to increase the succession duties by 25,000,000f., in order to balance the budget.

Queen Margaret Has Read Zola.

ROME, Dec. 4.—Queen Margherita gave audience to-day to Emile Zola, the French novelist, keeping up a conversation with him for three-quarters of an hour. Zola afterward expressed surprise at the Queen's erudition, and delight that she was acquainted with all of his works.

Wilhelm Has His Uncle's Visit.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The Prince of Wales, who is en route for London from St. Petersburg, where he attended the funeral of Czar Alexander III. and the marriage of the new Emperor, arrived here this morning. He will stay here for two days.

Price of Silver Declines.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Owing to the decline in the rate of Eastern exchanges, silver to-day was depressed, showing a decline of 5-16d. from yesterday's quotations.

CONSUL BLANCO'S BAIL IS $1,500.

He Is to be Tried for His Monday Night Frolic in Eighth Avenue.

Rufino B. Blanco, Consul for Venezuela at Philadelphia, the story of whose arrest with that of his companion, Cesar Zumeta, was told in The New-York Times of yesterday, was before Justice Voorhis, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with assault and also with carrying a "blackjack."

Blanco and his friend were creating a disturbance at Eighth Avenue and Twentieth Street Monday night. When Policeman Fowler tried to arrest Blanco, the Consul broke Fowler's hand with a stroke of his cane. On the way to the station house he tried to get at a "blackjack" that he carried in his hip pocket.

In court yesterday Blanco said he had no recollection of the doings of the night before, except that he was struck by some one and that there was a general fight. He said he always carried a "blackjack," not knowing it to be against the law to do so.

Zumeta was fined $5 for intoxication, which he paid, and was discharged.

Blanco waived examination and was held in $1,500. He deposited that amount with the City Chamberlain and was released.

Long Search for Information.

From The San Francisco Bulletin.

A correspondent writes from a Contra Costa County village to ascertain the distance between the mainland of Ireland and that of Scotland, and states that for eighteen years he has sought for reliable information on this subject without satisfactory results. In order to give an accurate answer to the inquiry, the question was put to Capt. W. J. Paynter, master of the big British ship Stockbridge, now awaiting a charter in Oakland Creek. The nearest points in the two countries, Capt. Paynter says, are on the North Channel, where the distance between Tor Point, in Ireland, and Mul of Cantyre, in Scotland, is eleven and one-quarter miles as the crow flies. The two nearest ports are Ballycastle and Campbelltown, the sailing distance, which is circuitous on account of rounding a promontory which projects into the North Channel, being thirty-one miles. Ballycastle is a town of about 2,000 inhabitants, in the County of Antrim, Ireland, on a bay five miles west-southwest of Fair Head, and Campbelltown is a city of between 4,000 and 5,000 population, in Argylshire, on the Peninsula of Kintyre.

LEON ABBETT IS DEAD

New-Jersey Supreme Court Justice Succumbs to Long Illness.

HIS MANY POLITICAL HONORS

A Self-Made Man Who Was Twice Governor of the State and for Many Years a Leader Among Democrats.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 4.—Leon Abbett, Supreme Court Justice and twice Governor of New-Jersey, died in his home, Montgomery Street and Jersey Avenue, at 2:58 o'clock this afternoon. His only daughter, Mrs. Mary Post; his only surviving son, Leon Abbett, Jr.; his brother, B. Frank Abbett, and Mrs. Dodd, his sister-in-law, were at his bedside.

Death resulted from a complication of diseases, several of which had been of long standing, but the immediate cause was diabetes, catarrh of the stomach, and exhaustion produced by overwork.

Justice Abbett was prostrated several years ago by an ailment of the brain, and his life was saved only by the removal of a portion of the base of the skull. The illness which terminated fatally to-day manifested itself in serious form Thanksgiving Day. While not prostrated, the Justice was seriously ill and told his family that he thought he would be benefited by a Turkish bath. He was persuaded to go to bed instead. The following day he was able to be about the house, but was not well enough to go to Trenton. He was again prostrated Saturday, and Dr. John D. McGill, his physician, arranged for a consultation with Dr. A. Brayton Ball, the New-York specialist, which was to have been held this afternoon.

Leon Abbett.
Ex-Governor of New-Jersey.

All the members of the family were summoned, and all arrived in season except a brother, Edwin L. Abbett, who lives in New-York, and the aged mother, Mrs. Sarah Abbett, who lives with B. Frank Abbett at Trenton, and who has completed her eighty-third year.

Justice Abbett was born in Philadelphia Oct. 8, 1836. He came of Quaker stock, his father, Ezekiel Abbett, being a descendant of a Quaker family that settled in Pennsylvania in the early years of the eighteenth century. His mother was a member of an old New-Jersey family, being a Miss Howell of Mauricetown, in Cumberland County.

Justice Abbett's parents were not wealthy, nor did he enjoy unusual educational advantages in his youth. He was what is styled a self-made man and an example of indomitable pluck and energy. He made no secret of the fact that his father was a journeyman hatter and unable to give a college education to his sons. Justice Abbett attended a public school in Philadelphia, and in 1853 was graduated from the High School in that city. The degree of A. B., and subsequently of M. A., was conferred upon him by that institution, and during his first term as Governor Princeton College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

After leaving High School he entered the law office of John W. Ashmead, at that time United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Immediately after attaining his majority he began the practice of the law. Shortly after, he married Miss Mary Briggs, and moved to New-Jersey, making his home at Hoboken, where, with the small beginning of an election as Assemblyman, he embarked on a political career, the success of which is unequaled in the annals of the State. At the same time he formed a law partnership with William J. A. Fuller of New-York City, which continued for thirty years, and was terminated only by Mr. Fuller's death.

Mr. Abbett was elected to the Assembly from Hoboken in November, 1865. He had already shown marked ability as a political speaker, and, although he was a new member and a comparatively young man he was chosen Chairman of the Democratic Assembly caucus. He was re-elected the following year, and was again made Chairman of the caucus. Shortly after his second term expired he removed to this city, where he made his home up to the time of his death. He was elected in 1869 to the Assembly from the First District, which he again represented in 1870.

While Mr. Abbett was serving his first term in the Legislature, Gov. Ward called an extra session, for the purpose of ratifying the Fourteenth Amendment, and in the debate which ensued Mr. Abbett was one of the foremost Democratic speakers. During his first term as Assemblyman from this city he was elected Speaker of the House, and upon his return, in the year following, he was made Speaker a second time. On both occasions he discharged his duties to the satisfaction of both parties, and was honored with a unanimous vote of thanks. During these years Mr. Abbett was also Corporation Counsel of the cities of Hoboken, Bayonne, and Union Hill.

Mr. Abbett went to Europe in 1874. While he was absent the Democrats of Hudson County nominated him to the State Senate, and he was elected by a majority of 4,940. He was elected President of that body in 1877. It was during that session that John R. McPherson was first elected to the United States Senate. The Democrats had but one majority, and Mr. Abbett was requested to become a candidate. He steadfastly refused, because he had pledged himself to Mr. McPherson. The joint meeting at which Mr. McPherson was chosen was an unruly body, and it was mainly due to Mr. Abbett's firmness that a bolt and a coalition with the Republicans was prevented.

Mr. Abbett was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1872 and acted as one of its Secretaries. He cast his vote for Thomas F. Bayard because he foresaw that the nomination of Mr. Greeley meant disaster to the Democratic Party. New-Jersey indorsed his views by giving to Gen. Grant 15,000 majority. He was a delegate to the National Convention at St. Louis in 1876. He was unanimously chosen Chairman of the New-Jersey delegation and earnestly advocated the nomination of Joel Parker, New-Jersey's famous war Governor, until he saw that there was no chance for his success, when he swung New-Jersey's vote to Samuel J. Tilden.

Mr. Abbett was also a delegate to the National Conventions of 1884, 1888, and 1892. In the first of these he opposed the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, but at the last National Convention of the party he not only favored Mr. Cleveland's candidacy, but made an effective speech by way of placing him in nomination in behalf of the Democracy of New-Jersey. He was always prominent in State affairs and was among the first of New-Jersey's Governors to advocate a general water supply under the direction of the State. He was also active in protecting the riparian rights of the State.

Gov. McClellan appointed Mr. Abbett a member of the commission to draft a general law for cities, and Gov. Ludlow made him a member of the commission to devise means for a more equitable mode of taxation than had prevailed in the State up to 1882.

It was while a member of this body that Mr. Abbett formed his views in regard to equal taxation as between railroad and other corporate property and the property of private individuals, and which he afterward so clearly enforced during the two terms he served as Governor of the State.

He defeated Judge Jonathan Dixon in 1883 for the Governorship by a majority of 6,809, and in 1889 he defeated Gen. E. Burd Grubb by a majority of 14,253. He was Corporation Counsel for Jersey City for five years.

But Gov. Abbett, like many other men, did not so much value the successes he achieved as he regretted his one failure. It is an open secret that the ambition of his life was to be United States Senator, an honor which ever seemed close at hand, but which he never grasped. He was defeated in 1887, after the eleventh hour had struck, by a combination which agreed upon Rufus Blodgett, not so much because Mr. Blodgett wanted the position as because the combination was determined to defeat Gov. Abbett. In the same way he was beaten in 1892, by a combination which gave to James Smith, Jr., the honor that Gov. Abbett so dearly coveted. He was made Governor for the second time in 1889, to compensate him for his defeat in 1887, and when he was defeated in 1892 he was made Supreme Court Justice for the same reason.

Gov. Abbett's wife died fourteen years ago, and his eldest son, Gen. William F. Abbett, about two years ago. Both of these losses affected him deeply, as, despite the turmoil of political life, he was always bound up in the welfare and happiness of his family.

Gov. Abbett will be buried in the family plot in Greenwood Friday morning. The funeral services will take place at the house Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. They will be conducted by the Rev. George S. Bennett, rector of Grace Episcopal Church.

UNION COUNTY IN MOURNING.

The Court Adjourns in Respect to the Memory of ex-Gov. Abbett.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 4.—The news of ex-Gov. Abbett's death this afternoon was a shock to the people of this city, who have regarded him for the past ten years as a sort of city savior. When Elizabeth was bankrupt, and was threatened by its creditors with having their judgments inserted in the tax levy, which would mean utter financial ruin to the city, ex-Gov. Abbett came to the rescue, and in 1883 he devised Bill 467 for the relief of bankrupt municipalities, and to protect them from rapacious creditors. The measure was pushed through the Legislature by his aid, and became a law.

It saved Elizabeth, and has since been availed of with beneficial effects by other places in the State, notably Rahway. The people of Elizabeth, irrespective of party, have never forgotten this kind act of the ex-Governor, and the mourning over his death is sincere and profound.

In the Union County Court this afternoon, when the announcement was made of Judge Abbett's death, the proceedings were stopped and ex-Senator Marsh, Prosecutor of the Pleas, who has for years been a warm personal friend of the ex-Governor and one of the few Senators who stood by him to the last in his Senatorial contest, stepped forward and offered a resolution that a committee be appointed by the court from the Union County bar to prepare suitable resolutions on the death. Judge McCormick named Prosecutor Marsh, Judge P. H. Gilhooly, and ex-Judge Joseph Cross as the committee. The court then adjourned for the day as a testimonial of respect.

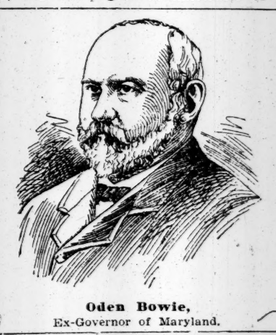
EX-GOV. ODEN BOWIE.

The Famous Railroader and Owner of the Famous Crickmore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 4.—Ex-Gov. Oden Bowie died this morning at his home, in Bowie, Md.

He suffered a stroke of paralysis last Monday night.

Ex-Gov. Oden Bowie of Maryland loved horses and dogs, owned the great colt Crickmore, and, finally, won with him against Hindoo, after a number of defeats; was a brave soldier in the Mexican war, liked terrapin and good Burgundy for dinner, and was a good administrator of the affairs of Maryland. He was born in Prince George's County, Maryland, in 1826, and he lived the life of a gentleman of the world, who was good to his friends, and had charity in his heart. He was what Georgians call a "grand" man.



Oden Bowie,
Ex-Governor of Maryland.

His parents were early settlers in Maryland. His father was Scotch and his mother English. His father represented Prince George County in the House of Delegates, and was a planter whom his neighbors looked up to.

The son went to St. John's College at Annapolis in 1845. Then the Mexican War broke out, and he enlisted as a private in the Battalion of Maryland and District of Columbia Volunteers.

He served with merit, and won promotion, becoming, by President Polk's action, senior Captain of the Voltigeur Regiment, one of the ten regiments added to the regular army after the Mexican War. He had to resign a few years later because of illness. During the Civil War he became prominent in politics. He was Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and a delegate to the Democratic convention which nominated McClellan in 1864. Then he was appointed the member of the National Democratic Committee from Maryland, and it was due to his efforts that the Democratic convention of 1868 was held in Baltimore.

After having been defeated for Lieutenant Governor in 1864, he was elected Governor in 1867 by a majority of 41,000 votes, leading largely the rest of the Democratic State ticket. He served afterward as President of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, one of the Pennsylvania Railroad's most important properties, and as the President of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company. In the latter capacity he displayed executive ability which won for him the regard and esteem of not only the stockholders, but the people who patronized the road.

But Gov. Bowie was known best as a sportsman. He was the President of the Maryland Jockey Club, when that organization was in its prime, and when the Pimlico meeting was one of importance in the Spring and Fall. He was chief among those Southern owners of racehorses who made yearly pilgrimages to Saratoga.

He was not always successful with his horses, but every betting man believed in him as an honest owner. He was not very tall, and had the ruddy face that comes from living well and moderately. Statesmen and gamblers liked him.

He was a "grand" man from the standpoint of those who are generous, who forgive their enemies, and who love their neighbors.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—David Baker, one of the largest land owners of Brookhaven, died at his home in Patchogue, L. I., yesterday of apoplexy. Mr. Baker was a retired sea captain. He was eighty years old, and leaves a wife and two children—George E. Baker, receiver at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and Mrs. Jarvis of Patchogue.

—Josiah L. Warren, a prominent cotton merchant and former President of the Cotton Exchange, died at Savannah, Ga., yesterday. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1877, and was once a member of the State Legislature.

—Thomas B. Bullene, formerly Mayor of Kansas City, and head of the dry-goods firm of Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co., died yesterday at Kansas City, Mo., aged sixty-six.

—Daniel W. Connolly, a member of the Forty-eighth Congress, died yesterday at Scranton, Penn., aged forty-seven, the result of a stroke of paralysis.

SHEPARD ON LIBERTY OF LAW

Modern Socialism, He Declares, Is Tyrannical in Principle and a Return to Ancient Methods.

Edward M. Shepard lectured last night before the Holy Name Society of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, Sackett and Hoyt Streets, on the subject, "The Liberty of Law."

In the course of his address Mr. Shepard animadverted on modern Socialism and stigmatized its principles as tyrannical and a return to the ideas and methods of the feudal, or Middle Ages.

"Many of us," said Mr. Shepard, "think of law as a system of restraint, and some of us are disposed to feel irksome under it. If the law goes too far, people overbreak its bounds.

"True law is neither tyrannical nor meddlesome. Just now the Brooklyn Common Council is seeking to keep street bands from playing in the streets. The question is, how much liberty ought to be given citizens?

"In the olden days law was the mere decree of a despot. The wrong of this was that the rights of men depended on the fluctuating conscience and intelligence of one man

"I remember the time when the people were afraid to give much power to a Judge. The discretion of a Chancellor, they said, was as long as his arm, and one Chancellor's arm might be longer or shorter than another's.

"A law is no law which does not arise out of the consent of the governed. We have a striking illustration of this in the history of Ireland. But even with the consent of the governed, many laws are passed which are wrong, and not in the purview of the law. The old laws of England as to individual callings and liberty restricted the happiness and lessened the prosperity of the country.

"Much of modern Socialism arises out of a genuine regard for human liberty, but it endeavors, nevertheless, to restore the Industrial system of the Middle Ages. Socialism would order how each man shall work, how he shall live, what he shall do and earn, and how he shall spend his money. They would parcel out all our lives for us and regulate our existence.

"Those laws are good which seek to prevent the wrongful acquisition of wealth, or to prevent giving the rich wrongful or unfair advantage.

"We can better endure the ignorance, or even the meanness of the comparatively few rich men, who fail to do their duty to the community, than to prevent by law wholesome freedom of effort. We must punish the rich who fail in their public duty by public scorn.

"False liberty is license to the selfish and stronger to stamp on the weaker and less selfish.

"True liberty is nearly identical with true law. True law guarantees us freedom from law, from the interference of other men, and gives us liberty to eat, labor, dress, and in general live according to our conscience and our interests, subject to such wholesome restraints as are necessary for the common liberty and welfare. True law cannot exist without true liberty. True law is essentially democratic. With the advance of Christianity, laws cease more and more to be restrictive. The chief work of our Legislatures now is to prevent the abuses by corporations, and to curb public officials. True law binds everybody, and makes no distinction of person. It conserves the rights of the minority."

Among those on the stage were Thomas E. Pearsall, the Rev. Father Duffy of St. Agnes's Church, and George Foster Peabody.

FOR THE THROAT AND NOSE HOSPITAL

Fair at Sherry's—A Gift from Miss Lillian Russell.

The second annual fair of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society of the New-York Throat and Nose Hospital was held from 2 until 10 o'clock P. M. yesterday in the small pink parlor at Sherry's.

The attendance was large and the tastefully-decorated booths were generously patronized.

Its first fair, held last year, was a financial success, $4,650 having been realized. With this money was built the present hospital, and it is to pay off a mortgage on the building that the present fair is being held.

Miss Lillian Russell was an early visitor, and gave to the fair a box at Abbey's, good for any one of her performances. It will be sold by chance.

The women in charge of the various tables were: Tea—Mrs. Charles E. Pell, Mrs. Samuel E. Milliken, and the Misses Gertie and Mamie Phillips; Mother Goose—Mrs. Andrew Shyland, Jr., and Miss Alice Hedges; Fancy Goods—Mrs. Frederick A. Lyons and Mrs. A. F. Troescher; Bric-a-Brac—Mrs. Henry Guffen and Mrs. Magnus Susman; Groceries—Miss Jennie Birmingham and Mrs. William Percy Miles; Confectionery—Mrs. George Evans, and Miss Rose Fowler; Flowers—Mrs. J. Julio Henna and Miss Matilda Antoine.

Mrs. Birmingham is director of the fair.

Keeps Up Its Old Relation.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 4.—The Daily States, the largest and most influential evening paper in the South, has decided to continue its relations with and the service of the Southern Associated Press, notwithstanding the desertion of the New-Orleans morning dailies to the Western, or Illinois Press Association. The States' interests and sympathies are indissolubly linked with it Southern brethren and their New-York and New-England allies.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Charles W. Knapp of St. Louis is at the Windsor.

—Hiram W. Sibley of Rochester is at the Holland.

—Ex-Judge Lambert Tree of Chicago is at the Clarendon.

—Sir William C. Van Horne and R. B. Angus of Montreal are at the Brunswick.

—Ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley and Henry C. Robinson of Hartford are at the Murray Hill.

—Clayton McMichael of Philadelphia and H. B. Ledyard of Detroit are at the Waldorf.

—Major W. G. Evans, United States Army; Gen. R. de Benavides of Mexico, Pol. Plancon, Miss Libia Drog, and C. J. Abud are at the Vendome.

—Ex-Congressman William C. Maybury of Detroit, George Q. Cannon of Utah, Edward Avery of Boston, and Christopher L. Magee and Henry D. Oliver of Pittsburg are at the Fifth Avenue.

FAIR FOR THE CHAPIN HOME

Beautifully-Decorated Spread in One of the Parlors of the Waldorf.

The first fair in aid of the Chapin Home, a non-sectarian home for aged couples in Sixty-sixth Street, near Lexington Avenue, was opened yesterday afternoon in one of the parlors of the Hotel Waldorf. It will be continued to-day and to-morrow. Admission is free.

Mrs. Daniel D. Youmans, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the home, is the director of the fair, and her assistants are Mrs. E. T. Sherman Tieces and Mrs. H. B. Herbert.

The tables were all beautifully decorated and bountifully supplied. The doll and candy table was presided over by Mrs. A. Rusch, and was supplied gratuitously by the Takaley Society of the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton's church at Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. The fancy table was in charge of Mrs. C. H. De Lamater, President of the home, and Mrs. Henry B. Herbert, also of Dr. Eaton's church. The candy for sale at the fair was home-made by some of the women, who are either officers or Directors of the home.

Other generous gifts were made by Sloan of tapestries, and by Bloomingdale Brothers and other New-York and Brooklyn houses.

The officers of the home are: President—Mrs. C. H. De Lamater; Vice President—Mrs. A. Rusch; Treasurer—Mrs. Sarah E. Youmans; Recording Secretary—T. G. Dockstader; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. E. T. Sherman.

LOSS OF THE SHIP MARY L. STONE

Owners in This City Cannot Say About the Crew's Return.

The owners of the ship Mary L. Stone, the vessel which was yesterday reported in a London dispatch as having been lost, are De Groot & Peck of this city.

They have received advices from Capt. Gould and from the Board of Underwriters to the effect that the Stone was wrecked off the east coast of Formosa and is a total loss. The officers and crew, twenty men all told, were saved. The ship carried 475,000 gallons of case oil, owned by the Standard Oil Company and consigned to order.

Communication with Formosa is had only by way of Hongkong and Amoy, and hence is slow. The owners, consequently, cannot say yet what the arrangements will be for the return of the crew.

The lost ship was built in Bath, Me., in 1877, and was last surveyed in 1890. She was of 1,420 tons net register, 190 feet in length, 39 feet beam, and 24 feet depth.

As to the amount of insurance and where placed, the owners would give no information.

Merchant M. M. Schwartz a Suicide.

Joseph Siegel of 124 West Sixty-fifth Street went to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station shortly after midnight Monday and told the Sergeant that his friend Maurice M. Schwartz of 155 West Sixty-eighth Street had committed suicide several hours before by shooting himself in the left temple. Protracted spells of sickness, he said, had driven Mr. Schwartz to take his own life.

Mr. Schwartz was twenty-nine years old. He was a button merchant, carrying on business at 201 Greene Street.

"Chickasaw." E. & W. "Chickasaw."
A NEW COLLAR.

MARRIED.

WHITLOCK—PARKIN.—Tuesday, Dec. 4, at the residence of the bride's father, 56 5th Ave. by the Rev. Lindall Winthrop Saltonstall of Hartford, Fanny, daughter of William W

NEW INDICTMENTS FOUND

The Cases of ex-Police Capts. Stephenson and Doherty.

HOPE THAT MRS. THUROW WILL APPEAR

New Bribery Indictments Also Against Several ex-Sergeants and Ward Men—Charges Against Capt. Westervelt.

Additional indictments, based on the statements of Mrs. Augusta Thurow before the Lexow committee that she had paid bribes for police protection while the proprietress of a disorderly house, were found yesterday against ex-Police Captains John T. Stephenson and Michael Doherty, ex-Sergts. McKenna, Clarke, Parkerson, Jordan, and Liebers, and ex-Ward Men John Hoch and Meehan.

These new indictments supersede the old ones, and are made stronger by quoting the city ordinance describing a policeman as a "public officer."

It was said yesterday that other indictments will be found within a day or two against all the ex-policemen named above, except Stephenson, based on other evidence than that of Mrs. Thurow, who is still missing. This will be done so that her absence, if she cannot be found, will not prevent the trial of the policemen. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre still thinks she is in this country, and that her presence at the trials will be secured.

In a communication to the Police Board yesterday, Superintendent Byrnes made the following charges, based on the evidence furnished to the Lexow committee by Vincent Majewski, or "Frenchy," against Capt. Josiah A. Westervelt of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station:

I hereby charge Capt. Josiah A. Westervelt of the Twenty-eighth Precinct with neglect of duty, to wit: That the said Captain, Josiah A. Westervelt, neglected and failed to suppress policy shops which were kept and maintained in houses and premises known as 341 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, from July, 1893, until June or July, 1894: 204 East Ninety-eighth Street, 1,980, 2,005, 2,070 Second Avenue, 2,012 First Avenue, 237 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, 209 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 345 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Ninety-seventh Street, between First Avenue and Second Avenue, Ninety-seventh Street, between Second Avenue and Third Avenue. On and subsequent to Nov. 1, 1894: 167 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, on Nov. 23, 24, and 26, 1894; 225 East One Hundred and Third Street, 337 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, One Hundred and Second Street, between Second and Third Avenues, from Nov. 1 until Nov. 26; 214 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 341 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, on Nov. 26; 335 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, on Nov. 30, in the City of New-York, which houses and premises were situated within the Twenty-eighth Precinct, which was at all times during said period under the command of said Josiah A. Westervelt.

Superintendent Byrnes names as witnesses, Vincent Majewski of 349 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; Moses Mintz of 419 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, Thomas J. McCarthy of the detective squad, and detective John H. Holland.

Majewski testified before the Lexow committee that police shops were open in the city. He subsequently sent word to Police Headquarters that police shops were open in Westervelt's precinct, and after Superintendent Byrnes had made an investigation the charges were preferred. The places mentioned were raided by Detectives McCarthy and Holland.

Capt. Westervelt's trial was set down by the board for Dec. 13. He was tried last Spring for failing to suppress policy shops in his precinct, and was fined five days' pay.

CAPT. GRANT TRIED FOR CLUBBING

He Denies that He Used His Club on the Cloakmakers.

Police Captain Donald Grant of the Madison Street Police Station was placed on trial before the Police Commissioners yesterday on charges of having clubbed striking cloakmakers in Rutgers Square on Oct. 11. Patrolmen Andrew McCarthy, Joseph Manion, and Frank P. Glennon were also accused. The accusation against Glennon was dismissed when it was shown that his accusers were mistaken about him.

Joseph Barondess, leader of the strikers, was present at the hearing.

One of the complainants said that Patrolman Bartley Cosgrove, who was in court, had clubbed some of the strikers, and was told to file charges against him.

Morris Stelzer of 95 Pitt Street, a member of the Executive Committee of the Cloakmakers' Union, testified that on the evening of Oct. 11 the striking cloakmakers had a permit to parade, and that at Rutgers Square there were 6,000 people gathered. He said that the police were clubbing right and left, and that when he asked Capt. Grant to make his men desist, the Captain said: "Who the —— are you?" struck his in the back with his club, and drove him away. He said that no provocation was given for the assaults.

Joseph Bilowsky of 281 Allen Street said that he obtained the permit and showed it to Capt. Grant, who said, when shown the paper, that he "did not care for that," and proceeded to clear the square.

Joseph Barondess testified that he saw the gathering of people, and heard the crying that they were being clubbed. He went to Capt. Grant and begged him to make his men stop, and after a while the Captain stopped his men. The Captain had his club in his hand at the time.

Abraham Rabinowich, who admitted on cross-examination by Lawyer Levy, who appeared for Capt. Grant, that he had served a term in Clinton Prison, testified that he saw several persons clubbed by the police, and that he was arrested by Policeman McCarthy.

Israel German, who carried the American flag at the head of the procession, said that he was struck on the head and across the shoulders.

Others testified to the same effect.

Capt. Grant said in his defense that on the day in question a man rushed into the station house at 5:20 o'clock P. M., and said that a policeman was being killed in Rutgers Square. He went to the square and found it filled with people who were fighting among themselves. About 3,000 persons were crowded into the square, the cartracks were blocked, and traffic was stopped.

He did not strike any one, he said. He was in plain clothes and did not have a club with him. He denied Barondess's story, and said that neither he nor his men had clubbed any one.

The Police Commissioners yesterday reopened the investigation in the cases of Roundsman Joseph Devlin and Policemen Dennis Keating, Herman F. Ludwig, Richard Burk, Edgar F. Douglass, John Flatley, Solomon Cohen, John Dowling, John R. Krushinsky, and Adolph W. Rehage, who, it is alleged, secured their appointment on the police force through fraudulent civil service examination, for the purpose of introducing additional evidence.

Mr. Wellman appeared for the Commissioners, and Lawyers Howe, Levy, House, and Grant for the policemen.

In order to get in evidence several specimens of handwriting of the accused policemen Mr. Wellman offered the record of all charges against each of them, containing their signatures. The November pay rolls of the various precincts to which the accused men are attached, and the oath book of the department, were also put in evidence.

The commanders of the precincts testified to having witnessed the accused sign the pay rolls on Saturday.

Mr. Wellman called Roundsman Devlin and asked him to look at the signature subscribed to the oath of office taken by him, in the oath book, and tell the Commissioners whether it was his signature or not. By advice of counsel, Devlin remained perfectly mute. He declined to do as he was directed, or to answer any questions.

The other accused men were asked to do the same thing, and they, too, acting under advice of counsel, refused.

Policeman Bellinger Held for Perjury.

Policeman Walter J. Bellinger of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station was a prisoner in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, charged with perjury.

He was held in $500 bail on a charge of false swearing during his trial on Oct. 31 before the Police Commissioners, who found him guilty of being in a liquor store at Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, and fined him twenty days' pay.

The charge was made by James Culgin of 38 West Eighty-third Street, a clerk in the employ of Mayor-elect Strong, about whom statements were made by Bellinger under oath during his trial before the Commissioners.

TO OPEN INDIAN RESERVATIONS

A General Law Proposed to Prevent Scandals Such as Mark Openings Under the Present Plan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Mr. McRae of Arkansas, from the Committee on Public Lands, to-day reported to the house, with the recommendation to pass, a bill for opening to settlement and entry all lands included within the limits of any Indian reservation or in the Indian Territory, the disposal of which has been heretofore or may hereafter be authorized by agreement or treaty. Provision is made for the usrvey of such lands and for the location of town sites at suitable places.

The measure, the report says, if enacted into law, will provide a general law applicable to Indian lands that can be used as fast as the Indian title is extinguished, instead of the slow and unsatisfactory practice which prevails of enacting special legislation for each reservation. It would furnish a uniform law for all reservations and at the same time preserve all the essential principles of the homestead law, and in a great measure prevent the scandalous frauds that have characterized other openings under the racing plan.

According to the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, there are 571,013,595 acres of land, exclusive of that in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, of which there may be a few small tracts a part of which may in the future be added to the public domain. In addition to this, there are 369,529,600 acres in Alaska, and 19,879,573 in Indian Territory.

The bill is considered one of the most important relative to public lands now before Congress.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Society of Decorative Art Exhibit.—The rooms of the Society of Decorative Art, 28 East Twenty-first Street, were well filled with visitors at the opening of the society's Christmas exhibit, which took place yesterday. The exhibit will continue through the holidays. The handsome embroideries and fancy articles in the attractive display are the handiwork of women of culture and good family who are in reduced circumstances and who have adopted the making of artistic fancywork as a means of self-support. There are many beautiful novelties in the exhibit, many of which will make very appropriate Christmas gifts. Mrs. F. P. Kinnicutt, President of the society, and Mrs. A. B. Stone and Miss Robbins, Vice Presidents, are taking an active interest in the work, as is also H. C. Davidson, Superintendent of the Board of Managers.

—Miss Ethel Dominick's Début.—Few débuts this season have been so charming as that of Miss Ethel Gardiner Dominick, who was introduced to society yesterday afternoon by her mother, Mrs. Bayard Dominick of 22 West Fifty-first Street. Mrs. Dominick and her daughter were assisted in receiving by eight pretty young society women, among whom were Miss Florence Bryant, Miss Clark, Miss Garland, Miss Isabel Lockwood, a cousin of the débutante, and Miss May Riker. Miss Dominick, who looked strikingly pretty in pink chiffon and satin, carrying white roses, is one of the prettiest débutantes of the year. She is a decided blonde, with large blue eyes, attractive manners, and many accomplishments. The reception rooms were crowded throughout the afternoon.

—For the Benefit of the Free Kindergarten.—Amateurs will present "The Deacon at Tea at Four o'Clock" at the Berkeley Lyceum, in West Forty-ninth Street, to-morrow evening, for the benefit of the Free Kindergarten and Day Nursery. The entertainment will be under the auspices of the Riverside Comedy Club, and among the patronesses will be Mrs. Isidor Straus, Mrs. Judson Lawson, Mrs. Charles N. Lee, Mrs. T. M. Peters, Mrs. Arthur H. Warner, Mrs. J. Jarrett Blodgett, and Mrs. J. N. Seligman. Tickets, at $1 each, can be obtained on application to Mrs. Arthur T. Warner, Cathedral House, One Hundred and Tenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, or Miss C. T. Gifting, 147 West One Hundred and Fifth Street.

—Friday Evening Musicale.—Among the pleasantest social incidents in the last week was the third of a series of musicales held on Friday evening at the home of Charles Delmar and Maurice De Cartia of 927 Park Avenue. Mrs. Charles Howard assisted in receiving in a handsome imported gown of white and gold, with diamond ornaments. The reception rooms were artistically decorated with roses, ferns, and palms. Among the many guests were Mrs. William Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Aspinwall, Miss Van Rensselaer, F. Mortimer Newman, Sheldon Shaw, Thomas Van Wyke, T. J. Stratton, Wilbur Draper, Miss La Vinnis, and Miss Mae Delmar.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Laidlaw's Reception.—Cards have been sent out by Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Laidlaw for a large reception on Dec. 15, from 4 until 7 o'clock in the afternoon. Miss Agnes Bell Laidlaw and Miss Jessie Onderdonk will receive with Mrs. Laidlaw, assisted by Miss Verdery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marion J. Verdery and granddaughter of the late Rev. Dr. Deems. Mr. and Mrs. Laidlaw and the Misses Laidlaw will receive their friends informally on Mondays in January.

—Miss A. S. Thomas Engaged.—The engagement is announced of Miss Amy Scott Thomas, daughter of Dr. J. C. Thomas of West Forty-seventh Street, to Louis T. Golding of this city. The date of the wedding has not yet been decided upon.

—Miss Grace Herbert Engaged.—The engagement has been announced of Miss Grace Herbert to George O. Suddard of Philadelphia. Miss Herbert is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bridges Herbert.

Clemency for Lieut. Norton.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Secretary Herbert has decided to reduce by one-half the sentence imposed by court-martial upon Lieut. C. F. Norton, the executive officer of the cruiser Adams, who was recently tried at Mare Island for permitting that vessel to run aground on the Pribilof Islands, in Bering Sea, last Summer. The findings of the court are still under consideration by the department, but it is known that the sentence suspended Lieut. Norton from duty for one year, and to loss of numbers during that time.

MANAGER PALMER DENIES IT

No Truth in the Story that "Morocco Bound" Was Drawn On to Make "Little Christopher" a Success.

Manager Palmer, who owns the American rights to "Little Christopher," received a letter yesterday from Herbert J. Pearson, manager of the "Morocco Bound" syndicate, claiming that the second act of "Little Christopher," as now being played at the Garden Theatre, is identical with the second act of "Morocco Bound."

Mr. Palmer answered the letter at once, stating that neither in scene, song, dance, dialogue, business, or music were the acts in the slightest respect similar. The second act of "Morocco Bound," Mr. Palmer says, takes place in Tunis, where certain characters dance and sing before the Sultan. The second act of "Little Christopher" is laid on the fanciful island of Barataria, where a troupe of performers, captured while on its way to the World's Fair, is made to present original specialties before the Bey. There all similarity ends.

Mr. Pearson is not the only one who has detected what is claimed to be a marked similarity between the main features of "Little Christopher" and "Morocco Bound." The London Figaro of Nov. 22 makes the direct charge of plagiarism, or something worse, against Mr. Palmer. It says, after alluding to the similarity of the scenes referred to, that Mr. Palmer purchased the American rights to "Morocco Bound" soon after its production at the Shaftesbury Theatre, in London, paying as a guarantee, on account of royalties, $1,000 which was to be forfeited in case he did not produce the play within a stated period. He did not do this, and the money was forfeited.

The Figaro further states that over a year ago Mr. Palmer gave the manuscript of "Morocco Bound" to E. E. Rice and arranged with him to produce it. It was never produced in New-York, however. The manuscript has never been returned to England and is presumably still in Mr. Palmer's hands.

MINSTRELSY BY FAIR YOUNG WOMEN

Dress Rehearsal by Members of the Monte Relief Society, Costumed as Flowers of the Field and Garden.

"Doesn't Ella look handsome? Didn't she do that grand? I tell you, she's a real Southern girl, and she knows just how to do it."

It was at a minstrel rehearsal of the Monte Relief Society that these admiring exclamations were called forth. For a long time the society has been working hard with ballet-masters and costumers, and with solos and choruses, its intention being to charm the dimes and dollars out of the pockets of admiring friends for the sake of charity.

The society clothes and feeds the hungry poor and cares for the sick. Its members made a grand resolve to sacrifice themselves to any extent for the benefit of the good work they have on hand, and one result was a determination to give a minstrel performance.

One hundred and fifty of the society's charming young women offered themselves upon the altar of minstrelsy, and yesterday for the first time they put the finishing touches to the sacrifice, and in full costume appeared before the admiring gaze of a small but critical audience. It was the first and last dress rehearsal before the performance, which is to be given this evening at the Lexington Opera House, Fifty-eighth Street, near Lexington Avenue.

"One hundred and fifty charming women," the programme said; but there might have been many more of them there was such a dazzling array. It is probable that the Lexington Opera House never before witnessed such a gathering of pretty women in such astonishing gowns.

They were very pretty gowns, of course, for, excepting the elves and fairy queen, every woman was a flower, with the fluffiest of short skirts, gayest of bodices, and most immaculate of tights, pink, or white, or red, according to the flower represented.

That is, all but the sunflowers. The sunflowers are a great feature of the performance, and excite the most intense admiration.

There are sunflowers from different States, each gorgeous in a cutaway coat and knickerbockers of brilliant green satin. Each sunflower wears a different pair of little slippers on her silk-stockinged feet—some with a yellow bow and some without—and both Bones and Tambourine would set a genuine minstrel wild with envy.

Ella, who was the belle of the rehearsal yesterday, wore a real dress-refom suit as she did the pathetic part of the act, for over her elaborate cutaway she wore a regular woman's coat. The Tennessee sunflower did a double shuffle that sent her eyeglasses flying, astonished, into space; and the whole performance had to stop a while for Alabama, the head tambourine, to get a fur cape to prolong her existence until to-night, for the air was chilly.

Violets and daisies in white tarleton and furs were perched aloft in the background. The blushing pink rose was wrapped in a light shawl, for the gallant sunflower absolutely refused to make love to a big fur cape.

"Wild Oscar, the brave," is the only man in the whole performance, and even he had not the courage yesterday to undertake a semi-public rehearsal in his white satin costume and sunflower-plumed head dress. He will assume these to-night, when the sunflowers make a halo of yellow petals around their black faces, and the Congress of Flowers is in full session.

OPENING OF THE SETON HOSPITAL

The Main Building and Chapel Blessed by Archbishop Corrigan.

Seton Hospital, the Roman Catholic home for consumptives, on Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, which has been in course of construction for more than a year, was formally opened by Archbishop Corrigan with impressive ceremonies yesterday afternoon.

The exercises began at 2:30 o'clock, when the Archbishop, attended by a retinue of vested priests, blessed the chapel.

His Grace then passed through all the departments of the building, sprinkling them with holy water and blessing them, while the attending priests chanted the Psalms.

At the conclusion of this ceremony, the procession returned to the chapel, where mas was celebrated.

The new hospital will be under the direction of the Sisters of Charity.

No Censure for the Examiner.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 4.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Attorney W. A. Jenner of New-York moved for the removal of Edward C. Thompson, as examiner in the case of the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester against De Witt C. Hoover and Reuben Gatts of Buffalo. The principal grievance against the conduct of the examiner appeared to be that he had isolated a witness, Mollie Stephenson. The sympathy of Miss Stephenson's father appeared to be with the defendants, while the young woman herself testified in favor of the complainants. She has since been arrested on the charge of perjury. Judge Coxe denied the motion without hearing Mr. Phelp's brief, and, in dismissing the case, said in substance: "Mr. Thompson may have acted unwisely, he may have abused his discretion. He had an exceedingly difficult case to manage. There was bad blood on both sides. There is no evidence for the court to censure him."

SPARED JUDGE INGRAHAM

Gov. Flower's Reason for Not Having Answered Him Before.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE JUDGE

The Governor Ignored His Request, He Says, Because He Wished to Save Him from Embarrassment.

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—Gov. Flower was asked to-day if he had anything to say regarding Judge Ingraham's attack upon him before the Grand Jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, New-York City, yesterday. The Governor smiled, and replied:

"Judge Ingraham complains, does he, that I did not answer his request to require the Attorney General to take charge of certain prosecutions before his court? Well, I did think of replying at first, and then I reflected that I could not answer him truthfully without putting him in an unenviable light before the public, and I decided to spare him that embarrassment. But since he has referred to the matter publicly, I will inform him publicly why I did not answer his letter.

"In some respects, it was a remarkable letter to come from a Judge of the Supreme Court, but particularly so in its closing paragraph, which read as follows:

"'It is also my opinion that the public interests require that such an investigation should, under the existing circumstances, be conducted by officials not individually connected with either of the political parties in the City of New-York.'

"When I read this I wondered why, holding such opinions, Judge Ingraham could have the presumption to preside over any court in which political offenders were being tried. I recalled that before he went on the bench he was a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee from my district, in New-York City; that he was nominated by Tammany Hall for Judge of the Superior Court, to which office he was elected; that in the Spring of 1891, when Judge Brady died, he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court by Gov. Hill upon Richard Croker's recommendation, and that in the following Autumn he was Tammany Hall's candidate for the Supreme Court against such a well-known reformer as Francis M. Scott and against Edward T. Bartlett, the Republican candidate, who last year defeated Judge Maynard for the Court of Appeals. I recalled, also, that in the affidavit of election expenses which Judge Ingraham filed in the office of the County Clerk of New-York, in November, 1891, he swore that he paid to Richard Croker, Chairman of the Finance Committee of Tammany Hall, the sum of $6,500, to be expended, as he swore, for 'the expenses of public meetings,' among other things, although in so doing he made himself liable to indictment for violating Section 41 of the Penal Code, which makes guilty of a misdemeanor any person 'who, with the intent to promote the election of a person to an elective office, contributes money for any other purpose than the printing and circulating of hand bills, books, and other papers previous to an election or town meeting or conveying poor or infirm electors to the polls.'

"Recalling these facts, I could not see how, if District Attorney Fellows was disqualified from trying cases of offending office holders because of his political affiliations with Tammany Hall, Judge Ingraham was not doubly disqualified from presiding over the trial of such cases, for Col. Fellows is but a recent convert to Tammany Hall, while Judge Ingraham has been a conspicuous Tammany Hall man for many years and owes all his judicial position and advancement to that political organization. Therefore, if I adopted Judge Ingraham's suggestion of depriving the District Attorney of all participation in these trials, I should have been equally bound to deprive Judge Ingraham of all participation, and I should have felt compelled to call an extraordinary Court of Oyer and Terminer and designate some other Judge to preside.

"You can readily perceive that to state these convictions to Judge Ingraham would have been somewhat unpleasant for him, so I concluded the best way was to send no reply whatever. I inferred also from his close connection with members of the Committee of Seventy and from his reading of the newspapers, that he would not be long in ignorance as to my attitude on the Seventy's request.

"There was another reason also why I preferred not to reply to Judge Ingraham. Inasmuch as charges had been filed with me against Col. Fellows, and I was being senselessly charged by certain newspapers with trying to shield him because he was a Tammany Hall man—although I am not aware of any disposition to shield any incompetent public officer, whether he is a Tammany Hall man or any other kind of man—I preferred, as a matter of propriety, to have no communication upon the matter with members of that organization—either with its active leaders of with the recipients of its favors upon the bench.

"I want to say that I do not share Judge Ingraham's implied opinion that prosecutions of public offenders must be committed to men of opposite political convictions or to men of no political convictions in order to secure justice. Such a conception of public duty is degrading and demoralizing. If Democratic prosecuting officers cannot or will not prosecute Democratic thieves and malefactors, then I want to see other Democrats in their places who can and will. If the Democratic Party won't stand for punishing its own criminals, then I want to move out of it. I am proud to say, however, that the Democratic Party has established a reputation for punishing bad men within its own ranks. I regret that I cannot say as much for the Republican Party. So far as my official power goes, I say now, as I have said before, that I want to see every corrupt and unfaithful public officer punished, whether he is a Democrat, a Republican, or a Prohibitionist.

"But such punishment must be meted out decently and in order. I am anxious that the prosecutions of offenders in the City of New-York shall be carried on promptly, vigorously, and impartially. The first thing to consider, however, is the charge of neglect and incompetence against the prosecuting officer. Let us dispose of that first, and if he is not the man for his place, let us have a man who is."

JUDGE INGRAHAM IS SURPRISED.

Has Belonged to No Political Organization Since Ascending the Bench.

Judge Ingraham said last night, after reading Gov. Flower's statement:

"The Governor of the State accuses me of being guilty of a crime. The section of the Penal Code that the Governor refers to was passed in 1892, the year after I was elected to the Supreme Court, and I made the contribution to the fund the year of my election. I was first elected a Judge of the Superior Court in 1883, and took my place on the bench on Jan. 1 following. I have never directly or indirectly belonged to a political organization, never attended a political meeting, and never have had the slightest thing to do with politics since I have been upon the bench.

"In the discharge of my duty, having been informed by the District Attorney that he had joined in an application to the Governor for the designation of an Attorney General, I wrote a letter to the Governor also, requesting such designation, thinking then, as I think now, that it would be much more satisfactory if such an investigation was conducted by an official not personally connected with either party in New-York City. What I did was done without consulting with any member of the Committee of Seventy, and only upon the statement made to me by the District Attorney. So far as the Committee of Seventy is concerned, I have neither met nor spoken to any member of it since the election."

Judge Ingraham thought it very curious indeed that a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State should be accused of a crime by the State's Governor.

GOOD TIMES COME TO STAY

Opinion of F. J. Kingsbury of Waterbury on Revival of Manufactures—Steady Increase Expected.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 4.—The opinion of Frederick J. Kingsbury, in regard to the evident improvement in business, bears great weight, not only because he is a prominent citizen of this manufacturing town, and a close student of social and industrial problems, but on account of his large connection with manufacturing establishments.

"My impression is," he says, "that among all the industries there is a fair, but not a full business. Some of the concerns, especially those engaged in the manufacture of holiday goods, are not only running full, but in several instances are compelled to work overtime. My judgment is based on the pay rolls. Some concerns now have full pay rolls, and others are closely approaching it. There will be a little dropping off after the holidays, I suppose, but on the whole the improvement will be steady. I look for this steady improvement throughout the coming year. Business will adjust itself largely to the new Tariff act, and where certain provisions of the act are found to bear hard on certain communities, they will very probably be amended. The feeling that legislation in the near future will be favorable instead of unfavorable to industry will be a great help."

Mr. Kingsbury is President of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, employing 1,200 hands; a Director of the Waterbury Brass Company, employing as many more; a Director of the Blake & Johnson Company; a Director of the Oakville Pin Company, President of the Citizens' National Bank, Treasurer of the Waterbury Savings Bank, a member of the Yale Corporation, and President of the American Social Science Association.

BENEFACTORS' DAY AT THE MISSION

Bishop Potter Points Out the Work of the Cathedral Society.

Benefactors' Day was celebrated yesterday at the Cathedral Mission, formerly the old Epiphany House, 130 Stanton Street, and a reception was tendered to Bishop Henry C. Potter and those who contribute to support the extensive and valuable work of the mission.

An elaborate musical programme was rendered by the Cathedral Mission choir, under the direction of W. B. Crabtree, assisted by Mrs. Clara E. Thoms and F. H. Potter. There was a large attendance, and the entire building was thrown open for the inspection of the guests.

In addition to the beautiful chapel, the building has a fine gymnasium, recently entirely refitted, a sewing school, and a kintergarten, which is said to be the largest in this city. There is also connected with it the Tee-To-Tum Club, at 153 Essex Street, where there are a good restaurant and suitable rooms for the use of the Girls' Friendly Society, the King's Daughters, and the members of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

Bishop Potter made a few remarks, in the course of which he said:

"Whenever I have attended service here, I have been filled with delight. The music you have listened to is such as I have often heard here before. There was no special provision made for it, except in the part furnished by Mrs. Thoms, and my dear brother, whose voice cannot be said to be strange here. The programme was designed to let you see just what kind of music was being furnished to our brethren in this thickly-populated east side of town, by your mission.

"The spot around where the Cathedral Mission stands, is said to be the most densely populated to the square yard of any place on earth, except it be some place in China. The work that is being done here is well deserving of the support of all our people."

After the exercises a collation was served in the basement.

It is the purpose of the branch of St. Andrew's Brotherhood, that is connected with the mission, to present a library to it in memory of the late Charles James Wills, who was instrumental in establishing the old Epiphany House on a firm basis.

LINCOLN CLUB'S HOUSE-WARMING

Officers Installed—Large Gathering of Members of the Organization.

There was a house-warming and installation of officers at the new Lincoln Club, 211 West Thirtieth Street, last night. Nearly all the 230 members were present.

About a month ago the old Hamilton Club dropped out of existence, and the Lincoln Club, which occupies the old building, is the outgrowth of it. The objects of the club are twofold, social and political. Most of the prominent up-town Republicans are on its roll of membership.

The house-warming last night was a particularly jolly affair, with plenty of singing and storytelling. At midnight a collation was served.

On the committee in charge of the entertainment were W. E. Benjamin, Chairman; Isaac Newton, Julius M. Mayer, F. J. McCanlis, and Bryant Willard.

The officers installed were: President, Dr. George W. Winterburn; First Vice President, Francis J. Worcester; Second Vice President, Frank S. Miller; Recording Secretary, Frederick J. McCanlis; Corresponding Secretary, William V. A. Poe; Treasurer, Samuel Strasbourger; Executive Committee, A. R. Page, S. B. Stiles, W. R. Willis, A. E. Karelson, Daniel Pulney, W. E. Benjamin, F. Aldhaus, J. N. Finklemeier, J. M. Crapser, C. I. Hardy, E. A. Hartshorne, C. H. Woodward, J. M. Mayer, W. Muirhead, and M. M. McKee; Membership Committee, W. E. Benjamin, Dr. H. P. De Voursney, W. H. Near, C. A. Whelon, and W. Fanning; House Committee, M. M. McKee, George A. Martin, J. H. Thomas, Elton W. Clark, and H. Widard.

Swindled by Ticket Sharpers.

Five Swedes from Minneapolis, who recently immigrated to this country, and who are now seeking to emigrate from it, presented themselves yesterday at the Hotel Copenhagen, a cheap Washington Street lodging house.

They showed a letter from one Gustav Broberg, of Minneapolis, and explained to the proprietor of the house, William Stampe, that they wanted steamship tickets, which, they said, the paper entitled them to. Stampe did not see it that way, and the men went away. It was subsequently learned that they had been made the victims of some sharper in Minneapolis, who had sold them tickets.

The men say that they paid $25 each, and received in return railroad tickets to New-York and the paper, which, they understood, would secure them steamship tickets upon its presentation here.

Bridgeport's School Population.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 4.—The school enumeration just completed shows a total of 13,080, a falling off of fifty-one from the previous year. Computing in the usual way, Bridgeport has a population of 58,880.

"SILVER DOLLAR" IN A ROW

Alderman Smith Arrested for Stabbing August J. Gloistein.

BROKE INTO HIS SALOON AT NIGHT

Gloistein Says He Will Prosecute Smith to the Full Extent of the Law—"Silver Dollar" Out on Bail.

Alderman "Silver Dollar" Smith will have to prove next Friday to the satisfaction of a Police Justice that he did not commit a felonious assault upon a neighboring saloon keeper, August J. Gloistein, 354 Grand Street, or submit to the ignominy of paying the penalty of such a crime.

Smith was arrested by a policeman at the corner of Grand and Eldridge Streets between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning on complaint of Mr. Gloistein. He passed the rest of the night as a prisoner in the Eldridge Street Police Station. His "pull" was not strong enough to prevent his arrest, but it probably kept him out of a cell.

The reason for the notorious Smith's arrest, as told by Mr. Gloistein to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday afternoon, is an interesting event in the history of the bully-ragging bail bonder.

Gloistein is a German, who keeps a quiet, inoffensive saloon at the corner of Grand and Essex Streets. The whole place smacks of the Fatherland. There is little resemblance to a Tammany-heeler place of rendezvous. For fifteen years Gloistein has kept the saloon, and except for occasional arrests for violation of the excise law, in keeping open Sunday or after hours, he says he has never had any trouble with the police, and would not then, only he took the same chances which every saloon keeper takes.

"I closed up Monday night, as usual," said Mr. Gloistein, "about 1 o'clock, and at 1:30 went up stairs, where I live, and went to bed. Before I left the saloon, I told the barkeeper, John Botte, to clean things up in readiness for the morning.

"I had gone to sleep, when my wife was startled by the crashing of glass in the saloon below. She awoke me, and when I heard the noise I dressed and went down stairs. The door from the stairs opens into the little room at the back of the saloon. I went through this room and through the swinging door into the saloon.

"As soon as I appeared, Smith sprang at me with an oath, and shouted: 'You are the man I am looking for!' He grabbed hold of me, and then I saw that he had a knife in his hand. I wrenched the knife away, but not before he cut me in the hand."

Mr. Gloistein exhibited his left hand, which had been done up in bandages by a surgeon. He said there was a severe cut about the base of the thumb.

"When I got hold of the knife," continued Mr. Gloistein, "I threw it over the bar. I had been scuffling with Smith back of the bar. He had come through the side door of the saloon, and had smashed a lot of the bottles containing bitters. He threw some of them at the barkeeper.

"When he cut me I ran out of the saloon through the rear room. In one of the doorways I stumbled and struck my head. I stopped on the other side of the street. Smith and the men who were with him followed me out, and I heard him say: 'There he is—watch him. He is going to the police station. Nail him!'

"I ran down Grand to Eldridge. When I saw they were following me, I decided to go to Police Headquarters. To the Sergeant there I told my story, just as I have told it to you. I called for a carriage, and a policeman and I went toward my place.

"As we turned from Eldridge Street into Grand, Smith came up to the carriage and opened the door. He said: 'You are looking for trouble, are you? Well, I'll give you trouble.'

"I only told the policeman that Smith was his man, and he and another policeman arrested him and took him to the Eldridge Street Police Station."

Gloistein was reluctant to show the knife with which Smith stabbed him. After some persuasion he called up stairs to his wife, a very nice-looking young German woman, to bring it. It proved to be a large-sized tortoise-shell handled knife, with corkscrew and scissors, and a vicious, long, curved blade.

When Smith followed Gloistein out of the saloon he picked up a small beer barrel and hurled it through the glass door. The damage to the glassware in the saloon did not exceed $20.

Gloistein was asked if he would prosecute Smith.

"I certainly shall," he replied, "to the full extent of the law."

"Have any overtures been made to you for a settlement out of court?"

"Oh, a lot of Smith's friends have been in here saying I was a fool and Smith was a fool, and saying I had better let it go."

"Have any offers of money been made to you to withdraw the suit?"

"No, they have not gone so far as that."

"Have you and Smith had any trouble before?"

"Once, when I was going up the steps of the Essex Market Court House to bail out a friend, he jumped on me and kicked me. He said that he was doing things of that kind round there."

Goldstein said he was a member of Tammany Hall in the Fifth District. He joined so that he could play a game of penuchle at the clubhouse. He had never paid to Tammany or any policeman any money for protection.

Smith was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court at 10 o'clock. His counsel, Emanuel M. Friend, advised him not to say anything. He did not plead, but asked for an examination. Justice Simms set the hearing for next Friday, at 2 o'clock. Bail of $2,000 was furnished by Samuel Engel, who qualified in a half interest in property at 226 Broome Street.

In court Smith said he was forty-three years old and was born in this country. But he was born in Germany, and his name was Charles Finkelstone, which was changed legally to Smith. He claims to have a good defense, but would not say what it was.

Later in the day Smith attended a meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

"Silver-Dollar" Smith was a protégé of John J. O'Brien and a friend of John Y. McKane. His sobriquet was obtained because 1,000 silver dollars were fitted into the floor of his saloon, 64 Essex Street. He was indicted at the instance of the Reform Club for bribery, the jury standing 9 to 3 for conviction. He was tried for gouging out a man's eye in 1889, and indicted for assaulting a saloon keeper named Frank Wolf.

Secretary I. Berman of the Shirtmakers' Union accused him last August of demanding $25 for furnishing a bondsman for a striker. He was prominently and unenviably mentioned in the testimony of witnesses before the Lexow committtee.

Connecticut Burglars Sentenced.

WINSTED, Conn., Dec. 4.—In the Superior Court here this afternoon Patrick Brennan and George and Frank Ray of Chicago pleaded guilty to committing burglary in a store in Canaan, Sunday morning, Nov. 11. Each was sentenced to three and a half years in State prison. The burglars are thought to have been members of a gang which operated through Berkshire and Litchfield Counties, breaking into railroad stations.

Presents In Silver.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.'S GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

We have the most complete assortment in the world, and are now selling Holiday Gifts at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

All the artistic design and finish of the most costly sterling silver, AND IT WEARS. The fact that we have the largest business in the world in our line is testimony of the superior merit of

Meriden Britannia Ware.

46 East 14th St.

A PARK IN THE CATSKILLS

The Forest Commission Establishes One of 30,000 Acres Near Slide Mountain—Adirondack Purchases.

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—The State Forest Commission, at its meeting to-day, provided for the establishment of a State park in the Catskills. The park will contain 30,000 acres, most all of which is owned by the State and is situated in the vicinity of Slide Mountain, the highest in the Catskill region. The State already has a deer park near Slide Mountain, which was established several years ago.

The commission provided for the purchase of lands within the Adirondack State Park as follows: In Warren County, 3,785 acres, at $1.50 an acre; 2,500 acres at $2 an acre, 657 acres at $1 an acre, 1,150 acres in Warren County, and 746 acres in Hamilton County, at $1.50 an acre.

The commission authorized the laying out of a private road over State lands from Raquette Lake to a point on Dr. Webb's railroad, near the Fourth Lake of the Fulton chain of lakes in the Adirondacks.

THE POLICY OF THE RAILROADS.

An Argument for Higher Rates in the Interest of Stockholders.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The inevitable fact that in unity there is strength should, about this time of depression and dull business for the railroads, appeal more strongly than ever to their managers. I feel more encouraged and am armed with more strength from the fact that other journals of importance have written complimentary editorials on my last letter to your paper, indorsing the policy and practicability of the railroads of this country charging sufficient remuneration for the business they do, instead of trying by waring competition to cut each other's throats, causing financial ruin to the great systems already in the hands of receivers and threatening the others with a similar fate.

In my last letter I called on such men as Mr. Depew, Mr. J. Rodyce Maxwell, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Cable, Mr. Miller, and all Presidents and railroad officials to devote a little time and emulate the example of Mr.

FOURNIL NOW THE LEADER

Gallagher Makes a Good Up-hill Fight at Cushion Carroms.

BOTH MEN MAKE BETTER AVERAGES

Fournil Improves in His Game—An Unlucky Miss Lost Gallagher the Game by Four Points.

M. Fournil of Paris and Mr. Gallagher of Chicago continued their play in their match game of 1,000 points at cushion carroms in Maurice Daly's Billiard Academy last evening.

Mr. Gallagher having made the necessary 200 points on Monday evening, with an unfinished run of 5, was first to play, but could only pull together two points, leaving the balls so well placed that Fournil was able to put together 16 in his first break. Gallagher got a couple, and then, by short cushion shots, the Frenchman added 9 to his score.

In the fourth inning, by good round-the-table play, Gallagher managed to get 16 together, and in the next inning added 5 more, which put him a point ahead of the Frenchman. Fournil added a total of 14 in his seventh and eighth innings, and in the twelfth added 20 by some clever play close to the rail, which put him at a total of 65 to Gallagher's 44.

Fournil was playing a careful, delicate, but rapid, game, while Gallagher was slow and deliberate in his play. In the fifteenth inning Fournil ran 17, and, following with runs of 4 and 9, his total was 101, to 68 for Gallagher. The latter kept plodding, with some clever round-the-table shots and a couple of good massé shots, until, at the end of the thirtieth inning, the score stood 144 each.

It looked 10 to 1 as if Gallagher would run the game out in that inning, but a miscue on a very easy bank shot gave Fournil a chance, and he added 4 and lost his inning by a foul shot. Gallagher then had another chance, but on his single shot the balls rolled very badly into a bunch. An attempt at a bank failed, and Fournil ran eight points, which not only gave him his 150 points, but enabled him to make up the 6 he was behind on Monday's play.

Fournil played in far better form than on Monday, the balls rolled well for him, and enabled him to use them along the rail, and in the corners to the best possible advantage. Gallagher played stronger in round-the-table shots, depending little on work close to the rail. He played so clever an up-hill game as to make him a host of friends, for he made the Frenchman play at his best, and made the game interesting from start to finish.

The score of last evening's play is:

Fournil—16, 9, 1, 0, 0, 0, 6, 8, 1, 4, 0, 20, 3, 3, 17, 4, 9, 1, 7, 14, 2, 5, 1, 1, 1, 8, 1, 0, 2, 4, 8—156.

Average—5 1-31. Best runs—20, 17, 16, 14. Total score—350.

Gallagher—2, 2, 0, 16, 5, 2, 4, 1, 4, 0, 7, 1, 2, 7, 9, 6, 0, 1, 0, 10, 7, 2, 13, 1, 0, 1, 0, 19, 12, 10, 1, 1—146.

Average—4 9-16. Best runs—19, 16, 13, 12, 10. Total score—346.

The game will be resumed this evening, when 150 points more will be played.

SCHAEFER'S POOR BILLIARDS.

Badly Distanced by Ives in the Second Night's Play.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Frank C. Ives played the game of his life to-night in the second installment of the big billiard tourney, putting Schaefer so far behind that it is doubtful if the Wizard will come anywhere near him in the present contest. Ives was in the pink of form, making the most difficult shots with the greatest of ease and wheedling the balls into position persistently and as persistently keeping them there.

Schaefer was "rattled" to start with, and he never got over it. Even his nursing, which has hitherto been his strong point, was execrable. At the conclusion of the night's play the score stood: Ives, 1,200; Schaefer, 619.

Ives picked up the balls where he had left them at the close of last night's play and ran 39 skillfully. He missed an easy massé. Schaefer started as badly as he did last night, making no score. Ives followed with an even 30, and seemed to be in for a big run, but missed through lack of force. The balls were left in easy position for Schaefer, who rolled up 34 and failed on a massé.

Two was the best Ives could do, and again the Wizard found the balls to his liking. Three dozen were placed to his credit by his favorite tactics of driving the balls in and out of balk. An unlucky kiss sent him to his seat. He frowned and demanded a change of balls, to which Ives made no objection, first finishing, however, a pretty run of 52.

One was all that Schaefer could get at this end of the inning, falling down on a draw for position, which any amateur could have made. He was evidently much annoyed by his inability to count, and became more nervous than usual. He watched every stroke made by the little Napoleon as 44 were gathered together.

A kiss settled Ives, and Schaefer, finding the ivories in easy position, ran 19. In this run he executed the most brilliant massé of the game thus far, the cue ball being two feet from the object ball and all three lined along the rail. When he missed the last ball the spectators sent up a hum of displeasure. He was not even making it interesting for the Michigan player, who did better work as "Jake" did worse, adding 58 to his score on the next run.

The Wizard missed a hard massé to the cushion after scoring 9. Ives made 5, and failed to get them out of balk. Schaefer made a little spurt of 47, during which the balls refused to roll right for him, nearly every shot being well earned and a number were exceptionally difficult.

Ives's next run netted 167 points, the highest run yet made in the tournament. Ives's cue struck the electric chandelier as it was raised to make a massé, and he missed.

Ives picked up 30 in his next run of any consequence. Schaefer managed to get 16 by hard work in various kinds of play, but missed a child's shot. Some of the spectators began to laugh in an unpleasant way, and others expressed their disgust audibly. Ives showed his lagging opponent no mercy, running 129. When he had only 1 to go to make his score of 600 for the night he missed in trying to get position for to-morrow night, and had to wait for his next inning. The score:

Ives—39, 30, 2, 52, 44, 58, 5, 167, 0, 37, 30, 6, 129, 1; total, 600; average, 42 12-14; highest run, 167; grand average, 34 10-35.

Schaefer—1, 34, 36, 1, 18, 9, 47, 10, 11, 11, 16, 6, 6,; total, 206; highest run, 47; average, 15 11-13; grand average, 17 24-35.

TROTTING TURF LITIGANTS.

Appellate Court of the National Trotting Association in Session.

Though the first session held by the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association at the Murray Hill Hotel last evening was a quiet one, some interesting cases are likely to come up before this turf tribunal gets through with the docket. One of these is the case in which Monroe Salisbury was expelled by the Driving Club of New-York last September.

It had been reported that while the California turfman was here he made a satisfactory explanation to the Executive Committee and that the latter had addressed a letter to the board, asking that the temporary reinstatement granted by President Johnston be made permanent.

Now it appears that the letter was not written and that Judge H. M. Whitehead, who is counsel for Salisbury, has had some rather lively correspondence with the Driving Club about the matter. The hearing in the case is set down for this afternoon at 3 o'clock, when the whole affair will be tried de novo, unless in the meantime there is an amicable arrangement between the Executive Committee and Judge Whitehead.

There is another on the docket which, if tried, will cause a sensation. It involves the eligibility of the fast mare Ballona, who was in Budd Doble's stable this season and won several important races, including one in the Grand Circuit. Ballona is owned by R. H. Moore of Cloverdell Farm, Colmar, Penn., who is under suspension for non-payment of entrance fees in 1893. This, it is claimed, renders all his trotters ineligible to start on National Association tracks, and, as Ballona has won some $6,000, the whole amount must be repaid and distributed over again among the trotters that stood next to her in the summaries of the various events in which she took part. Doble has gone to California and will probably apply for a continuance, so that the matter may go over to the next meeting of the board at Chicago, in May, 1895.

Five of the members were present last evening when the court opened. Major P. P. Johnston of Lexington, President of the National Trotting Association, was in the chair, and David Bonner of this city also sat by virtue of his office of Vice President. George W. Archer of Rochester, William R. Allen of Pittsfield, Mass., and the Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley of Hartford are here for their respective districts, and United States Senator John L. Mitchell of Milwaukee is expected later. He represents the Western District, and the Pacific coast, having formed an association of its own, will not take part in the proceedings this time. Secretary M. M. Morse, who is the busiest man of the lot, came over from Hartford, the official headquarters of the association, bringing the bundles of affidavits and correspondence filed with him by the numerous delegates all over the country.

The first case heard was from Ogdensburg, and concerned a charge made against H. S. Howe, who was accused of starting Poor Girl in the 2:40 class at a meeting there, when she had a record of 2:33½. A. B. Hillson of Watertown gave evidence in favor of Mr. Howe, saying that to the best of his belief the mare was not at Ogdensburg on the day of the race, July 4, 1893. Referred to executive session.

A protest from a decision made by the Schuylkill County Agricultural Society withholding the winnings of an alleged ringer at Orwigsburg, Penn., was heard. The chestnut gelding Peter, who won the 2:40 class there last September, was protested as Roachmane, a Michigan trotter with a record of 2:27¼. Daniel E. Boyer, the owner, appealed, and J. C. Beck, a member of the society, appeared for the prosecution. He submitted an affidavit from A. C. Sheppard, who knew Roachmane in Michigan and identified Peter as the same horse. Referred to executive session.

Then Frederic P. Olcott, a prominent Wall Street magnate and President of the Central Trust Company, appeared in support of an appeal taken from a suspension imposed against his trotter Somerset by the association at Corning. It seems that D. J. Culross, who is trainer for Mr. Olcott, telegraphed to him that the entries at Corning had not filled and asked for instructions. He was told to come back to the farm at Bernardsville, N. J., but in the meantime the Secretary at Corning advised Mr. Olcott that the meeting would go on. The amount involved was $12.50, but Mr. Olcott refused to pay, on the ground that he had acted in good faith when he sent for the horse. He wrote a stinging letter to the Secretary, which the latter forwarded to Mr. Morse with some very pointed comments. As the latter was reading this Mr. Olcott interrupted him, saying: "I wrote to him that he must be either a fool or a knave, and I thought he was both." The man of millions and his trainer, Culross, gave their evidence, and the case was carried over for executive session.

Two cases involving the same question were then considered and quickly decided. Thomas Greenwood of Great Barrington, Mass., had started Altoneer and Princess Clara at the meeting of the New-England Breeders' Association in Boston September, 1893, and both had won. They were protested as not being owned by Mr. Greenwood, and on investigation it was found that Altoneer, a two-year-old colt, was the property of Dr. S. E. McCully of Toronto, Canada, while Princess Clara, a yearling, was owned by Charles Backman of Stony Ford Farm in this State. The Directors of the Breeders' Association had declared these two young trotters were not eligible to start at their meeting, as they were not owned by a member, and Mr. Greenwood appealed.

John R. Graham, a well-known Boston horseman, who is Treasurer of the New-England Breeders' Association, appeared for that organization and made a statement of the case. Mr. Greenwood was present, but took no part in the trial, and as the facts were not denied, the board voted to sustain the action of their member in both cases.

W. K. Moore and Fred Bomley of Long Island City appeared as applicants for reinstatement on account of the brown gelding Dandy, who was also under the ban. Mr. Bomley owns Dandy, and let Mr. Moore have him to trot in the four-minute class at Mineola last June. He won easily, but was protested as a masquerader, his proper name being alleged as Denver, and the judges suspended the two men and the horse. Mr. Moore said he knew nothing of Dandy's history, and Mr. Bomley seemed so positive that his trotter was not a ringer that the board unanimously voted to set aside the suspension, much to the delight of the two sporting business men from Long Island City.

Another Long Island turfman, Stephen M. Van Allen, was in trouble on the charge of starting the well-known trotter Rex as George L. at Pearsalls last year. His father, Henry M. Van Allen, appeared in his behalf, and made a strong appeal for his son's reinstatement. C. A. Willis, who was one of the judges when the supposed ringer was caught, assured the board that there was plenty of evidence to support the charge, and asked that the hearing be continued.

An application for the reward of $50 in the case of the trotter Volunteer Prince, who was caught sailing under false colors at the Parkway Driving Club last Spring as Domino, was granted to a local reporter, who had made the protest. The board adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock this morning.

THOROUGHBREDS AT AUCTION.

Byron McClelland Sells Halloween and Queen May.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 4.—This was the second day of the Woodard and Shanklin's auction sale of thoroughbreds and many well-known performers changed hands. Byron McClelland sold Halloween and Queen May because he does not think they can win in the East next season.

Tom Stevens sold all of his, including Buckwa, who brought the top price of the sale.

Major Thomas got Banka's Daughter and Princess Himyar, both of which are by his stallion Himyar.

Following are the best prices:

Banka's Daughter, ch. f., 3, by Himyar-Banka; Major B. G. Thomas, Lexington..	$275
Sister Anita, ch. f., 3, by Buchanan-Butterfly; George Innis, Midway, Ky.	350
Princess Himyar, ch. f., 3, by Himyar-Princess Chuck; Major B. G. Thomas...	350
Tough Timber, blk. f., 2, by Himyar-Felicite; James Murphy, Lexington	1,000
Malmaison, blk. g., 2, by Fonso-Flight; Hughey Jones, Louisville	300
Summer Coon, br. g., 2, by imp. Black Dean-Elsie Gaylord; Milton Young, Lexington	700
Ren Avon, b. g., 3, by Falsetto-Ripplette; Owen Bradley, Lexington	500
Anthem, ch. f., 3, by Falsetto-Ten Drop; Dr. Leach, Danville, Ky.	225
Beatifice, b. c., 4, by Onandaga-Beatitude; Ireland Brothers, Lexington	375
Buckwa, b. g., 3, by Buckra-Me Wa; James Murphy	460
Queen Bird, b. f., 3, by Buckra-Annie Woodcock; Buck Franklin, Memphis	400
Rampart, b. g., 2, by imp. Albert-Wand; Shelby & Bryon, Lexington	230
Chestnue gelding, 2, by McDuffie-Fosterina; J. T. Williams, Eminence	200
Guile, b. f., 3, by imp. Deceiver-Baroness; Dr. J. D. Neet, Versailles	425
Wadsworth, b. h., 5, by Longfellow-Trophy; T. H. Stevens	1,005
Frontino, blk. h., 7, by Enquirer-Farfaletta; J. W. Farley, Richmond	325
Greenwich, br. m., 5, by Himyar-Linda Green; O'Brien & Hughes, Lexington	875
Miss Herndon, ch. m., 4, by Harry O. Fallon; V. Nelson, Versailles	305
Ductor, b. c., 2, by Outcast-Ban Dixie; W. T. Woodward, Jr.	3,700
Probasco, b. c., 3, by Outcast-Bette H.; Ireland Brothers	1,550
Rowena, ch. f., 2, by Springbok-War Lass; T. J. McGibben, Cynthiana, Ky.	475
Imp. Lizzie Keller, ch. f., 2, by Esterling-imp. Emerald; T. J. McGibben	400
Bay filly, yearling, by imp. Deceiver-Hazel Kirke; Buck Franklin	325
Voorhees, gr. g., 4, by Longfellow-Aconite; A. Rutledge, Lexington	425
Joe Mack, ch. c., 2, by King Alfonso-Lizzie Billet; Byron McClelland	1,235
Little Walter, b. c., 3, by King Alfonso-Lizzie Billet; A. Rutledge, Lexington	310
Lulu T., b. f., 3, by Linden-Lady Winfield; John Rodegap, Lexington	650
Tupto, b. g., 3, by Jim Johnson-Miss Austine; Byron McClelland	2,500
Sumo, b. c., 2, by imp. Rapture or Bulwok-Lasorella; Levy Brothers, St. Louis	1,400
Queen May, b. f., 2, by Strathmore-May Day; Baker & Gentry	435
Halloween, br. f., 2, by Hanover-Princess; Baker & Gentry	380
Buck Massie, br. c., 2, by Hanover-Triana; John Rodegap	1,650
Campania, b. f., 2, by Hayden Edwards-Virgie Wright; H. P. Headley, Lexington	900

Sixty-eight head brought $32,630. Average, $480.

The chestnut filly by Onondaga, dam Seashell, has been sold by the Straus stable, this city, to Charles Smith, Chicago; price, $4,500.

American Trotting Association.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The Board of Appeals of the American Trotting Association began sessions here to-day. There were several protests against L. E. Davies, President of the Capital City Driving Club of Des Moines, the protestants claiming that they had made agreements with Mr. Davies that if the horses did not start they were to be exempt from certain payments, which, they declared, they were afterward compelled to pay, under penalty of being barred from the privileges of the course. Mr. Davies was present, and testified in his own behalf. S. W. Lidle of Pennfield, Ill., appeared to protest against the entry of a horse in which he had no interest in his name.

AMENDMENTS VOTED DOWN.

Reformers Defeated at a Special Meeting of the New-York Athletic Club.

A special meeting of the members of the New-York Athletic Club was held last night to consider certain amendments proposed to the constitution. The meeting was called by President Weeks on a petition signed by fifty members of the club. The amendments proposed were to do away with the Nominating Committee, and allow any ticket supported by fifty members to be placed in nomination.

There were 316 members present, and a two-thirds vote, or 211, was necessary to carry the amendments. The vote was 173 in favor and 143 against, so they were defeated.

The Board of Governors has authorized that the $50,000 bonds issued in 1885, at 8 per cent., be retired on Jan. 1, provided the mortgage of $20,000 on Travers Island be paid off and the island remortgaged for $70,000. This move is to save about $1,500 interest each year.

Princeton's New Football Captain.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 4.—The election of a Captain of the football team for next year has not yet taken place, and probably no action will be taken until it is definitely learned whether Lea will continue playing. Lea would be the unanimous choice of the team should he return. He is at present at his home in Philadelphia, and it is reported as somewhat improved in health, and it is thought that he will decide to rejoin the team next season. In case Lea does not return it will be extremely difficult to decide upon a leader for the Tigers. Wheeler has played four years, and Taylor, Brown, Trenchard, Holly, and Ward will all graduate next Spring. Barnett is the only junior on the team, and he is talked of by some. He was, however, a substitute.

It is reported that both Brown and Taylor expect to return to take a course in the Electrical School, and, in that case, both men would be candidates. All these men failing to be candidates, Rhodes, the big guard, is mentioned as a possible solution of the difficulty. Rhodes is at present a sophomore.

Must Modify Football Rules.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The President and Directors of Georgetown College, D. C., to-day issued a regulation adopted in Faculty meeting held this morning prohibiting their students from playing football with teams, whether collegiate or other, from outside the college until the character and rules of the game shall have been radically modified, so as to preclude with reasonable certainty all danger of serious casualties. This action is the result of the game played on Thanksgiving Day between Georgetown and the Columbia Athletic Club, in which a number of players on both sides were injured. Bahen, half back of the Georgetown eleven, lies at the point of death at the Emergency Hospital, and three other men on the team are confined in the college dispensary by painful wounds. Bahen was somewhat easier to-day, but the physicians have little hope of his recovery.

Lord Dunraven's Conditions.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A representative of the United Press questioned an intimate friend of Lord Dunraven's to-day concerning the report that Lord Dunraven had already forwarded to the New-York Yacht Club a challenge for the America's Cup. The gentlemen interviewed appeared not to be aware that a challenge had been sent, but admitted that a letter might have been sent with the view of gaining time under the ten months' notice clause of the deed of gift, which letter, under certain conditions, might be construed as a challenge. He was certain that if a challenge were sent it would not hold good unless the Cup Committee granted the two conditions demanded by Lord Dunraven.

One of these conditions is that the race be sailed on terms identical with those in the Vigilant-Valkyrie contests; the other is that the race be sailed earlier than October. He believed that after the letter announcing the Cup Committee's decision had been received by the Royal Yacht Squadron a letter had been sent to J. V. S. Oddie, Secretary of the New-York Yacht Club, offering to challenge for the cup on the conditions mentioned.

No Challenge Received Yet.

No challenge has been received yet for the America's Cup, and no notice by cable has been received either by Chairman J. D. Smith of the Cup Committee, Secretary J. V. S. Oddie of the New-York Yacht Club, or H. Maitland Kersey, who is Lord Dunraven's representative here, that any challenge has been received. If a challenge comes, according to the deed of gift, the race should take place ten months afterward. A challenge received to-day would make the date for the first race Oct. 5. Lord Dunraven, it is said, is anxious to have the race sailed in September, and some communication has been received to that effect, and is now under consideration by the committee.

Douglaston Yacht Club Elects Officers.

The fifth annual meeting of the Douglaston Yacht Club was held at the Brunswick Hotel last night, ex-Commodore Hazen L. Hoyt presided. The following ticket was elected: Commodore—Charles A. Gould, steam yacht Neaera; Vice Commodore—Edwin N. Doll, schooner yacht Windward; Rear Commodore—N. Greenfield, steam yacht Erna; Secretary—J. B. Hixon; Treasurer—G. A. Corry; Governors—H. D. Bristol and John H. Taylor.

Secretary J. B. Hixon reported that the club had a membership of eighty-four and a fleet of forty-seven yachts.

Date for Skating Championships.

The National Association of Amateur Skaters held a meeting last evening at the residence of President William B. Curtis, 144 Henry Street, Brooklyn. There were present President W. B. Curtis, Vice President G. C. Walton, Secretary S. J. Montgomery, Treasurer A. A. Jordan, Capt. H. E. Buermeyer, E. B. Cook, C. E. Brown, and Thomas W. Litson.

It was decided to hold the figure skating championships at South Orange Jan. 26. The speed championship contests will be held on Orange Lake, Newburg, Jan. 19. There will be races at one-quarter of a mile, one mile, five miles, and ten miles.

The following named were elected to membership of the association: C. L. Waring, Thomas W. Litson, C. E. Brower, S. M. Phillips, and George C. Froelich. Eugene B. Cook, the father of figure skating, was elected an honorary member.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5.

Bowling.—Kings County Wheelmen vs. Tourist Cycle Club, at Paterson, N. J.; Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Atalantas, at Newark; Montauks vs. Castle Points, at Hoboken.

Billiards.—Fournil vs. Gallagher at Maurice Daly's, 8 P. M.

Union County Roadsters' dinner, Rahway, N. J.

THURSDAY, DEC. 6.

Bowling.—Atalantas vs. Union County Roadsters, at Rahway, 8 P. M.; Columbia vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club, at 1,409 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

Billiards.—Fournil vs. Gallagher, at Maurice Daly's, 8 P. M.

Brighton Athletic Club boxing tournament trials, Atlantic Avenue and Vermont Street, Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, DEC. 7.

Bowling.—Castle Point Cyclers vs. Columbias, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Billiards.—Fournil vs. Gallagher, at Maurice Daly's, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 8.

Athletics.—Seventh Regiment games, at the armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, 8 P. M.

Brighton Athletic Club boxing finals, Atlantic Avenue and Vermont Street, Brooklyn.

Billiards.—Fournil vs. Gallagher, at Maurice Daly's, 8 P. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 10.

Union County Roadsters' annual election at Rahway.

Bowling.—Tourist Cycle Club vs. Montauks, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Columbias vs. Bushwick Wheelmen, Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn.

TOURIST BOWLERS BEATEN

Manhattans Easily Win Two Games from the Paterson Team.

ROLLED ON THE UNCLE SAM ALLEYS

Liberty Wheelmen Cracks Show Up in Fine Form Against the "Five" of the Union County Roadsters.

The bowling team of the Manhattan Bicycle Club and the Tourist Cycle Club of Paterson invaded the Bowery last evening and played two games in the Uncle Sam alleys in the tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. The Paterson artists of the alleys are trailing in the race for first prize. If they continue to roll as they did last evening they will be badly beaten.

Both games fell to the Manhattans, because they couldn't very well lose them with their opponents so palpably out of form. Coombs of the visiting team was the only one on his side who made any showing worth talking about. He was "high man" on his team in both games, getting 168 in the first and 154 in the second.

There was a difference of 50 pins in the first contest, the score being 727 to 677. Pelin, Staubach, Fraenkle, McFarland, and Bartsch composed the Manhattan team, and their individual scores were 110, 144, 176, 162, and 135, respectively. Fraenkle was in good form, getting eight spares. The Manhattans led in every frame and averaged 145 2-5, against 135 2-5 for the Tourists.

The second game was won by 95 pins, so easily that at no time did the local "rooters" feel called upon to utter a sound. The Tourists were unaccompanied by "rooters" and not a cheer came from them during the evening. In fact, the games were chiefly remarkable on account of the lack of enthusiasm.

Pelin was "high man" among the Manhattans in the second game. He got 149 and Coombs of the Tourists beat him out with 154. Both Staubach and Fraenkle failed to get a strike, and the former's score of 137 was the lowest for his team.

The Manhattans have engaged the Uncle Sam alleys for their at home games in the wheelmen's tournament. They are among the finest in the city, and will no doubt be greatly appreciated by the bowlers. The Manhattans feel confident of landing in the prize-winning division, and all of the members expect to figure in the competition for The New-York Times Medal, which goes to the bowler making the highest average for the season. It has been stipulated that to be eligible a man must compete in at least two-thirds of the games scheduled.

The scores in detail follow:

FIRST GAME.

MANHATTAN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Pelin	1	1	8	110
Staubach	1	5	4	144
Fraenkle	1	8	1	176
McFarland	2	5	3	162
Bartsch	2	3	5	135
Totals	7	22	21	727

TOURIST CYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Seymour	2	3	5	141
Sterrett	1	2	7	116
Crooks	1	3	6	120
Balding	1	4	5	132
Coombs	3	3	4	168
Totals	8	15	27	677

FRAMES.

Manhattan ..76 152 221 296 362 418 509 581 645 727
Tourist 66 128 178 251 351 416 479 555 615 677

Average—Manhattan, 145 2-5; Tourist, 135 2-5.
Scorers—J. Oatman and J. Nonnenbacher. Umpire—F. H. Campbell.

SECOND GAME.

MANHATTAN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Pelin	1	5	4	149
Staubach	0	5	5	137
Fraenkle	0	6	4	144
McFarland	1	5	4	146
Bartsch	3	3	4	417
Total	5	24	21	723

TOURIST CYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Seymour	1	6	3	140
Sterrett	2	1	7	120
Crooks	1	1	8	104
Balding	0	2	8	110
Coombs	2	4	4	154
Total	6	14	30	628

FRAMES.

Manhattan ...75 165 231 311 383 444 504 571 644 723
Tourist 68 143 208 286 340 400 457 514 563 628

Average—Manhattan, 144 3-5; Tourist, 125 3-5.
Scorers—J. Oatman and J. Nonnenbacher. Umpire—F. H. Campbell.

LIBERTYS WIN TWO GAMES.

Easily Beat the Union County Roadsters on the Avon Alleys.

The Liberty Wheelmen's bowlers rode rough shod over the Union County Roadsters at Avon Hall, Bedford Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn, last night. This was the first meeting of the teams in the wheelmen's bowling tournament.

Mullins of the Libertys played a pretty game and ran 182, 10 points better than Kenyon of his own team and 12 more than Chamberlain of the Unions. Kenyon, as the score shows, stood the ear splitting yelling which the Unions employed to "rattle" the Libertys better than Mullins, the latter dropping from 182 in the first game to 157 in the second, and not a strike to his credit. Chamberlain also went to pieces, dropping from 170 in the first game to 143 in the second, so that the hullabaloo troubled him to the extent of 27 pins.

The team averages are low in both games. Mullins averaged 169½ and Kenyon 168¾. Of the Unions Chamberlain averaged 156½ and Martin 145. As shown by the frames, Libertys lead at the end of every frame in both games. The score:

FIRST GAME.

LIBERTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Mullins	5	2	3	182
Taylor	4	1	5	165
Valentine	2	3	5	142
Winkler	2	3	5	141
Kenyon	5	2	3	172
Total	18	11	24	802

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	0	3	7	114
Martin	3	2	5	149
Slater	0	2	8	107
Chamberlain	2	6	2	170
Howard	3	2	5	143
Total	8	15	27	683

FRAMES.

Liberty 84 167 249 305 374 470 573 659 727 802
Union 86 133 196 258 331 376 440 522 599 683

Scorers—Charles Wren and Frank C. Brown.
Averages—Liberty, 160 2-5; Union, 136 3-5. Captains—H. S. Mitchell and A. H. Chamberlain.

SECOND GAME.

LIBERTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Mullins	0	7	3	167
Taylor	2	4	4	152
Valentine	0	2	8	104
Winkler	0	7	3	153
Kenyon	4	3	3	165
Total	6	23	21	731

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	0	4	6	121
Martin	1	5	4	141
Slater	2	1	7	120
Chamberlain	2	3	5	143
Howard	3	2	5	140
Total	8	15	27	665

FRAMES.

Liberty 87 173 253 324 387 453 518 594 667 731
Union 56 106 169 224 301 388 462 533 599 665

Averages—Liberty Wheelmen, 146 1-5; Union County Roadsters, 133. Scorers—Charles Wren and Frank C. Brown. Umpire—H. S. Mitchell. Captains—R. F. Mullins, Jr., and A. H. Chamberlain.

NEW-YORK CYCLISTS ENTERED.

Riverside Cracks to Compete in the Quaker City Tournament.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—If the entries from New-York and Brooklyn continue to come in as they have during the last few days the big cycling tournament to be held at Industrial Hall, beginning on the 13th inst., will have a very important representation from the metropolitan district. Barbeau, "Teddy" Goodman, the boy wonder, and Liebold, all members of the Riverside Wheelmen of New-York, have entered in the Class A events, and, judging by the form displayed by them in the Madison Square Garden tournament, they will make things lively here. This trio made a majority of the points for their club in the interesting competition for the silver trophy offered by The New-York Times.

Ray Macdonald, the phenomenal Class B young man of New-York, is expected to compete, and other metropolitan riders prominent in his class have promised to be on hand. Taken altogether, this tournament will doubtless be the biggest and best affair of its kind ever held in this section.

The six-day race for professional riders, which begins on Sunday night following the amateur tourney will have a fine field of starters. It is expected that the demon rider, Waller, will compete, and Dominick Zicardi of Brooklyn, who showed pluck and endurance in the recent twenty-four-hour event in New-York, has already entered. He will be looked after by "Charlie" Earl, the one-mile champion of Long Island and winner of The New-York Times Medal at the Mercury Wheel Club's meet at Flushing, L. I. Earl will also take part in some of the short races.

ANOTHER CYCLING CLUB.

Members of the New Manhattan to Form an Association of Wheelmen.

There will be a new and brilliant orb in the local cycling firmament next season if the plans of the new Manhattan Athletic Club do not miscarry. The association already has a membership of 3,000, hundreds of whom are devotees of the popular fad of the day. This division will formally organize in the near future with officers who have been prominently identified with the sport, and everything will be done to make the cycling department the peer of all the Eastern clubs.

Already arrangements are being made for the "stabling" accommodations for 300 wheels, so that when the "Cherry Diamond" home is formally opened on the 15th inst., every convenience pertaining to cycling will be complete. Then there will be a large room specially set aside for the enthusiasts to be known as "Wheeldom."

Active preparations for the formation of the cycling department are in the hands of E. Beekman Underhill, Jr., who has had long experience in cycling matters. Mr. Underhill is enthusiastic over the prospects for the largest club in the city. A number of well-known racing cracks are expected to ride under the club's colors.

Essex County Wheelmen's Dance.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 4.—The Essex County Wheelmen held their second annual ball at the Green Street Hall to-night. The grand march started at 10 o'clock, led by Floor Manager Charles Block and Miss Saybrook, followed by Assistant Floor Manager H. W. Allen and Miss Stewart and about seventy-five couples. The Committee of Arrangements were A. M. Woelper, Chairman; F. N. [illegible], Secretary; C. Block, A. Smith, C. T. Ziegler, and E. C. Eaton.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—The annual reception of the Gramercy Wheelmen, at Arlington Hall last Saturday evening, was a very pleasant success. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kerr, P. Weiman, Miss Carrie Baum, Henry King, Miss Emma Masuch, Emil Sturzburg, Miss Casper, Gustave Bohne, Miss Gertie Kolzinsky, Frederick Searles, Miss Osthelmer, Adolph Stahl, Miss Gussie Stahl, A. E. Hillick, Miss Mamie Hessel, R. F. Neumann, Miss Lies, Carl Von Lengerke, Miss Emmy Fay, "Syl" Winkler, Miss Ella Miller, E. Heilbach, Miss Lizzie Pfeiffenschneider, E. M. Goldman, Miss Rubino, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rubino, Mr. and Mrs. Goldman, H. Greisert, Miss Fintzel, Louis Rauschkolb, Miss Bruder, Charles Cramme, Miss Neumann, A. Strehan, Miss Yourell, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Charles Heidner, Miss Emma Gross, Henry Hintermeister, Miss L. Gross, W. Brune, Miss Brune, Mr. and Mrs. George Gunn, Robert Arnold, Miss Smith, Henry Steuernagle, Miss Junger, C. Strehan, Miss Strehan, and delegations from the Riverside, Metropolis, and New-York Wheelmen, Lotus Comedy Club, and Jefferson Dramatic Society.

—The voting competition at the Twenty-third Regiment fair in Brooklyn for the silver punch bowl for the most popular bicycle club resulted in an easy victory for the Brooklyn Bicycle Club. The result of the balloting was as follows: Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 170; Twenty-third Regiment wheeling section, 113; Montauk Wheelmen, 32; Brooklyn Wheelmen, 7; Kings County Wheelmen, 4; Long Island Wheelmen, 1. The bowl is a large one of solid silver, with gold lining. It now graces the collection of plate at the Brooklyn's clubhouse at 80 Hanson Place.

—A twenty-four-hour outdoor record for the United States was made on Saturday at the Fountain Ferry track in Louisville, by E. W. Tuyman. The distance traveled was 382 miles, less 12 yards. This performance was remarkable, because it was accomplished in a steady, and at times blinding, rain. Louis Grimm held the previous record of 381 miles 1,187 yards 1 foot. This was made at Cleveland on Oct. 15 and 16.

—The office of Treasurer, left vacant in the Brooklyn Bicycle Club by the withdrawal of Howard E. Raymond, who is now a resident of Chicago, has been filled by the appointment of W. R. Snedeker.

—The Riverside Wheelmen will have their battle of ballots on Friday evening. A lively election is expected. On the evening following the club will give a dinner in honor of its famous racing team.

—The next meeting of the Executive Committee of the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn will be held on Thursday evening at 80 Hanson Place.

—The expert poolplayers of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club will commence play this evening in the annual club tournament.

New College Baseball League.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Dec. 4.—An intercollegiate baseball league composed of Wesleyan, Lafayette, Columbia, and Lehigh will be formed during the Christmas holiday of the colleges. The plan for such a league originated at Columbia, and has been favorably received by the other three colleges. The Captains and managers of the four colleges have been corresponding for some time, and there will be a meeting of the delegates from the four colleges in New-York City about Jan. 1. There may be another college admitted, as there has already been two applicants for the fifth place. All of the colleges are in easy traveling distances of each other, and their strength on the baseball field about even. Last year out of a series of four games between Lafayette and Lehigh each college won two games, and also Lehigh and Columbia played a tie game. Manager Bannon and Capt. Thompson of Lehigh are very enthusiastic over the new league, and Lehigh is strongly in favor of it.

Auction Sales.

A.—

SAM

COL. STRONG THEIR GUEST

Dinner of the Ohio Society to the Mayor-Elect.

ALL PROMISE TO UPHOLD HIS HANDS

Rousing Greeting at Delmonico's—Speeches by Seth Low and Gov. McKinley — Letter from Dr. Parkhurst.

Sons of Ohio, now living in New-York, gave a dinner last night to Mayor-elect William L. Strong at Delmonico's.

The Ohio Society, made up of former residents of the Buckeye State, had as its guests many well-known men from other States, who were glad to assist in the honors to Mr. Strong. The occasion was made more interesting for the Ohio men by the presence of Gov. McKinley, a friend of many years' standing of New-York's next Mayor. He said he had a high regard for the integrity, the honesty, and the sound intelligence of the guest of the evening.

Mayor-elect Strong was until a few days ago the President of the society, and ever since the formation of the society he has held some office in it. Hence there was a degree of enthusiasm in the reception he was given at the banquet, which differed from the usual political enthusiasm which greets a mayor-elect, or the thanksgiving enthusiasm which has greeted Mr. Strong on occasions when men of all parties have celebrated the victory that elected him.

It was nice, those big family gatherings, in which there is much pride over the good or great fortunes of some member of it. But, although it was essentially an Ohio gathering, it was a gathering of Ohio men who have come to New-York to stay, and in their congratulations to Mr. Strong there was something of congratulation for themselves over the event which had made him Mayor.

There was, as has been the fact on many other occasions, a discussion of how to secure fully the fruits of the victory over Tammany, and the company listened with keen interest to the words of President Seth Low of Columbia College, as he discussed a "business administration," drawing from his experience as Mayor of Brooklyn many interesting suggestions on this topic.

The statement was made by Gen. Burnett, President of the society, that the Ohio Society had passed a resolution that none of its members should be applicants for office under Mayor Strong. The other speakers made the most of this, and nearly all made some good-natured comments on the Ohio man as an office holder, which contributed largely to the fun around the tables.

The guests of the evening included, besides Gov. McKinley, ex-Gov. Merriam of Minnesota, John W. Goff, and Chairman Larocque of the Committee of Seventy. Ex-Gov. Merriam got out of the sight of President Burnett before the speech making, but Mr. Goff and Mr. Larocque paid the penalty for their popularity by being called on. The reception which was given to them was enthusiastic. Three cheers were proposed when Mr. Goff entered the room, and the Ohio men stood up and waved their napkins, as has become quite the custom at all gatherings where Mr. Goff has been present for the last six weeks. Some computations as to the number of men who have stood up to wave their napkins or handkerchiefs while they cheered for Mr. Goff would be entertaining, as an index of the general esteem in which he is regarded.

The guests entered the dining room at a little after 6:30 o'clock. The dinner was elaborate. The menu cards, consisting of three sheets of heavy cardboard, in what was described as the new tint, "Buckeye Buff," announced the dinner, the guest of the evening, and the hosts. Underneath this was an engraving of New-York City, over which Mr. Strong is to preside after Jan. 1.

Just before the speaking began, Mrs. Strong, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. A. R. Shattuck, and several other women, entered the balcony of the dining room and were greeted with three cheers from the guests below.

The guests numbered more than 200. Gen. Henry L. Burnett, who succeeded Mayor-elect Strong as President of the society, presided. Mr. Strong sat at his right, and at his left was Gov. McKinley of Ohio. Others at this table were Gen. Thomas Ewing, ex-Secretary Stephen B. Elkins, William J. Wallace, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, President Seth Low of Columbia College, Recorder-elect John W. Goff, ex-Gov. William R. Merriam of Minnesota, St. Clair McKelway, Joseph Larocque, Chairman of the Committee of Seventy; the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Babcock, and Gen. Wager Swayne.

The other guests sat at six tables, as follows: Table A—George E. Armstrong, George Follett, A. W. Follett, E. A. Follett, Frank M. Foyé, T. C. Campbell, R. W. Shoppell, Lewis A. Leonard, Winthrop Parker, Peter Zucker, E. L. Prentiss, M. M. Miller, John M. Hughes, W. L. Vandervoort, C. H. Webb, George C. Clarke, John Dickson, Dr. Smith, William H. Eckert, Thomas T. Eckert, C. C. Waite, J. B. Erhardt, E. S. Wallace, Paul D. Cravath, David B. Sickles, Byron Bell, J. M. Chandler, George Poggenburg, William Allen, R. J. Dean, F. G. Tefft, and W. L. Brown.

Table B.—Andrew J. C. Foyé, George C. Cochran, Nathan Guilford, Jr., Henry U. Palmer, A. Syman Knight, R. J. Chard, S. R. Beckwith, F. H. Wheeler, George Crawford, Fulton McMahon, G. C. St. John, Wallace C. Andrews, John A. Sleicher, Leander H. Deal, John D. Archbold, W. H. Tilford, F. Q. Barstow, S. C. Lewis, J. G. McCullough, E. B. Thomas, F. B. Jennings, Alfred Walter, John I. Covington, F. H. Kingsbury, A. C. Bage, R. J. Kenworthy, Howard Elmer Crall, J. Walter Thompson, and O. D. La Dow.

Table C.—S. S. Packard, A. D. Julliard, the Rev. H. M. McCracken, E. N. Tailer, H. H. Brockway, Murat Halstead, John M. Shaw, A. R. Hopkins, A. J. Wormser, D'Haas Robinson, Abner McKinley, M. A. Hanna, Gardner Wetherbee, S. C. T. Dodd, J. J. A. Ward, Byron Horton, Charles M. Miller, George G. Rockwood, H. B. Wilson, George Scott, Alexander Doyle, C. A. Clegg, W. D. Baker, Joseph P. Smith, Charles A. Otis Warren H. Cornish, John Gardiner, William H. Davis, and William S. Hawk.

Table D.—M. I. Southard, Brayton Ives, A. D. Shepard, H. B. Brundrett, Rush Taggart, William Waterworth, Frank Brainard, John F. Rodarmor, Thomas S. Quinn, M. Roosevelt Schuyler, Otis Wilkinson, William Collette Can, Colgate Hoyt, John J. McCook, Samuel Thomas, Wilson Vance, Thomas Hunt, Anson G. McCook, C. C. Gates, George P. Tankeman, Edward H. Clift, De Frees Critten, Joseph H. Emery, S. V. Essick, N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., C. W. Dean, Richard Deeves, Frank L. Fisher, William H. Reynolds, and Homer Lee.

Table E.—E. C. Bodman, George Milmine, George W. Perkins, D. P. Kingsley, Frank A. Munsey, E. R. Perkins, John Q. Mitchell, Theodore Ricksecker, T. Leeds Walters, M. Rittenhouse, David F. Harbaugh, H. C. Larowe, William H. Caldwell, David F. Porter, Edmund C. Tooker, H. A. Glassford, William Perry Fogg, C. C. Shayne, J. Clark Thomas, F. C. Train, E. M. Knox, A. B. Carver, Armond Dufloo, John E. Hetherington, Seymour Van Nostrand, Hugh McConnell, Lucien C. Warner, A. L. Barber, C. W. Stimson, and Warren Higley.

Table F.—D. H. Bates, William Brookfield, F. C. Loveland, C. H. T. Collis, William Leary, Edward C. Schaefer, Julius Imgard, William H. Klenke, Henry M. Morgan, Charles L. Bausher, Langdon S. Thompson, James Godwin, William L. Hall, Isaac P. Merset, W. M. Este, R. E. Hopkins, Bernard Peters, Thomas Pollock Peters, S. D. Brewster, S. M. Milliken, Charles H. Murray, A. J. Allaire, Henry R. De Milt, Carl O. Peters, R. C. Kimball, J. L. Oldham, F. W. Kent, George S. A. Young, H. H. Hobbs, J. H. Ketchum, and L. C. Hopkins.

Guests of the Society.

It was about 9 o'clock when Gen. Burnett, who appeared for the first time in public in his official capacity as President of the society, rapped for order. At that time many of the guests had left their seats and were greeting Gov. McKinley at the head table.

Speech by Gen. Burnett.

Gen. Burnett said that the members of the society had assembled to do honor to their ex-President, Col. Strong. He said that the Ohio Society had passed a resolution promising to aid Mayor-elect Strong as far as possible in his new duties of giving a business administration to the Municipal Government of the City of New-York.

"We knew Col. Strong," said he, "to be an honest man and an able man, and that is the reason we placed him at the head of our society for three years."

Turning to Chairman Larocque of the Committee of Seventy, Gen. Burnett said:

Brother Larocque, your committee builded wisely when they selected Col. Strong to lead the reform movement in New-York. He is not a man of great learning or of exceeding culture, but he is a man of strong sense; he is strong of purpose, strong of will, and he has a high sense of justice.

He will patiently listen to any suggestions that will be made to him by the men whom he represents, and then, when he has heard all they have to say, he is that kind of man that will go home to Mrs. Strong and probably talk to her about it.

The citizens of New-York may rest fully assured that Col. Strong, in digging out the foul corruption of the city, will have sharp nails, but clean hands.

Cheers for the Mayor-Elect.

Col. Strong was received with cheers and applause as he arose to reply. He said:

I am just a little at a loss to know how to handle myself this evening. You boys have the advantage of me. [Laughter.]

I do not know that I feel in the best humor in the world. As soon as my nomination for Mayor was made the Ohio Society held a meeting and promptly nominated another man for the Presidency. As soon as I was elected Mayor the society kicked me out of office. I was one of the charter members, and held office up to Friday night, when my trouble began. Being elected Mayor, I was at once left out in the cold by the members of the Ohio Society. [Laughter.]

I never did know exactly why this dinner was gotten up, unless it was to buy me off. But, gentlemen, the tender recollections that hover round the Ohio Society will make me always jealous of its success. I will be always glad to be at your dinners. I do not know where a genuine Buckeye can have such a good time as at 236 Fifth Avenue.

I am of the opinion that my lips must be well sealed. I cannot afford to say much. My opinion is that three years from now you gentlemen will be mighty sorry that you gave me this dinner. [Laughter.]

Gentlemen, it is unnecessary for me to state the feeling I have on this occasion. The compliment you have paid me is more than I can stand.

Mr. Strong was greeted with loud applause as he sat down. He was evidently deeply affected by the reception his associates had given to him, for his voice almost broke in his closing sentence.

Seth Low Speaks for New-York.

The Chairman then introduced President Seth Low of Columbia College. President Low said, as an introductory, that he considered it a great compliment for a simple New-Yorker to be allowed to say a few words. He added:

Cosmopolitan New-York, Great New-York, was true to her best interests when she elected Col. Strong a week or two ago. It is at once the strength and glory of New-York City that she takes from every section of this nation the best there is for her own life and power.

I confess, gentlemen, to a degree of surprise at the announcement that the Ohio Society has passed a resolution that no Ohio man shall hold office under the new Mayor of New-York. [Laughter.] We of New-York only partially understand the Ohio man. Nevertheless, I know him well enough to know that when Col. Strong was from Ohio he would be elected. [Laughter.]

Mr. Low went on to describe his experience as Mayor of Brooklyn, and to describe how, with a proper appreciation of the circumstances, the city administration could approach to a careful business administration.

President Low advocated single heads for those commissions which are charged with executive functions. In particular, he advised a separate Elections Board. For those whose duties were advisory, commissions with more than one head could work to advantage. He reviewed the history of New-York City briefly to show that never until the recent election had the people voted for a Mayor without regard to the political considerations of the State or National parties.

He said the business to be done by a Mayor, even in a business administration, differs from ordinary business, because there is constantly a party striving to undo the work the Mayor may do. The hostility of the minority power is different from the competition of business. The Mayor's life, he said, might be properly spoken of as a "Rembrandt effect." The lights in the picture were bright, but because they were bright the shadows were deeper.

There was tremendous applause as he said: "For the first time in history a great number of the majority party in the city said last November: 'We are going to vote for the welfare of the city now, if it wrecks our party in the State and nation forever.'"

Mr. McKelway on Greater New-York.

St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, followed President Low, and spoke to the toast "Greater New-York." He spoke in part as follows:

New-York is great in herself. New-York can be made and kept more great—can become and remain "Greater New-York" by the efforts of her own sons. The duty and project have no necessary relation to consolidation. Great is a word of moral rather than of material import. It has become associated with consolidation by a lust for largeness which has seized hold of capital and speculation hereabout ever since Chicago began to forge toward the front. This zeal for mere bigness may yet bring about consolidation, but the motive will not be a specially respectable one, nor will the result for more than a little while serve those who work for it. Some very populous cities of the world are inland cities—London, Pekin, Paris, Yeddo, Berlin, Moscow, Vienna, and the like. This may be a law. If so, spurts against it will only temporarily avail. The moral, social, and political reasons for consolidation may or may not be sound. The argument that it must occur or Chicago will distance New-York is unworthy of thoughtful men. It is no argument at all, for Chicago could outnumber both New-York and "Greater New-York" before long—and even then only be fit for Chicago folk to live in. I am not opposing consolidation here and now. My duty to that question will be met where it meets me, where I live. The thing on which I wish you all to agree with me is that consolidation should have a better reason than bulk, a finer argument than dollars and an object nobler than numbers in its favor, to deserve the earnest attention of earnest men.

Something has been done to make New-York great. More will have to be done to keep and make New-York greater. It will have to be done in New-York, by New-Yorkers, and for New-York. It will not be done at Albany—though it can be assisted there. It cannot be long beaten at Albany, though it may be opposed there. It can be helped by political leaders or bosses—or retarded by them—but it cannot be long prevented by them. It can be achieved or lost only by New-Yorkers themselves. The something to be done is to make into a system and a habit what you made into a victory at the last election—the principle that partisan politics have nothing to do with City Government and that municipal business, except in the method of choosing Trustees or Directors, differs in nothing from other business.

As easy a course as any to fritter away your victory will be the one which stirs up strife among those who labored for it, as to what persons or which organizations did the most to gain it. Another easy course will be the one that prematurely rushes to secure the eviction of wrong-doers, on wrong charges, brought before wrong men who have no interest toward the right except to choke it or clog it, or weedle it, or put it in a hole. Where angels fear to tread others should not brashly venture in. Some of these infelicities among you we have heard with regret over in our own model city. Instead of letting the beaten exponents of wrong in New-York and at Albany stew in their own juice during the time between sentence and execution, the error has apparently been made by some young reformers of asking the clown of the menagerie to force the tiger to change some of his spots before the old show gives way to the new. The delusion that grapes can be gathered from thorns, or figs from thistles, or reform flowers from Tammany roots would be comical if it were not likely to be tragical.

Recorder-Elect Goff on "Boss" Rule.

The next speaker introduced was Recorder-elect John W. Goff. He came in late, and was received with great cheering. Mr. Goff apologized for not being earlier, and said he was detained in court.

"I was aiding a Tammany Commissioner," he said, "to vindicate himself, and, indeed, I felt compassion for that gentleman when I left the courtroom to-night."

Mr. Goff made some witty remarks about the Greater New-York, and said that the married men of Brooklyn fear consolidation, because if it were passed they could give their wives no excuse for remaining in New-York at night.

Mr. Goff then denounced boss rule, and added:

The people of New-York will have something to say, at least for the next three years, in the government of this city. Mayor Strong can never be enthroned as a "boss" in New-York. "Bossism" has been broken, and let every true friend of honest government rejoice because the death knell of "boss" rule has been sounded.

Let us determine now that we will uphold the hands of Col. Strong during his Mayoralty, and let us have one determination that the debasing, degrading rule of Tammany Hall will never again triumph in this city.

At the conclusion of Mr. Goff's speech there were enthusiastic cries of "McKinley!" "McKinley!" The Chairman said that, while he was under a pledge not to ask Gov. McKinley to speak, he was still the servant of the guests. There were renewed cries, "McKinley!"

As the Governor came forward in response, he received an ovation. He said:

I have no purpose to interfere with the programme of the evening or the order of speaking, as it has been arranged by the President of the society. I count myself fortunate to be in the city on this occasion, when men from the State of Ohio are assembled to do honor to their old President and to the Mayor-elect of the City of New-York.

I come to join with them my tribute of respect to one whom I have known long, whom I have long honored and esteemed as one of my old and time-honored and much-beloved friends.

You have selected him as Mayor of this great city, not because he was from the State of Ohio. You have selected him for what he is, for what he represents, for what he stands for. [Applause.] He represents in a long business life honest, clean, manly methods. I am quite sure that to the administration of the great office to which he has been called he will bring the same clean, business, manly methods that have characterized every business connection of his life. [Applause.]

I beg to assure my associates of the Ohio Society that Ohio is justly proud of the distinction that has been given to one of her early citizens, Col. Strong.

I wish for him, as every Ohio man does, no matter what may be his political associations, a successful administration of the Municipal Government of the greatest city of the great State of the greatest Nation under the sun.

Joseph Larocque, Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, was next introduced. He was received with cheers. He described the formation of the Committee of Seventy, and said that Col. Strong was the selection of the most deliberate consultation. He expressed the hope that the Ohio Society would support in every possible way the Administration of Mayor Strong.

Letter from Dr. Parkhurst.

The following letter from Dr. Parkhurst to S. S. Packhard, Chairman of the Banquet Committee, was then read:

Only circumstances that are beyond my control could have prevented my acceptance of your invitation to the banquet to be given this evening in honor of the Mayor-elect.

The days through which we are passing are full of pleasant realization and of large hopes. In pursuance of a speical purpose, I have been devoting considerable of my time during the two weeks past to studying the history of the warfare which our citizens have been waging, and which culminated just four weeks ago in the election of Col. Strong as Mayor. There has been steadily growing within me the clearer appreciation of what that glorious victory means. That which has been gained wins significance and lustre from the very coarseness and repulsiveness of that from which we have been delivered. It seems almost too good to be true. Long lines of meaning run out from that victory in every direction.

First and foremost, we have not elected a compromise, but we have elected a man. We believe in Mr. Strong, and we trust him. Our fear had been that rival elements would not be able to be brought together except at the expense of putting forward as candidate for Mayor some equivocal makeshift almost too good to be condemned and a good deal too dubious to be safe to tie to. The disheartenment and mortification of such a candidate we have been spared. We have won a fusion Mayor, without any confusion of principle or sacrifice of self-respect, which is a splendid tribute to the tone of the citizens and the quality of the candidate.

I am also confident for the future, because I believe that the forthcoming Mayor will enter upon the discharge of his high duties unmortgaged. He is nobody's man, because he is everybody's man. He was elected to be the servant of the city, and the platform he was elected on is the platform he will administer on. He will not be unsusceptible to influence, of course, but nobody will own him. The official whom anybody owns is the official that all patriotic and self-respecting citizens ought to be quick to disown.

I want, therefore, personally to pledge to Mayor Strong my loyalty. We would like to be of service to him, but shall seek first of all to serve him by taking pains not to get in his way. There seems to be no necessary obstacle in the way of our having here in New-York three years of quiet, honest, and harmonious City Government, that shall be productive of industries and educative of the higher temper and interests of our citizenship, thereby laying the foundation of municipal prosperity and dignity upon which we may expect an enlightened and contented city to go on building in administrations to come.

The reading of this letter was received with great cheering. Then the banquet was declared ended.

NORDICA THINKS IT RIDICULOUS

She Refuses to Give Up a Grand Opera Night to Fulfill an Engagement She Made in New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 4.—Mme. Nordica signed a contract with the Gounod Society of this city to sing in "The Messiah" in this city on Tuesday, Dec. 18. This afternoon word was received from New-York from Mme. Nordica that she would not come to New-Haven, and there is great disappointment over the news.

It appears that on the date she was booked to sing in New-Haven she had contracted with Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau to sing for them in Philadelphia, and they insisted that she fulfill that engagement, notwithstanding the New-Haven agreement.

Much advertisement of the fact that Mme. Nordica was to appear in "The Messiah" was indulged in here, and New-Haveners were expecting a great musical treat.

When President C. S. De Forest of the Gounod Society received word from New-York that Mr. Grau had decreed that the singer should keep her Philadelphia engagement, he went to New-York and had an interview with Mme. Nordica. She acknowledged her engagement to come to New-Haven, and appeared to be a good deal displeased at the turn things had taken, and said she presumed the trouble arose from the delay in the arrival of the steamer on which she sailed from France. Then Mr. De Forest had a conference with Manager Grau. He was exceedingly displeased when he heard the story of the New-Haven engagement, but said it would be impossible for her to sing in New-Haven. He added that she had no business to make any contract without consulting him, as he had the first call on her time. He was perfectly willing she should sing in New-Haven Dec. 20. He denied that the delay in the steamer's arrival had anything to do with the matter, and remarked:

"What should I do if all my stars were to make engagements to sing on off nights without first consulting me? It would be impossible for me to do anything. Our business would be shipwrecked."

It was finally arranged that Mme. Nordica should come here Dec. 20. That is the way matters stood until the meeting this afternoon of the managers of the Gounod Society. At that meeting it was decided that Mme. Nordica must sing in New-Haven on Dec. 18, the date originally decided upon, and word to that effect was sent to the singer. The reply from Mme. Nordica to this ultimatum of the Gounod Society was received late this afternoon, and was to the effect that she regards it as ridiculous that she should be asked to give up a grand opera night in Philadelphia to sing in New-Haven at a pecuniary loss. The gentleman who represented Mme. Nordica here was Leon Margulies of New-York.

TRUSTEES OF THE REFORM CLUB CHOSEN

Only One Ticket in the Field—Club Dinner Next Saturday.

The annual meeting of the Reform Club was held last night. Reports of the committees were read and five Trustees, to serve for three years from Jan. 1, were elected. There was only one ticket.

The Trustees elected were William B. Hornblower, in place of E. Ellery Anderson; Thomas G. Shearman, Isidor Straus, William J. Swift, in place of A. Augustus Healy, who retires because he has not time to devote to the club affairs, and Seth Sprague Terry.

These Trustees will elect the officers of the club for the ensuing year. There will be a club dinner next Saturday night. C. C. Jackson of Boston will speak on "The Currency Question."

New-Jersey Census Superintendent.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 4.—Dr. Lloyd Wilbur of Hightstown has been elected State Superintendent of Census, to succeed John J. Matthews of Union County. Wilbur is a Republican, and Matthews a Democrat.

Don't allow yourself to trifle with a cold, and so encourage the development of some latent pulmonary and bronchial disease, which often ends fatally. You had better cure your cough or cold by promptly resorting to Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old-time remedy for all Coughs, Lung and Throat Affections.—Advertisement.

Special Silk and Velvet Sale

Continuing until January 1st, all goods offered are of the most reliable character. Included are Black and Colored Dress Silks, in all the various weaves and qualities. Novelty Silks for day and evening wear; Fancy Silks, in Black and Black with Colored Figures, for Costumes and Dress Skirts.

In every section of our Silk Departments, on the Main Floor and in the Basement, will be found most remarkable values.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Furs for the *Holidays.*

1,000 Astrakhan, China Seal, River Mink, Natural Opossum and black Opossum Muffs,

$1.45 each, worth $2.50 to $5.00.

Alaska Sable Muffs, $14, $15, $17, $19 and $21.

Eastern Mink Muffs, $14, $15, $18.

Persian Lamb Muffs, $8, $9, $10, $11.

Krimmer Muffs.. $6.

Mink Neck-scarfs, $3, $3.50, $4, and $4.50.

Astrakhan Neck-scarfs, $3, $3.50.

Hudson Bay Sable, $13, $14, $15 to $25.

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Many beautiful designs and weaves—from 7 to 8 yards—never sold less than 6.00, to-day, 1.98 per pattern.

On wholesale floor—
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42-inch WHIPCORDS..... 58 cts.
48-inch FRENCH SERGE..... 48 cts.
46-inch BROADCLOTH..... 69 cts.,

In Rotunda—
365 pieces—of the finest weaves ever shown—always bring 1.50; new, fresh goods, 69 cts.

Wholesale floor—
BLACK GOODS.
52-inch BROADCLOTH; wholesale price, 2.75..... 1.45
46-inch HENRIETTA CLOTH; wholesale price, 1.25..... 75 cts.

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits.

(Wholesale floor.)
Every new style—the best line ever shown—faultless in cut and finish—

20.00 and 25.00 Suits, for..... 12.50
30.00 and 35.00 Suits, for..... 17.50
50.00 and 60.00 Suits, for..... 25.00

Ladies' Shoes.

Christmas Bargains in the finest grades.
Ladies' f'c'y SLIPPERS and Oxfords; were 3.00 and 6.00..... 1.98
Ladies' Handsewed Button, Kid tips—newest styles; were 5.00..... 3.50
Men's 3.00 SLIPPERS—Tan, Russia, Calf, and black Kid..... 1.48
Tremendous cuts in
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, as gifts.

Black Goods,

(Main floor.)
Magnificent CREPONS, 1.00 to 4.00 per yd.—DRESS PATTERNS way under wholesale cost.

Don't forget the basement; it is full of

TOYS and HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

N. B.—For the greater convenience of our customers during the Holiday Season until Christmas, commencing with Dec. 10, our store will be kept open evenings until 10 o'clock.

Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.

In these we have eight distinct sizes, in each one of which there is a full range of qualities in all the various widths of hem that are sought after, so that the person who selects hemstitched Handkerchiefs from our stock has, in ladies' sizes, nearly a hundred different things to choose from, and as many in gentlemen's. Prices for ladies' range from 10c. to $3.00 each; for gentlemen's from 18c. to $5.00 each. Lace, Lace Trimmed, Embroidered, Initialed, &c., in correspondingly large variety. Every handkerchief warranted pure linen.

Registered Trade Mark.

James McCutcheon & Co.,

THE LINEN STORE,

14 West 23d St.

EACH CANDIDATE IS STILL CONFIDENT

Contestants for the Speakership Concede Nothing to Others.

The race for the Speakership of the Assembly still goes merrily on, with each of the three leading candidates—Messrs. Malby, Fish, and Ainsworth—satisfied that his chance is excellent.

Hamilton Fish, Jr., is claiming an election more vehemently than the others together, but while Messrs. Malby and Ainsworth are not doing as much talking as Mr. Fish, they are both working very hard.

Thomas C. Platt still says that he is taking no hand in the fight.

Mr. Ainsworth of Oswego was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, and he was in a confident, but not boastful mood over the outlook.

"I would not swap my chances for either of the others," said Mr. Ainsworth. "I do not believe that there are enough votes pledged to all three of the leading candidates as yet, to elect. At the beginning those who were opposed to the party management came out for Mr. Fish, and I don't think that he will gain any more votes than he has now."

Mr. Fish was quite as jubilantly confident yesterday as at any time during the canvass.

FATHER DEAD, THE MOTHER DEMENTED

The Story of Two Children Now with the Gerry Society.

Joseph Nutt, ten years, and Martha, his sister, eight years old, were taken in charge by the Gerry society yesterday, and were provided with a home on a commitment by Justice Burke, in the Harlem Police Court.

The children told a sad story. The father has been dead a great many years—longer than they can remember—and the mother has managed to support them up to about three months ago, when hard work, worry, and lack of proper food deranged her mind, and she is now confined in Bloomingdale Asylum at White Plains, a hopeless imbecile.

There is another child—Thomas, fourteen years old—who works for a butcher and makes a tolerably fair living for himself, and the Gerry society has decided to allow the lad to remain at work.

Pardoned by the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The President has granted pardons to Rance Moore, sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for horse theft in Eastern Texas; Allen Cooksey, sentenced to two years for passing counterfeits in Southern Illinois; James J. Walker, for moonshining in Northern Georgia; Walter A. Muskley, for cutting open mail bags in Western Arkansas, and Barlow G. Williams, for illegal liquor dealing in South Dakota. He has commuted to light imprisonment the sentences of Charles B. Murrah, for counterfeiting in Northern Georgia, and Michael Knighton and William Downey, for assault in the District of Columbia.

Law Students Elect Officers.

David N. Harburger was elected President of the New-York Law Students' Association at the election held at the Seventh District Court House last evening.

The other officers elected were as follows: Vice President—David L. Weil; Secretary—Leonard A. Sintkin; Treasurer—Michael H. Harris; Chairman Board of Trustees—Louis Guy Menke; Critic—T. Bridgewater Jones; Editor—J. Stone Strahl; General Term Judges—T. B. Jones, Chief Justice, and Charles L. Brookheim and Abraham Goldfarb Junior Justices.

45 WEST 23D ST. FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS.—Adv.

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Holiday Presents.

FANCY TABLES

—IN—

Quartered Oak and Curly Birch,

3.70 each;

Regular Value, 8.00.

Others, similar in design,

2.98 each;

Regular Value, 6.00.

100 ROUND STANDS,

18½ inch top,

1.88;

Regular Value, 3.75.

The above is a choice lot of goods made by one of our best Manufacturers and are offered at prices far below cost of production. All Tops are made of beautifully figured woods and are highly polished.

Choice Assortment HAND-MADE Turkish, China, and Japanese Embroidered

PIANO COVERS, TABLE COVERS, SCARFS, ETC.

RUGS.

Fine Turkish, Persian, India, and Moorish Rugs and Carpets AT LOW PRICES.

3 SPECIALS.

120 Carabagh Rugs, **4.98** each; Worth 10.00.

162 Daghestan Rugs, **6.48** each; Worth 12.50.

85 Shirvan Rugs, **10.00** each; Worth 18.00.

LAMPS.

Onyx Tables and Cabinets, Clocks, Bronzes, &c., at LOWEST PRICES.

STEINWAY

The Standard Pianos of the World!

The Largest Establishment in Existence.

Warerooms: Steinway Hall, New-York.

HOUSE FURNISHING

COOKING UTENSILS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, FINE CHINA, AND GLASS, EDDY REFRIGERATORS.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston, owner of Nancy Hanks, Arion, and other great trotters, will remain in California until the middle of this month, when he will ship on a carload of youngsters purchased of Palo Alto Farm. He will return in time to sell a liberal consignment of trotting stock at the sale of Jan. 9 to 12, in Madison Square Garden, under the management of Peter C. Kellogg & Co.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed from San Francisco that the steamship City of Rio Janeiro arrived at that port Monday, Dec. 3, with mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Nov. 6; Shanghai, Nov. 10; Yokohama, Nov. 27. Due to arrive in New-York the morning of Saturday, Dec. 8.

—Florida oranges are reaching here in large quantities. One steamer alone brought 20,000 boxes yesterday. The Florida fruit is gaining favor abroad. Shipments to London and Liverpool absorb a good percentage of receipts. Dealers and growers expect a large business this Winter with English markets.

—Col. H. J. Story, Chief Inspector in the Surveyor's department at the Custom House, was transferred yesterday to the debenture room. It was said that the transfer was merely a change within the office, to which no significance attached. Col. Story expressed himself as pleased with it.

—During the month of November the arrivals of vessels from foreign ports numbered 338, as follows: Steamers, 213; ships, 18; barks, 40; brigs, 7, and schooners, 60. The coastwise arrivals for the same period numbered 1,083, as follows: Steamers, 148; ships, 1; barks, 8; brigs, 2; schooners, 924.

—The Carlyle Society of this city and the Bush Literary Union of Brooklyn will hold a joint debate on Thursday evening, Dec. 20, in the Central Opera House, 207 East Sixty-seventh Street, to determine "whether the United States Senators should be elected by popular vote."

—Annual dues at the Coffee Exchange were fixed yesterday by the Board of Managers at $50, the present rate. Higher dues had been expected, to cover expenses for removal to the new building of the Exchange in the Spring.

Long Island.

—William P. Horton has been reappointed by the Board of County Superintendents of the Poor keeper of the Barnum's Island Poor Farm. His present term does not expire until the last day of February, but as the incoming Board of County Superintendents will be Republican, the old board made the appointment for another term. The appointment must be confirmed by the County Board of Supervisors, and as that body is Republican, they will probably reject the appointment of Horton. It must be at the requirees one of the County Superintendents to serve.

—On an execution in favor of Butler Brothers of New-York Sheriff O'Brien of Suffolk County has seized the stock in William Jacob's grocery store, at East Quogue. The Sheriff and his deputies drove up to the store with two big wagons and carted off the goods before the proprietor realized what was going on. The money drawer contained $80, and the money was taken along with the groceries. The goods have been placed in the County Court House at Riverhead and will be sold at auction Saturday.

—Mrs. D. Egbert Smith of Westhampton stepped on a match Sunday. The flame communicated to her clothing, and only the presence of a friend saved her from being burned to death. She escaped with a few severe burns on her legs.

—Nathan Cohen of Amityville has been held for the Suffolk County Grand Jury. Cohen refused to pay his school taxes and resisted Tax Collector Henry G. Foster when that official levied upon his personal effects.

—The lawyers of Suffolk County have decided to organize a bar association. A committee has been appointed to prepare the necessary papers for incorporation.

—Both the public schools and the Sunday schools at Quogue have been closed, owing to the prevalence of scarlet fever in that village.

—A special school meeting will be held at Sayville Dec. 7, to determine whether a union free school shall be established there.

—The Trustees of Jamaica have granted a franchise to the Jamaica Electric Railway Company.

—It is expected that the local ordinances of the newly incorporated village of Northport will be ready to go into effect by Dec. 15. A new assessment roll is being prepared by the Board of Trustees.

Yonkers.

—Charles Gunther's farmhouse, on the old Mount Vernon Road, was burned to the ground Monday night. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to have caught from the chimney flue. The loss was $4,000. Mr. Gunther's gardener occupied the house.

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—Charles

Wednesday
Dec. 5-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION

Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle Submits His Report.

CURRENCY REFORM PLAN IN DETAIL

Government to Step Out and Banks to be Responsible for Notes--None of Less Denomination Than $10.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Secretary Carlisle's report of the operations of the United States Treasury Department for the fiscal year ended June 30 was presented to Congress to-day. It is a most important document, and treats in detail what was only touched upon by the President in his annual message on the financial policy of the Administration. Under the head of "Currency Reform," Secretary Carlisle takes up the subject, which he treats exhaustively. He premises it with the condition of the Treasury on the first day of the current fiscal year. He says:

"On the 1st day of July last the total cash in the Treasury, excluding current liabilities, but including a gold reserve of $64,873,024, was $116,626,221, and on the 1st day of November, the total cash, excluding current liabilities, but including $61,361,826 in gold, was $106,992,734, showing a decrease of $9,633,487. The excess of expenditures over receipts during the last fiscal year was $69,803,260, and during the first five months of the present fiscal year, $21,787,367.92. It is not believed, however, that this difference between the receipts and expenditures will continue in the same proportion until the close of the year, and accordingly I have estimated a deficiency of $20,000,000 at that time.

"Owing to the large importation of raw sugar in anticipation of the passage of the tariff act of Aug. 28, 1894, the moneys collected upon that article up to Dec. 1 amounted to only $3,022,000, and of course nothing has yet been realized from the tax on incomes, as its payment cannot be legally enforced until after July 1, 1895. But there is reason to believe that the importations of sugar must be resumed at an early date and continued upon a scale which will yield a large revenue from that source during the remainder of the year, and it is probable, also, that, on account of the penalties which may be incurred for nonpayment within ten days after July 1, a considerable part of the income tax will be realized in time to be available. As the reduced rates of duty on manufactures of wool will take effect on Jan. 1, 1895, the importations of that class of goods will doubtless be greatly increased after that date, and, consequently, a considerable addition to the revenue may be reasonably anticipated from that source. If these expectations should be to any considerable extent realized, the present year will close with a greater deficiency than has been estimated.

Ample Revenue for 1896, He Thinks.

"My opinion is that the laws now in force will yield an ample revenue for the fiscal year 1896, as all their provisions will then be operative, and the prospective improvement in the business of the country, if realized, will greatly increase the resources from which taxes are collected, and, accordingly, a surplus of $28,814,920 is estimated for that year.

"In my last annual report I called attention to the unsatisfactory condition of our financial legislation, and especially to the issue and redemption of circulating notes by the Government, and the inability of the Secretary of the Treasury, under existing laws, to make prompt and adequate provision for the support of the public credit. The experience of the last year has confirmed and strengthened the opinions then expressed, and I therefore respectfully, but most earnestly, urge upon Congress the necessity for remedial legislation during its present session.

Defects in Our Financial System.

"The well-known defects in our financial system and the serious nature of the evils threatened by them have done more during the last two years to impair the credit of the Government and the people of the United States, at home and abroad, and to check our industrial and commercial progress than all other things combined, and our first and plainest duty is to provide, if possible, some effective method for the prompt and permanent relief of the country from the consequences of the present unwise policy. A brief statement of the practical and unavoidable results of the existing legislation will demonstrate its injurious effects upon our financial affairs more clearly than any argument that could be submitted.

"After many fluctuations, the gold reserve held for the redemption of United States legal-tender notes was reduced on the 17th day of January, 1894, to the sum of $69,757,824, and the cash balance in the Treasury, excluding the current liabilities, but including the gold reserve and subsidiary and minor coin, was $83,961,402. The current ordinary expenses for the support of the Government were, and for some time had been, very considerably in excess of the current receipts, and, consequently, it was impossible to procure gold for the reserve without resorting to the issue and sale of bonds, under the authority conferred by the act of Jan. 14, 1875, commonly known as the Resumption act. Accordingly, bonds to the amount of $50,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent., and payable after ten years from date, being one of the three classes of bonds authorized by the act referred to, were issued and sold for the sum of $58,660,917.63, no bid having been accepted which would yield the purchaser more than 3 per cent. upon his investment.

"On the 6th day of March, 1894, the free gold in the Treasury amounted to the sum of $107,446,802, which was the highest point that has been reached since March 25, 1893. The lowest point reached by the reserve since the resumption of specie payments was on the 7th day of August, 1894, when, by reason of withdrawals in the redemption of notes, it was reduced to $52,189,500. After that date it was slowly replenished by voluntary exchanges of gold coin for United States notes by the banks, and by small receipts of gold in the payment of dues to the Government, until the 14th day of November, 1894, when it reached the sum of $61,878,374.

Bond Issue Necessary.

"In the meantime, however, the frequent presentation of notes for redemption in gold by individuals and institutions not desiring it for export clearly indicated the existence of a feeling of uneasiness in the public mind, while foreign exchange was almost constantly at or near a rate which made it more profitable to export gold than to purchase bills, and, consequently, withdrawals for shipment were daily threatened. In addition to these causes of anxiety, the vast accumulation of money at our financial centres and the general depression in business which prevailed in this country had so reduced the rates of discount that the inducement to keep funds abroad where better investments could be made were much greater than in ordinary times, and this, together with the facts stated, made it highly imprudent to neglect any precaution which appeared necessary to insure the safety of our financial position. In fact, some shipments of gold were actually made, and, as the season was approaching when, in the usual course of trade and financial operations large exportations nearly always occur, it was considered absolutely necessary for the maintenance of public credit and the continued execution of the monetary policy declared by Congress in the act of July 14, 1890, and repeated in the act of Nov. 1, 1893, to resort again to the issue of bonds.

"With a current revenue inadequate to defray the ordinary current expenses and practically no receipts of gold from customs or other sources, it was evident that the Treasury would be unable to meet even the usual demands for export, which, however, would probably be very much augmented by the increased apprehension produced by the depleted condition of the reserve. Heretofore, when redemptions have been demanded to any considerable amount, they have commenced at a time when the reserve was sufficiently large to sustain the loss without seriously endangering the credit of the Government or impairing the soundness of the currency, but with a reserve of only $61,878,374 to begin with it would not have been possible at any time heretofore, and, in my opinion, would not be possible hereafter, to meet the obligations of the Government in the manner plainly required by the letter and spirit of the statutes enacted by Congress upon the subject.

"This was the condition of affairs when, on the 14th day of November, proposals were issued for the sale of additional United States 5 per cent. ten-year bonds to the amount of $50,000,000, reserving in the official announcement the right to reject any or all bids, and requiring the payment of 20 per cent. in gold coin, or gold certificates, at the time of the acceptance of each bid, and 20 per cent. at the end of each ten days thereafter, but giving purchasers the option to pay the whole amount at once, or at the maturity of any one of the intervening statements. The result of this proposition was that 486 bids were received, amounting to $178,836,050, nearly all of which were at rates which would yield to the investor 3 per cent. or less upon the sums proposed to be paid. One bid for the whole sum of $50,000,000, upon the basis of 2.878 per cent., and being the most advantageous offer for the Government that was made, either singly or by aggregating the separate bids, was accepted, and the proceeds of the sale, $58,538,500, have nearly all been paid into the Treasury according to the terms of the sale.

A 2 1-2 Per Cent. Bond Would Sell.

"This transaction justifies the opinion that a 2½ per cent. bond, having a reasonable time to run, could probably have been sold at par, and certainly that a 3 per cent. bond could have been disposed of at or above that rate. The fact that a bond bears so high a rate of interest and has so long a time to run that it must be sold at a large premium deters many from offering to purchase and detracts considerably from its investment and speculative value in the hands of the comparatively few who are willing to take the risk of future fluctuations in its price. The consequence is that the purchases are made almost exclusively by large moneyed institutions and capitalists who are familiar with such securities, and the people generally are precluded from investing their savings in the only form which is known to be perfectly good and always convertible into money.

Secretary Should Have More Power.

"As the authority to issue and sell bonds already exists and the present state of our financial legislation compels its occasional exercise, I repeat the recommendation made in my last annual report, that in the interest of the Government and the people power be conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate loans at a lower rate of interest and for a shorter time than are now allowed. The existence of such authority, instead of increasing the probabilities of a frequent resort to that means of raising money, would have the contrary effect, because, when it is known that the Secretary of the Treasury is clothed with ample power and facilities to procure means for the maintenance of the reserve, public confidence in the ability of the Government to meet promptly all demands upon it will be much stronger than under present circumstances. Besides, the policy of limiting the Government to the sale of an antiquated bond, bearing a rate of interest wholly inconsistent with the existing state of public credit, and having a longer time to run than is apparently necessary at the date of its issue, cannot be justified upon any grounds of expediency or principle. The only bonds which the Government now has authority to issue for any purpose are described in the Refunding act of July 14, 1870, passed nearly a quarter of a century ago, and since then the credit and resources of the country have so greatly improved that the fiscal legislation of that period is wholly unsuited to the present situation.

"The law should be so amended as to conform to the conditions and requirements of the public credit and service at the present time, and I earnestly hope that Congress will take early and favorable action upon the subject.

The Prompt Redemption of Notes.

"Had there been no statute or public policy requiring the Government to redeem in coin and reissue its own notes and to maintain the parity of two kinds of coin of unequal intrinsic value, there would never have been a time since the close of the war when the funds in the Treasury were not ample for all other purposes, and no issue of bonds could, therefore, have been necessary. But while the statutes referred to remain in force, and so long as there are in circulation under the authority of the Government two coins unequal in value, but equal in legal tender qualities, every consideration of good faith and sound policy requires the prompt redemption of the notes on presentation in the kind of coin demanded by the holder, and the constant observance of such administrative methods as may be necessary to preserve the purchasing power of the less valuable metal. This is essential to the continued circulation of our standard silver dollars and their paper representatives at par, and to abandon this policy, without substituting a better one in its place, would not only fail to cure many of the evils now existing, but would entail upon the people of the country additional and greater ones.

"If, however, the mandatory legislation which keeps a large volume of Government notes in circulation, notwithstanding their repeated redemptions in coin, and also imposes upon the Government an obligation to maintain the parity of the two metals in respect to their purchasing and debt-paying power, is perpetuated, it is evident that the Treasury must remain in a position which will compel it to procure and furnish gold to all who demand it, whether they be our own citizens or citizens or subjects of other countries. At the same time, it will have no lawful or regular means of obtaining gold, except by the issue and sale of bonds, thus periodically increasing the interest-bearing public debt without either making permanent additions to its stock of this metal or diminishing to any extent its obligations on account of the notes redeemed.

Features of Our System.

"This situation is the necessary result of three features of currency legislation, and it cannot be permanently avoided, or even temporarily improved, without material changes in our laws relating to that subject. These features are:

"1. The circulation of United States notes as currency and their current redemption in coin on demand.

"2. The compulsory reissue of such notes after redemption.

"3. The excessive accumulation and coinage of silver and the issue of notes and certificates against it upon a ratio which greatly overvalues that metal as compared with the standard unit of value in this and the other principal commercial countries.

"These features are the most prominent characteristics of our financial code, and they constitute a monetary system unlike that of any other enlightened Government in the world. One of their most obvious effects is to defeat all attempts of the Treasury Department to procure and keep constantly on hand a sufficient amount of gold to inspire entire confidence at home and abroad in the ability of the Government to preserve its own credit and maintain a sound currency for the use of the people. Frequent issues of bonds for the purpose of procuring gold, which cannot be kept after it has been obtained, will certainly cause increased distrust among our own people as well as among the people of other countries, and not only swell the volume of our securities returning from abroad for sale or redemption, but increase the withdrawals of foreign capital heretofore invested in our domestic enterprises, and it must be admitted by all, no matter what opinions they may entertain upon current questions of finance, that such a condition of affairs cannot permanently continue without still more serious consequences to the material interests of all of our citizens than have heretofore been experienced.

Our Position as Debtors.

"The result of all our commercial and financial transactions with the people of other countries has been to keep us almost constantly in the position of debtors, and, generally, to a very large amount. The prosperity of our people, therefore, depends largely upon their ability to sell their surplus products in foreign markets at remunerative prices in order to secure money or establish credit abroad with which to pay interest and dividends upon loans and other investments which our customers there have made here. Ordinarily, when there is no distrust in our currency, or other discouraging influence, a considerable part of the interest and dividends earned by foreign capital in this country is annually or semi-annually reinvested here, and this, together with the fact that under normal conditions the balance of trade is in our favor, enables our people to meet their obligations abroad without reducing their stock of money at home. But, when distrust arises, either as to our ability to pay, or as to the value of the money with which we intend to pay, the foreign capitalist not only ceases to reinvest, but proceeds to withdraw all his money by disposing of his American securities in order to protect both capital and income against threatened depreciation.

"There are but two ways in which this withdrawal can be affected: One is for our people to export and sell their commodities in foreign markets to a sufficient amount to create a balance of credit in their favor equal to the amount to be withdrawn, and the other is to ship gold, that being the only money recognized in the settlement of international balances. The extent to which these withdrawals have occurred during the last two years, and the manner in which they have been accomplished, are partially shown by the facts that, although our exports of merchandise, including silver bullion, exceeded our imports during the fiscal year 1893 to the amount of $86,279,795, the net export of gold was $86,897,275, while during the fiscal year 1894 the net export of that metal was $4,172,665, notwithstanding the balance in our favor on account of merchandise and silver bullion sold abroad amounted to $264,314,663. It thus appears that our people were compelled to pay abroad in merchandise and gold during the time named at least $391,600,000 more than they received back, and this vast sum has been abstracted largely from the active business enterprises of the country, so affecting their growth and prosperity as to limit consumption, reduce prices, and discourage productive industry.

Must Adhere to the Gold Standard.

"But, independently of these considerations, our own people have a clear right to demand a sound and stable currency for use in the transaction of their business at home, while their purely commercial relations with the people of other countries, upon whom the producers of exportable commodities are compelled to rely for the consumption of their surplus, cannot be profitably maintained unless they are always in a condition to pay for what they buy in as good money as they receive for what they sell. We cannot, therefore, preserve our trade relations with the best customers for our surplus products unless we maintain a monetary system substantially in accord with theirs; and, until they manifest a disposition to co-operate with us in effecting a change upon terms just and fair to all our interests, we ought to continue our adhesion to the gold standard of value with as large a use of silver as is consistent with the strict maintenance of that policy.

"But in order to insure the success of such a policy it is necessary not only that the Government should at all times be prepared to redeem its direct obligations in the standard unit of value and observe equality in the exchangeable value of all its legal-tender coins, but that its ability and determination to discharge this duty shall be so manifest as to command the entire confidence of the public.

"Since the resumption of specie payments on the 1st day of January, 1879, United States legal-tender notes and Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, have been redeemed in gold to the amount of $260,000,000, and all the notes so redeemed have been reissued, and are now outstanding. They are a constant menace to the gold reserve, and no scheme of financial reform can be complete or effectual which does not provide at least for their gradual elimination from our currency system. To retain them as a part of the currency of the people, and refuse to redeem them in standard coin on demand, would be repudiation in its most odious form, because the larger part of these notes were forced into the circulation by the Government at a time and under circumstances which justified the most implicit reliance upon its good faith. On the other hand, to continue their redemption and reissue under present conditions, endangers the entire volume of our currency, discredits the obligations of the Government and people, increases the public debt, and seriously embarrasses the administration of our financial affairs.

Changes Suggested.

"While no proposition should be entertained that will have a tendency to degrade the currency, or in any degree impair public confidence in its safety, I am convinced that the interests of the country require such changes in our legislation as will disconnect the Government entirely from the business of issuing or reissuing circulating notes, and thus relieve its fiscal department from the periodical demands upon its resources, which, under the existing system, must continue to disturb the financial and general business affairs of the people. In proposing such changes no consideration should be ignored which affects the industrial or commercial interests of any part of the country, for all the people are alike concerned in whatever promotes or retards the healthy development of our great national resources.

"It is not the capitalist alone whose interests are affected by the use, or threatened use, of a depreciated and fluctuating currency, and the consequent derangement and diminution of business. A paralysis of business, whatever may be its cause, strikes first the wage earner, then the man of moderate means, and lastly the capitalist who has accumulated a surplus store of goods or money. A sound and elastic currency capable or adjusting its volume easily and rapidly to the actual demands of legitimate business is what the common interest of all our people require, and no argument is necessary to show that such a currency is impossible under any system of compulsory issue, or reissue, of circulating notes. Arbitrary regulation of the volume of circulation to be kept outstanding is wholly inconsistent with the maintenance of a healthy financial condition, and is the exercise of a function which does not properly belong to the Government of the United States or any other public authority. Its effect is to force paper currency upon the people when it is not needed, and deprive them of it when it is needed, thus establishing and maintaining an improper and unwarranted connection between the Government and the private business affairs of its citizens, and making their successful prospection largely dependent upon the judgment or caprice of a superior authority having no interest in the transaction, except, perhaps, a partisan interest not in harmony with sound financial arrangements.

Wherein Our System Is Defective.

"Under our present currency system, so far as it consists of notes issued by the United States Government, the volume of circulation was intended to be, and is, in fact, unchangeable; it is unalterably fixed at a certain amount, and, no matter how great the emergency may be, it can be neither enlarged nor diminished. The only part of the currency possessing in any degree the quality of elasticity is that issued by the National Banking Association, and it is now generally conceded, I believe, that in this respect, at least, it has failed to meet the requirements of the situation at some of the most critical periods in the business affairs of the country. This failure is attributable, in my opinion, to three principal causes:

"First, the large volume of United States currency of various kinds kept constantly outstanding, making the contraction or expansion of the comparatively small national bank circulation less effective than it would otherwise have been; secondly, the difficulty and delay in procuring, and, to some extent, in retaining circulation; thirdly, and mainly, the provisions of law which require the deposit of United States bonds to secure circulation and restrict the issue of notes to 90 per cent. of the par value of the bonds. With $900,000,000 in United States notes, Treasury notes of 1890, silver certificates and gold certificates, besides about $625,000,000 in gold and silver coin, constantly outstanding, none of which can be lawfully retired by the Government without substituting other currency in its place, the national bank notes, which amount to only $207,500,000, or about 12 per cent. of the whole, cannot exert a very effective influence upon the volume of outstanding currency at any time, and especially at times when large contractions or expansions are most needed. But the greatest difficulties are encountered, and the national banking system, as now organized, is least effective, when the business of the country demands quick expansions of the currency to meet sudden emergencies.

"In the first place, in order to secure additional circulation, the banks are required, at the very time when money is most difficult to procure, to deposit United States bonds, worth in the market much more than their face value, upon which they will receive notes only to the amount of 90 per cent. upon the par value of the securities; and, in the second place, under the present laws, which do not authorize the Treasury Department to prepare and hold a reserve of blank national bank notes ready for delivery immediately upon application, from thirty to sixty days must ordinarily elapse before the issue can be made, and in the meantime the emergency has probably passed. Thus, the inducement to take out circulation when business necessities are greatest is very small, if it exists at all, and even if applications are made the circulation will probably not be secured until too late to afford relief.

"In addition to these obstructions to the prompt increase and decrease of circulation, the ninth section of the act of July 12, 1882, which provides for the extension of the corporate existence of national banks, expressly prohibits them from retiring their notes to a greater amount than $3,000,000 in the aggregate per month, and enacts that no bank which has made a deposit of lawful money in order to withdraw its circulation shall be permitted to make any increase in its circulation for a period of six months thereafter. These provisions are so manifestly in conflict with the dictates of sound policy that they require no comment.

The Secretary Outlines His Plan.

"In view of the foregoing considerations, and many others that might be urged in favor of a reorganization and reformation of our paper-currency system, I have prepared the outline of a plan which, in my opinion, will relieve the Government to a great extent from the burdens now imposed upon it, secure within a reasonable time a safe and elastic national and State bank currency, and result, ultimately, in the retirement of United States legal-tender notes of both classes.

"It is, in brief, as follows:

"1. Repeal all laws requiring or authorizing the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation.

"2. Permit national banks to issue notes to an amount not exceeding 75 per cent. of their paid-up and unimpaired capital, but require each bank, before receiving notes, to deposit a guarantee fund, consisting of United States legal-tender notes, including Treasury notes of 1890, to the amount of 30 per cent. upon the circulating notes applied for. This percentage of deposits upon the circulating notes outstanding to be maintained at all times, and whenever a bank retires its circulation, in whole or in part, its guarantee fund to be returned to it in proportion to the amount of notes retired.

"3. Retain the provision of the law making stockholders individually liable, and provide that the circulating notes shall constitute a first lien upon all the assets of the bank.

"4. Impose a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon the average amount of notes in circulation, to defray the expenses of printing notes, official supervision, cancellation, &c.

"5. No national bank note to be of less denomination than ten dollars, and all notes of the same denomination to be uniform in design; but banks desiring to redeem their notes in gold may have them made payable in gold. The Secretary of the Treasury to have authority to prepare and to have on hand ready for issue upon application a reserve of blank national bank notes for each banking association having circulation.

"6. Require each national banking association to redeem its notes at its own office, or at its own offices, and at agencies to be designated by it.

"7. To provide a safety fund for the immediate redemption of the circulating notes of failed banks, impose a tax of — per centum per annum upon the average circulation of each bank until the fund amounts to 5 per centum of the total circulation outstanding. Require each new bank, and each bank taking out additional circulation, to deposit its proper proportion of this fund before receiving notes. When a bank fails, its guarantee fund held on deposit to be paid into the safety fund and used in the redemption of its notes, and if this fund shall be impaired by the redemption of the notes of failed national banks, and the immediately available cash assets of such banks are insufficient to reestablish the fund, it shall at once be made good by pro rata assessments upon the other banks, according to the amount of their outstanding circulation; but there shall be a first lien upon all the assets of the failed bank or banks, to reimburse the contributing banks. The safety fund may be invested in outstanding United States bonds having the longest time to run, the bonds and the interest upon them to be held as part of the fund and sold when necessary to redeem notes of failed banks.

8. Repeal the provisions of the Reorganization and Extension act of July 12, 1882, imposing limitations on the reduction and increase of national bank circulation.

9. Repeal all provisions of the law requiring banks to keep reserve on account of deposits.

10. The Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, use any surplus revenue of the United States in the redemption and retirement of United States legal-tender notes, but such redemptions shall not in the aggregate exceed an amount equal to 75 per cent. of the additional circulation taken out by national and State banks under the system herein proposed.

11. Circulating notes issued by a banking corporation, duly organized under the laws of any State and which transacts no business than a banking business, shall be exempt from taxation under the laws of the United States when it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury and Controller of the Currency (1) that such bank has at no time had outstanding its circulating notes in excess of 75 per cent. of its paid-up and unimpaired capital. (2.) That its stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of its circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stock. (3.) That the circulating notes constitute by law a first lien upon all the assets of the bank. (5.) That the bank has at all times kept a guarantee fund in United States legal-tender notes, including Treasury notes of 1890, equal 30 per cent. of its outstanding circulating notes, and (5.) That it has promptly redeemed its notes on demand at its principal office, or at one or more of its branch offices, if it has branches.

12. The Secretary of the Treasury may, in proper rules and regulations to be established by him, permit State banks to procure and use in preparation of their notes the distinctive paper used in printing United States securities, but no State bank shall print or engrave its notes in similitude of a United States note or a certificate or national bank note.

"Whatever may be the objection to the issue and circulation of United States legal-tender paper, upon either constitutional or financial grounds, it has become so incorporated into our currency system and constitutes so large a part of our active circulation that it could not be suddenly withdrawn without producing, in the present state of our laws, considerable disturbance in the fiscal operations of the Government, as well as the business of the people, and therefore the plan now suggested provides for its gradual retirement by the use of surplus revenues hereafter received, a process which will probably require several years for its completion. As these notes cannot be retired until other forms of currency to an equal amount have taken their place, there will be neither a forced contraction nor expansion of the circulation on account of the change. In the mean while, for the double purpose of protecting the Treasury as far as possible under the circumstances from repeated presentations of notes for redemption in gold, and establishing a safe basis for the national, State, and national bank notes, the former are to be required to keep always on deposit and the latter to keep constantly on hand legal-tender paper to an amount equal to at least 30 per cent. upon their outstanding circulation.

"If all the national and State banks now in existence should take out circulation to the full amount proposed to be authorized, the guarantee fund alone would absorb about $225,000,000 of legal-tender notes, and the national bank safety fund, when raised to its full amount of 5 per cent. upon outstanding circulation, might be made to absorb about $3,500,000 more.

A Guarantee Fund Necessary.

"As the plan suggested proposes to exempt the Government of the United States from all liability for the redemption of national bank notes and place the sole responsibility upon the banks themselves, a guarantee fund of not less than 30 per cent. upon the outstanding circulation is regarded as a very proper and necessary feature of the system. A safety fund consisting of only 5 per cent. upon the circulation, together with Governmental liability for redemption in case the fund should at any time be insufficient, as proposed in one of the plans recently made public, would, of course, secure the note holder, but it would pledge the faith and credit of the United States in a business in which they have no pecuniary interest whatever, and for that reason alone, if there were no others, such a system would be quite objectionable, and, in my opinion, not attainable.

"In the case of the State banks this guarantee fund will constitute a permanent reserve which, together with the individual liability of stockholders and the first lien upon all the assets, will make its circulating notes entirely safe. In my opinion, the imposition of a tax by the Federal Government upon the use of circulating notes, lawfully issued by State banks, is an unjustifiable, if not an unconstitutional, interference with the authority of the several States, but its validity has been judicially sustained, and, as it does not appear to be practicable to repeal it absolutely at this time, it is proposed to avoid its prohibitory effect by exempting from taxation the notes of such banking institutions as may be organized and conducted under conditions which will amply protect the holders of their paper. While direct Governmental supervision is not and ought not to be provided for, the requirement that a bank, in order to secure exemption from taxation, must satisfy the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency that it has complied with all the conditions imposed, will enable those officials to adopt such measures as may be necessary, in each case, to ascertain every material fact involved in the inquiry.

"The contingent liability to a heavy rate of taxation upon the whole amount of its circulating notes, when paid out by itself, or by other banks, will constitute, it is believed, sufficient incentive to secure sound and conservative management and to a great extent dispense with the necessity for such official supervision as is proposed to be retained over national banks. It will be observed that the plan submitted proposes the repeal of all provisions of existing laws which require national banks to hold a fixed reserve against deposits, and, as this is a departure from the practice which has prevailed continually for more than thirty years, it is proper to state, briefly, the reasons which have prompted me to make this suggestion.

The Present National Banking System.

"When the national banking system was originally authorized, it was regarded by many as a doubtful experiment at best, and, accordingly, various precautionary restrictions and limitations were imposed for the security of the note holders and depositors which practical experience has since shown to be unnecessary and sometimes harmful. Among these are the requirements that bonds shall be deposited to secure 90 per cent. of their par value in circulating notes, and that a fixed reserve, which cannot be lawfully diminished, shall be held on account of deposits. The consequence of this last requirement is that, when a bank stands most in need of all its resources, it cannot use them without violating the law. The necessity for holding a sufficient reserve against deposits is not questioned, and, in fact, the business of receiving deposits and discounting paper ought never to be conducted without it, but it should be held for actual use when the occasion arises, and not made legally inaccessible at the very time when it was theoretically supposed to be beneficial in sustaining the credit of the bank and affording relief to its customers.

"Under the present law when a bank finds its reserve in danger of reduction below the legal requirement, on account of the demands of the depositors, it is compelled at once to call in its loans, thereby increasing the distrust and aggravating the situation, which a judicious use of the reserve would have relieved; and, besides, at such times, in order to protect the reserve, which is then entirely useless for all practical purposes, clearing-house certificates, various forms of time checks, and bills, and other devices of doubtful legality, are habitually resorted to for the purpose of supplying circulation to take the place of lawful money lying idle in the vaults of the banks. To provide for a reserve which cannot be utilized even at a time of the greatest stringency and distrust without incurring the penalties of forfeiture, affords a most striking illustration of the impolicy of the legislative interference with the natural laws of trade and finance.

"It is not the duty or province of the Government to control or regulate the private affairs of the people, except for certain well-defined purposes, and as the custody and use of funds belonging to depositors are matters which affect only the interests of the immediate parties they should be left to their own judgment and discretion.

The Duty of the Government.

"The duty of the Government, so far as it has any duty in the premises, is simply to provide that all the currency issued under its authority is sufficiently secured to prevent its loss or depreciation in the hands of the people, who are compelled to receive and pay it out in the transaction of business; but a bank is not dependent upon the Government for authority to receive deposits, and its use for that purpose by the public is as purely voluntary as the credit extended to any other corporation or to a private individual.

"Every prudently managed bank, if left free to conduct its deposit and discount business in the manner most advantageous to its own interests and the interest of its patrons, will undoubtedly keep on hand a reasonable reserve to meet, not only all the ordinary demands upon it, but to provide for such emergencies as are liable to occur in the community where it is located; but it ought not to be prohibited by law from using such reserve for the only purposes it was designed to accomplish. The average amount of reserve held by all the national banks does not usually exceed 17 or 18 per cent. of their deposits, while the statistics show that the State banks doing a deposit and discount business, and which are not required by law to keep a fixed reserve, have generally kept on hand in ordinary times about 30 per cent. of their deposits, a fact which conduces strongly to sustain the position that a regulation upon this subject is not really necessary in order to secure the safe management of banking institutions, and therefore ought not to be continued.

"A safety fund consisting of 5 per cent. upon the outstanding circulation of all banks, to insure the prompt redemption of the notes of failed banks, is believed to be a necessary feature of any plan which proposes to dispense with the deposit of bonds, and exempt the Government from liability on account of national bank currency. That the Government should be exempt and the entire responsibility for the redemption of their own notes assumed by the banks is a proposition which, for many reasons, I think will receive the approval of the general public, and ought not to be opposed by any special interest. The requirement that the banks shall pay their own obligations imposes upon them no greater hardship than is imposed by law upon every other business and financial institution in the country, and the only argument that can be plausibly urged against it, in the case of banks, is that, as the Government has undertaken through their agency to secure a sound circulating medium it should pledge its credit to keep it good under all circumstances.

"The conclusive answer to this is that the Government has discharged its whole duty in the matter when it has by its legislation provided such safeguard as will, with honest and competent management, guarantee the safety of the notes issued by its authority, and this is one of the results which the proposed plan is intended to accomplish. The deposit of 30 per cent. of each bank as a guarantee fund for the redemption of its notes, and a deposit of 5 per cent. by all the banks as a common safety fund for the redemption of the notes of failed banks, together with a first lien upon all the assets, individual liability of stockholders, official supervision, and the power to assess all banks to supply deficiencies, constitute the effective parts of a system which will afford the noteholder ample assurance against loss, and at the same time leave a liberal margin for profit on their circulation.

More Careful Management.

"One beneficial effect of requiring each bank to redeem its own notes will be the promotion of more careful and conservative management of its affairs, thus avoiding to a large extent the causes which have produced a majority of the failures heretofore. Governmental responsibility for the redemption of any part of the obligations of the banks has a strong tendency to encourage speculative adventures and careless methods, which would not otherwise be permitted by the directing officials, and is, besides, inconsistent with the policy that the banking business, like all others, should be conducted upon the credit and at the risk of the parties most directly interested in its success.

No Bank Note of Less Than $10.

"The order to provide a wider field for the active circulation of our silver coins and certificates, which now constitute about one-fifth of the entire volume of our currency, and to protect the Treasury as far as possible against the accumulation of certificates returned in payment of customs and other duties to the Government, it is proposed that no national bank note of a less denomination than $10 shall be issued. The bank notes under that denomination now outstanding amount to $63,258,949, and there are also in circulation, $64,418,831 in old United States legal-tender notes in denominations less than $10; $60,183,658 in Treasury notes of 1890, and $131,047,547 in silver certificates, making in the aggregate, $318,616,985 in small notes, or only about $19,000,000 less than the entire issue of the silver certificates.

"Attention was called to this subject in my last annual report, and the opinion was then expressed that it would be good policy to retire these small notes, and replace them with larger ones with like character. Such a course would not subject the people to any inconvenience in the transaction of their ordinary business, and would keep permanently outstanding a much larger amount of silver coin and certificates than has heretofore been done, thus relieving the Treasury to a considerable extent from one of the difficulties which frequently embarrass its operations. The large notes would be used generally in conducting the more important transactions of the people, and in the payment of duties to the Government, so that while no denomination would be excluded from circulation, public and private interests would be alike subserved. These changes could be made gradually as the various kinds of notes are received into the Treasury, and with very little, if any, additional expense.

"The fact that our circulating medium is composed of so many different kinds of currency would seem to require the enactment of such legislation as will provide a place in which each can be safely and conveniently used, and as this can be done without discrimination against any of them, it ought to be omitted from any plan which proposes permanent changes in the system. The policy of various other countries in this respect appears to have enabled them to avoid the difficulties encountered here in the attempt to keep the less-valuable coins and their representatives in circulation, without derangement of the currency or disturbance of the public finances.

Experience of Other Countries.

"Great Britain, with $550,000,000 in gold and only $112,000,000 in silver, none of which is full legal tender, authorizes the issue of no note of a less denomination than £5, equal to $24.33; France, Belgium, and Italy, with $976,000,000 in gold and $513,300,000 in legal-tender silver, issues no notes of a less denomination than 20f., or $3.86; Holland, with $27,600,000 in gold and $53,400,000 in legal-tender silver, issues no

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MR. MANSFIELD NOT HIS DEBTOR

Referee Odell Decides that Vincent Sternroyd, the Actor, Has No Claim Upon Him for Salary.

In the suit brought by Vincent Sternroyd, the actor, aginst Richard Mansfield, to recover $6,000 salary alleged to be due, Hamilton Odell, the referee, has just made his report, holding that no money is due Mr. Sternroyd from Mr. Mansfield.

A. W. Gleason of 51 Liberty Street, counsel for Mr. Mansfield, said to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday:

"The trial of the suit of Sternroyd against Mansfield, which has just been decided in Mr. Mansfield's favor, has been going on before the referee, Mr. Odell, since Oct. 20, 1893. We had to take the testimony of the actors whenever they happened to be in town, and that accounts for the delay.

"Mr. Mansfield engaged Mr. Sternroyd at a salary of $100 a week during the Winter months and $50 a week during the Summer months in the Summer of 1890 for a period of three years. The usual 'two weeks' notice' clause was omitted from the contract. Mr. Mansfield discharged Mr. Sternroyd from his employ on Sept. 13, 1891, because he was inattentive, impertinent, and insubordinate.

"Mr. Strenroyd brought suit for salary for the remainder of the time covered by his contract. The sum that he claimed to be due him was $6,000.

"Voluminous testimony was taken before Mr. Odell. In his report he finds that as a matter of fact, Mr. Sternroyd did neglect his duty, was insolent and disobedient, and therefore Mr. Mansfield had a perfect right to discharge him. He decides that Mr. Sternroyd is not entitled to recover the money sued for, and that Mr. Mansfield, having paid him in full up to the time of his discharge, does not owe him another cent."

ROUND TABLE AND AUTHORS' RECEPTION

An Unusually Interesting Exhibit of Work by Boys and Girls to be Shown.

Preparations are now nearly completed for the round table and authors' reception which is to take place at Sherry's on Dec. 7, 8, and 10, in aid of the St. Mary's Hospital for Children, in this city, and the Round Table Industrial School Building at Good-Will Farm, Maine.

The reception will take place on Friday from 2 until 6 o'clock and from 7 to 11 o'clock P. M. It will open Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M., and on Monday it will be held at the same hours as on Friday.

There will be an unusually interesting exhibit of work done by boys and girls living in almost every part of the world. Nearly fifty of the most famous authors in America are to be present. Among these will be Hjalmar H. Boyesen, William Dean Howells, Ruth McEvery Stuart, Capt. Charles King, United States Army; Howard Pyle, Frank R. Stockton, Emma J. Gray, Owen Wister, Elbridge S. Brooks, Edith M. Thomas, Agnes Bailey Ormsbee, John Kendrick Bangs, W. Hamilton Gibson, Frederic Remington, Alice Barber Stephens, W. J. Henderson, John Gilmer Speed, Culmer Barnes, Capt. Howard Patterson, Charles Dudley Warner, Margaret E. Sangster, Hezekiah Butterworth, Kirk Munroe, Edward Eggleston, Olive Thorne Miller, Ellen Douglas Deland, Will Carleton, James Otis, Amelia E. Barr, Robert C. V. Meyers, Richard Harding Davis, W. A. Rogers, Mrs. Burton Harrison, R. K. Munkittrick, Thomas W. Knox, Ernest Ingersoll, W. O. Stoddard, and Caspar W. Whitney.

Many prominent society women are taking an active interest in the affair. On the Executive Committee are Mary Hoe Harper and Beverly S. King, who represent the Round Table; Mrs. John F. Scott and Mrs. Charles H. Hunt, who represent St. Mary's Guild; Mrs. Richard Irvin and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of St. Christopher's Guild, Mrs. F. A. Sturgis and Mrs. Arthur Welman of the Hospital Board, and Mrs. H. R. Harper and Eugene M. Camp of Harper's Young People.

Those who will represent St. Mary's Hospital at the reception are Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Wheeler H. Peckham, Miss Henrietta Cram, Mrs. Butler Duncan, Mrs. Thomas Ogden, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. Gustav H. Schwab, Mrs. Marshall C. Lefferts, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. John A. Lowery, Mrs. Beekman De Peyster, and Mrs. Le Roy Satterlee.

WILL EXTEND THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE

President Cleveland to Issue an Order for that Purpose To-day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—President Cleveland, in compliance with a request from the Secretary of the Interior, will probably issue to-morrow an order including the scientific and technical force of the Geological Survey within the class

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Trouble Over Western and Transcontinental Passenger Rates.

FUTILE EFFORTS AT ORGANIZATION

The Transcontinental Roads Unable to Reach Any Agreement—Rates Bordering on Demoralization.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Matters are daily growing more complex in the passenger situation among all the Western and transcontinental lines, and to-day a solution of the problem of how rates shall best be maintained seems remote. Two meetings were held this morning and afternoon, both having in view some agreement as to the basis of a general association, but neither accomplished anything. First the general meeting of all the lines interested was held, only to be told by the transcontinental committee that no agreement had been reached, and that the general conference must be put off until to-morrow. Accordingly, an adjournment was taken immediately after which the sub-committee of the transcontinental lines met and endeavored to decide upon some plan to report to the full committee. This they could not do, and another effort will be made early to-morrow, before the main meeting of all the lines is held.

In the meantime, rates are in a state bordering on demoralization, with prospects of still further reductions. Roads are underbidding each other, and no attention is being paid to the tacit truce which was agreed upon by the lines to continue until some association of some kind or other is formed to stop the slaughter.

The meeting of the committee of the Central Traffic Association, set for to-morrow in New-York, will not be held, for the reason that it was found impossible to have a full attendance. It has been postponed until Dec. 18, when it will be held in Chicago. The matter to be considered is of the greatest importance, being the question of how the business of the passenger department of the Eastern lines shall be divided. For some time this problem has been under consideration, and there are not wanting men well up in the affairs of Eastern traffic who say that such a division can never be accomplished.

It is argued that the freight departments have succeeded in dividing their business satisfactorily, and that therefore the passenger traffic can also be apportioned. But the opponents of such a division say that freight is inert, and can be sent wherever a railroad wills, but that the traveling public is too intelligent to be dictated to in regard to what route it shall take in going from place to place.

TOLEDO AND ANN ARBOR.

Steps Taken by Stockholders to Protect Their Interests.

The stockholders of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad are preparing to resist any proceedings which contemplate the wiping out or sacrifice of their interests. The law firm of Hoadley, Lauterbach & Johnson has been retained to look after the rights of stockholders. One of the largest holders of Toledo and Ann Arbor stock said yesterday that this firm had carefully examined the different mortgages on the system and had rendered an opinion which greatly strengthened the stockholders' position.

Under the plan of the Quintard committee, the present capital stock of $6,500,000 is entirely wiped out, but owners of shares are permitted to subscribe to 50 per cent. of their holdings by paying $10 a share therefor. Under the terms of the Murray committee's plan an assessment of $5 per share is called for, and new stock will be issued to the present holders share for share. The Murray committee declares that large deposits of stock have already been made, and by the 10th inst. it expects that practically the whole capital stock will have been deposited. After that date delinquent stockholders will have to pay a penalty.

A number of prominent bondholders show a desire to bring the two committees together, realizing that a speedier reorganization can be effected with one committee only in the field, and much needless litigation thus avoided. It is understood that some steps have already been taken to bring about this result, and it is hoped that within a short time the conflicting interests will be harmonized.

Pooling Bill to Come Up To-day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Mr. E. P. Wilson of Cincinnati, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Transportation Association, states that the Paterson Railroad Pooling bill will come up in the House to-morrow. Mr. Wilson says that an amendment will be proposed which will practically defeat the supervision of rates conceded to the Inter-State Commerce Commission by the bill as agreed upon by Representatives of carriers and of commercial interests, at a conference held in Washington on June 13, 1894. This amendment was pressed the day after the conference by carriers participating in that discussion, and said to be regarded by commercial interests as an act of bad faith on the part of the railroads interested.

Commercial bodies throughout the country are being requested to wire their Congressional Representatives in Washington to support the bill as agreed upon at that conference, and as reported to the House by the Committee on Inter-State Commerce, and to resist at all hazards any amendments thereto.

An Atchison Meeting.

A full meeting of the Atchison Joint Executive Reorganization Committee was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering the report of Robert Moore, an expert engineer, on the physical condition of the property. The report consists of about fifty pages of typewritten matter, mostly technical. It treats exhaustively and frankly of the actual condition of the Atchison main line and its branches, and the general finding is that the roadbed, bridges, and equipment are in good condition and available for present and prospective requirements.

Pending the consideration of the report it will not be published. Another meeting of the committee will be held on Friday. Those who attended the meeting yesterday were Edward King, George G. Haven, R. Somers Hayes, Edward N. Gibbs, Adrian Iselin, C. Sligo de Pothonier, Robert Fleming, John Ludin, Victor Morawetz, Charles C. Beaman, counsel to the committee, and Herman Kobbe, Secretary.

Norfolk and Western Freight Boats.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 4.—The steamer Lamberts Point, the first ship of the new line, the Norfolk and North American Steamship Company, to run direct from Lamberts Point to Liverpool, arrived this morning. During the next twelve months seven other vessels will be built for this company, to correspond generally with the Lamberts Point, which is 447 feet long, 48 feet wide, with a depth of 27 feet. Her registered tonnage is 2,152 net, 3,387 gross. She was built by Joseph L. Thompson, of Sunderland, England, and is to be used as a freight steamer only, there being no accommodations for passengers. She stands alone on the list of modern cargo steamers, as she can carry more freight than any vessel now afloat with the same-named tonnage. Her grain capacity is 216,000 bushels.

This line was organized especially to handle the export trade of the Norfolk and Western Railroad from Lamberts Point, and a new era for the foreign trade of this port is expected. The company has already secured for shipment this month 60,000 bales of cotton and 500,000 bushels of corn.

Ulster and Delaware Election.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 4.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad, held this afternoon, Horace G. Young, Robert C. Pruyn, Joel W. Burdick, Alfred Van Santwood, C. C. Clark, J. D. Laying, William A. Reade, H. C. Soop, Jacob H Tremper, A. S. Staples, Hewitt Boice, David Winne, and Charles Bray were elected Directors. The Directors later held a meeting and elected the following officers: President—Horace G. Young; Vice President—Robert C. Pruyn; Treasurer—Thomas C. Hoornbeck; Secretary—H. C. Soop. A committee to report a plan for the extension of the road from Rondout to Kingston Point was appointed. This will give the Ulster and Delaware Railroad direct connection with the Albany Day Line steamers, which now land at Rhinecliff, on the opposite side of the river, and if the extension is built, the steamers will land at this city instead of Rhinecliff.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Batavia and Northern Railroad Company was incorporated in Albany yesterday, to construct a railroad eighteen miles long, to be operated by steam or electricity, between Albion, Orleans County, and Batavia, in Genesee County. The capital is $352,000, and the Directors are George A. Wingate, Jacob Cole, and William H. Hazard of Brooklyn; Robert Avery and James H. Cox of New-York City, Ernest Wende of Buffalo, Oren C. Steele and David D. Lent of Batavia, and Dwight S. Beckwith of Albion. The principal office of the company will be in Brooklyn.

—For the special benefit of the school teachers of New-York City and vicinity, and their friends, the Pennsylvania Railroad has arranged a series of personally-conducted tours for the holidays at greatly reduced rates. Washington, Old Point Comfort, and the battlefield of Gettysburg are included. The first tour will begin on Wednesday, the 26th inst., the party leaving New-York at 8 A. M., and reaching home at 9:40 P. M. on the following Saturday.

—Commissioners Goddard of the Trunk Line and Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association have been authorized to appoint a committee of three from each association to act jointly with representatives of other associations in adopting standard dimensions for freight cars, which shall not be exceeded in the construction of equipment.

—There was to have been a hearing on exceptions to the report of the Master in Isaac L. Rice's Reading suit, before Judges Dallas and Butler in Philadelphia yesterday. The court postponed it until next Tuesday.

—R. H. Wilbur, General Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley road, is making an inspection of the entire line this week, accompanied by nearly all of the division superintendents and roadmasters.

—In consequence of raids of outlaws on night trains General Manager Doddridge of the Missouri Pacific has discontinued night passenger trains on the Kansas and Arkansas Valley division.

—A meeting of committees of the Trunk Line and Central Traffic Associations will be held in Buffalo to-day for the purpose of adjusting certain details relating to passenger business.

—Roswell Miller, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, says that there is more than enough cash in the company's treasury to pay the December interest.

—Charles F. Miller, President, and C. K. Lord, Third Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, have started on a prospecting tour through Northern Mexico.

—G. H. Sullivan has been appointed General Supervisor of the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Railroad office in Poughkeepsie.

—Henry McKenzie was elected President, and John L. White Vice President of the White Locomotive Works in Buffalo last week.

—An order for $250,000 worth of new locomotives has been placed by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford road.

—J. H. McCue has been appointed route agent of the Southern Railway, with headquarters in Atlanta.

—E. T. Jeffery, President of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, is in New-York for a few days.

—George J. Gould and S. H. H. Clark are traveling through Texas.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going to Europe desires to place a woman who has been in her employ nine years; neat; a good sewer, and willing to assist in other work. Present employer's, 6 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; willing to help with children; best of references. E. F., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; three years' personal reference. 777 8th Av., Doyle's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or CHAMBERMAID and Seamstress.—By a reliable girl. Apply at present employer's, 101 East 38th St., between 10 and 12, Tuesday and Wednesday.

CHAMBERMAID.—By thoroughly-reliable chambermaid; will assist with waiting; six years' reference from last place. 424 West 35th St., McPeck's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman; thoroughly understands her duties; has long experience in best families; first-class city references. 802 6th Av., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID or LAUNDRESS.—By a young English girl to do chamberwork or laundry-work in a private boarding house. 210 West 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid in private family; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Wednesday, at 115 West 53d St.; ring Noble's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant young woman as competent chambermaid and seamstress or parlormaid; highest references from last employer. 108 West 39th St., Lewis's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent woman as chambermaid in private family; assist in washing or waiting; best city reference. M. M., 397 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or NURSE.—Girl as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse; experienced; best city references. 139 West 60th St., Heffernan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or for general housework. 416 West 50th St., care Mrs. Harrington.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable young English girl; or take care of grown child; city reference, personal if required. 110 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By girl as chambermaid, do sewing, and assist in dining room or pantry; no objection to country; two years' city reference. A. R., 957 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or do washing; best city reference. 1,523 3d Av., corner 86th St.; ring Mochler's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman, Scotch Protestant, as chambermaid and would assist with waiting; best city reference. 317 East 56th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family. 210 West 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Well up in all her duties; wages, $18; best city references. D. K., care of Mrs. Scollen, 328 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; understands care of parlors; assist with waiting; good reference. M., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Swedish girl; excellent city reference. A. J., 317 East 24th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid in private family. 13 East 39th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; good reference. E. S., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist waiting, or mind children; five years references. 236 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant chambermaid; good sewer; or wait on lady; best city reference. B., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Scotch Protestant; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; city references. 502 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID. — Would assist in pantry; first-class personal references. H. C., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent young girl; city reference. 306 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—City or country; good recommendations. 1,531 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl; city or country. 228 East 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—City reference. Call, from 10 to 12, at 118 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Just landed; French. A. C., 222 West 35th St.; no cards.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going to Europe desires to place her chambermaid, who has been in her employ nine years; neat, willing, and a good sewer. Apply at 6 West 51st St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; good city references. Call, for two days, at 203 West End Av., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent chambermaid and seamstress, or as lady' maid; two and a half years' in last place; best city references. League Rooms, 445 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a trustworthy Protestant young woman as competent chambermaid and seamstress, or parlormaid; highest references from last employer. 265 West 20th St., Hunter's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North of Ireland Protestant young woman. Can be seen for two days, at present employer's, 39 West 10th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By French governess to lady for traveling as companion or governess to growing children. Mademoiselle, care Mrs. Haldi, 301 West 29th St.

COMPANION.—By a young woman as companion to elderly lady or invalid. 13 West 9th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young North of Ireland woman as a first-class cook; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; first-class pastry and bread maker; first-class city reference; lady can be seen; wages, $30. 909 6th Av., near 53d St., in store.

COOK.—By a young woman very efficient in her duties; specialty, clear soups, roasts, game, fowl, and pastry; best city reference from last place; lady can be seen; wages, $30. W. K., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; by young North of Ireland woman; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; first-class pastry and bread maker; first-class city reference; lady can be seen. 909 6th Av., near 53d St., in store.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook, taking entire charge of all company dinners and luncheons; can cater for a large family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; personal references. C. Taylor, 113 West 33d St.

COOK.—By an experienced cook in a private family who thoroughly understands her business; can be highly recommended from her late employer, who can be seen; wages, $35. M. P., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant young woman as good cook; no objection to apartment house or little washing; best city reference from last place. 328 East 21st St., one flight up, front.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—As first-class family cook; city or country; understands all kinds soups, meats, and game; city reference. C., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent cook; understands her work perfectly; very good baker; in private family; good city reference; last employer can be seen. 230 East 45th St., Lynch's bell.

COOK.—By a reliable Protestant woman as good plain cook; excellent laundress; or housework of small family; understands her business. C. N., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook and to do plain washing in small private family; first-class city reference. S. D., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class English cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; thoroughly understands her duties; personal city reference; leaving through death. 147 East 50th St.

COOK.—By middle-aged woman as good plain cook and laundress; good bread, biscuits, and soups; best city reference. 438 9th Av.; ring Matthews's bell.

COOK.—By competent Frenchwoman as first-class cook; leaving on account of lady giving up housekeeping; wages, $40. 83 Irving Place, present employer's.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook and do coarse washing; private family; references; willing and obliging. O. K., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands soups, meats, poultry, game, entrées, desserts, creams, jellies, pastry, sherbet; city reference. R., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; good cook and baker; would do little coarse washing in private family; good city reference. 206 West 27th St., Bell 11, ring four times.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook; will assist with washing if desired; three years' city reference. 835 9th Av., between 54th and 55th St.

COOK.—By professional German; understands fancy cooking, pastry, creams; good manager; excellent reference. 109th St. and Western Boulevard.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook; private family; good city reference; willing and obliging; wages, $20 to $25. S. H., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly experienced in all branches; good manager; middle-aged; best references; wages, $60. A. B., care of E. Glass, 101 West 52d St.

COOK.—By a thorough family cook in a small private family in city; excellent city reference; employer can be seen; wages, $25. A. C., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By excellent cook in private family; best references; city or country; willing to do some washing. 483 8th Av., near 29th St., second bell.

COOK.—By good cook; thoroughly understands her business; soup, meats, game, fish, desserts; good bread and biscuit maker; good city and country references. 209 East 28th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman; thoroughly understands her business; will do some coarse washing if required; good city reference. 656 2d Av., second floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman; good cook and laundress; four years' city reference. 482 3d Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By Englishwoman, lately landed, as plain cook in quiet family where one or more are kept. M. W., 142 West 55th St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls; one as first-class cook; other as first-class waitress; best city references. 244 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a competent young woman, as cook; understands her business thoroughly; best reference from her last employer. 369 West 52d St.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook and laundress; has good city references; house or flat. 70 West 83d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; daily or monthly; good city reference. 241 East 42d St., first floor.

COOK.—By a competent cook with good reference; city or country. 404 East 72d St., first floor; ring Pollard's bell.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. E. M., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for private family; don't need kitchenmaid; best city reference. 115 West 28th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; excellent baker; city or country; best references. M. T. C., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent cook; city or country; best of references; lady can be seen. E. L., 433 6th Av., up stairs.

COOK.—By experienced, first-class French cook; understands all branches; best city reference. M. B., 155 East 52d St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By Frenchwoman; good cook; in small private family; can speak little English; best city reference. Mrs. Picquart, 356 West 48th St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best reference. Mary, 2,345 3d Av.

COOK.—By good plain cook, laundress, or housework; in small private family; references. 301 West 50th St., top floor.

COOK.—By competent cook and baker; country preferred; city reference. M. C., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good cook and to assist with plain washing; personal reference. 223 East 58th St., second floor; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family; wages, $45 per month. Halm, 351 West 36th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook for city or country; thoroughly understands her business; four years' city reference. 207 West 67th St. O'Brien's.

COOK, &c.—By woman as experienced cook and laundress in a small family; city reference. 244 West 58th St., corner of 8th Av.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook; four years in last place. 1,009 6th Av., near 57th St.; ring Donohue's bell.

COOK.—By a young American woman; will assist with washing; good reference. N. M., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family by the day or week; best of city reference. Mrs. Crossle, 209 East 40th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; excellent baker; city or country; best references. M. T. C., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; Swedish; best city references; private family. 642 3d Av., second bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl. Can be seen at present employer's, 317 West 87th St.

COOK.—By respectable Protestant; good cook; good baker; city reference. 303 West 41st St.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook or head kitchenmaid; good reference. 238 West 32d St.

COOK.—By good cook; French; just landed; H. S., 222 West 35th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; city or country; personal reference. M. S., 159 East 30th St.

COOK.—By young Frenchwoman; three years' reference. A. C., 254 8th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class woman, work by the day; washing or cooking the first of the week; good city references. M. G., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out washing and ironing by the day. Mrs. Mullane, 513 West 59th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class colored woman in small family; good reference. King, 227 West 61st St.

DAY'S WORK.—By very reliable woman to go out by day washing and ironing; private family; best city references. 232 East 54th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman, washing or housecleaning. Mrs. Nay, 519 West 48th St., one flight up, rear.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman as washer and ironer, by the day. 361 East 19th St., second floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker and seamstress; by the day or take work home; skirts, waists; also remodelling, alterations, repairing, and children's dresses. Davis, 469 Columbus Av., store.

DRESSMAKER.—By a dressmaker to go out by the day; cuts B. H. Taylor system; good fitter; references. M. A. Corrigan, 330 East 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly competent in all branches of the business; perfect fitter; a few more customers at home or out by the day; home preferred. M. Fremedling, 1,315 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly competent; few more engagements by day in private families; terms, $2.50 per day; reference. C. D., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; $2.50 day; excellent cutter and fitter; out best house; had own business; best reference. Miss McCoy, 321 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker from Doucet and Felix; evening and street; latest styles; wants more engagements by day in families; first-class references. 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker, cutter, and fitter; will go out by the day; $1.75; usual salary has been $3.50. Nugent, Dressmaker, 1,563 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker to go out by day; good city references. Ottoz, 230 West 18th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker, to go out by day; perfect cutter and fitter. L. J. S., 144 East 52d St.

DRESSMAKER.—A few more private families by the day or week; children's clothing also. Dressmaker, 1,076 2d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; cut, fit, and remodel; terms, $1.50 per day; city references. G. H., 159 East 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; go by day; perfect cutter and fitter. C. J. S., 144 East 52d St.

DRESSMAKER.—To work at hotel with ladies, by day; best city reference. Lucy, World Office, 821 6th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an experienced North German to children; good reference. 348 East 10th St., candy store.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to secure a position for her German nursery governess. Can be seen Tuesday afternoon at 272 West 77th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young Englishwoman; can take entire charge, private or public; good cook; present employer can be seen. 217 East 59th St., two flights, back.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an elderly American Protestant as thorough housekeeper; good cook and baker; in country; best reference. Mrs. C., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Protestant woman as housekeeper for elderly couple; good cook; reference; competent. 254 8th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By trustworthy English person as housekeeper or mother's help; best of reference. A. J., 107 West 33d St.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—By a settled Frenchwoman, for one or two gentlemen; good cook; good city reference. O., 222 West 35th St., first bell.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl; would like to get in a small private family to help with housework; willing to learn; didn't live out in this country very long. 229 East 46th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman; do entire work of small family; city or country; good plain cook and laundress; good city reference. 223 East 21st St., no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do general housework in a small family in city only; good plain cook; good reference from last place. 552 West 45th St., two flights.

HOUSEWORK.—By an experienced girl to do housework; good washer and ironer; best city reference. Call for two days at 334 East 36th St., third floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed from Sweden, for general housework; willing and obliging. 184 Kent St., Greenpoint, only three blocks from 23d St. Ferry.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, to do housework; willing and obliging. 325 West 43d St.; ring Haggerty's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework; willing and obliging; well recommended. 434 2d Av., store.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework in private family; city reference. 184 East 64th St., third bell, left side.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework in private family; city reference. 199 East 58th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework, or would take care of children; good reference. 129 West 33d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do housework in a small family; willing and obliging. 438 West 52d St., first floor.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid or cook in a private family; references. M. W., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID—BUTLER.—By married couple, (French;) wife as lady's maid; is an excellent hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; husband as butler; speaks, and is able to teach, German, French, Italian, and English; best city references. A. T., 224 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly-competent and experienced North German person; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; accustomed to travel; age 26; three years' excellent reference. Maid, 47 East 34th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German girl as lady's maid, or nurse to grown children; best city reference. Call, two days, at 124 East 11th St., first floor. Hortig.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant American woman as lady's maid and seamstress, to wait on elderly lady; first-class references. 210 East 15th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as lady's maid and seamstress. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, between 9 and 2, at 23 West 21st St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—French; knows her duties; all kinds of sewing; good packer; take full charge of wardrobe; first-class city reference. Mme. Bousson, 108 West 16th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Refined French girl as lady's maid and do light housework for one lady or child; good sewer; understands hairdressing. F. A., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; thorough hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take entire charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. G. L., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—American Catholic, accustomed to travel; good sailor; best city reference. Quinn, 737 2d Av.

LADY'S MAID and GOOD SEAMSTRESS.—French; in a private family; best references. Augustine, 468 7th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swiss; speaks English; hairdresser, and accustomed to travel; good massage; city references. K., 245 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swedish woman as lady's maid or seamstress; personal reference. Call, Tuesday or Wednesday, at 20 Washington Square.

MAID.—By respectable young French girl as maid or nursery governess to growing children. Miss A. P., care of Mrs. Durand, 254 West 33d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; good packer and traveler; understands hairdressing; willing and obliging; personal city reference. R. Dealey, 628 10th Av.

MAID.—By a West Indian as maid and seamstress or nurse and seamstress; best city reference. Call, for two days, at 161 West 24th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By good dressmaker and waitress; willing to help with any work; present employer can be seen. 24 West 32d St.

MAID.—By French Swiss girl as maid to young lady; do sewing and assist with light work; good reference. 387 7th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an English Protestant; age, 24. A., care W. J. Curl, 109 West 53d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; thoroughly understands all kinds of laundry work; lived in best private families; highest city references. 802 6th Av., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. M. E., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Swedish; wants fine family and gentlemen's washing; silks, flannels; also lace curtains; best reference. 309 West 47th St. Stevens.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—Good laundress; will do sweeping or cleaning by day; good references. 39 East 62d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a private family; five years' reference. A. R., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; excellent city reference. 436 9th Av., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; personal city reference. 742 3d Av., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; assist with chamberwork; two years' reference. M. B., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; private family; three years' city references from present employer. T., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; personal city references. C. M., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; three years' city references from present employer. T., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent person as laundress in private family; best references. 150 West 66th St., care of Bulmon.

LAUNDRESS.—By a North of Ireland Protestant as first-class laundress; five years' reference. Can be seen, all week, at 62 Columbus Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress; competent and trustworthy; first-class city reference. M. C., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS AND TO ASSIST WITH CHAMBERWORK; good city reference. E. B., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress; willing and obliging; best city reference. A. C., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a very competent young laundress; first-class city reference. 842 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class character; in private family. Confrey, 237 East 66th St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference; wages, $20, $22. 307 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as first-class laundress by the day or week; thoroughly competent; best city references. 587 8th Av., Love's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; best city reference; in private family; city or country; neat; orderly; good manager; shirts, collars. First-class, 149 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; willing to assist with light chamberwork; wages, $20; good references. A. M., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

HOSPITAL NURSE.—To children, invalids, or persons suffering from nervousness; elite families; no objections to travel. Nurse, Times Agency, 850 3d Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Protestant; understands bottle feeding and sterilizing; take entire charge two small children; highest references; city or country. Box 300, 101 West 42d St.

NURSE.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find, for a thoroughly trustworthy, honest, and sober woman, a position as infant's nurse; best of reference. Apply, this week, between 11 and 2, at 39 East 53d St.

NURSE—CHAMBERMAID.—By two Scotch Protestants; competent infant's nurse, other as first-class chambermaid; would assist in pantry or laundry; best city references from first-class families. 52 West 19th St., Golden's bell.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined, first-class nurse; North German, from Hanover; teaches kindergarten and German; to one or two children not under three years; best references. F. B. Schussler, 343 3d Av., near 26th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a refined American girl as nurse to growing children or as useful companion to elderly lady; experienced and a good seamstress; city or country. 231 East 10th St., Brady's bell.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse to take entire charge of children over two years of age; excellent city reference. 201 West 46th St., northwest corner of Broadway.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By an competent middle-aged person for infant or young child; capable in fulfilling her duties; best reference. M. E., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy nurse; thoroughly competent to take charge of baby or grown children; highest reference; wages, $20. 159 East 52d St., top floor. Harnett.

NURSE.—By a refined young woman as nurse to a child under four; very efficient in sickness, having had the entire care of children for years. 138 West 70th St.

NURSE for grown children or baby one and a half years; do plain sewing; personal references. M. J., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse for infants or grown children; city references. Mitchel, 1,366 3d Av., second bell.

NURSE.—By competent person as thorough infant's nurse; best city reference from family and doctor. 152 East 53d St., Saunders's bell.

NURSE.—For invalid; trained in massage; willing to be useful; ten years' best city references. Mrs. Eddy, 102 West 61st St.

NURSE.—By a competent German to take care of a baby; first-class city reference. 436 9th Av., near 34th St.; ring Laven's bell.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to recommend a young, healthy nurse for baby or young children. 17 Park Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse or to young children; best reference. A., 106 West 29th St.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; best city references; wages, $20. 241 West 46th St., McCarthy's bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse or to young children; best reference. L. H., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—To invalid lady; eleven years' best doctors' and patients' references; willing to be useful. Mrs. Eddy, 102 West 61st St.

NURSE.—By a respectable woman; to invalid lady; reference. 591 3d Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID, &c.—By young woman as competent parlormaid or waitress; six years' best city reference. 132 West 50th St.

PARLORMAID.—By a competent parlormaid and to assist with waiting; first-class city reference. Call, two days, Healy, 117 East 53d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent fitter; makes over dresses; also makes initials; will engage in Christian family by week or day; $1.50. Miss Smith, 124 West 46th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman, work by the day as seamstress or plain dressmaker; $1.25 per day. 32 East 33d St., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress by day or take work home; does all kinds of family sewing; fine dresses; repairing, altering. Davis, 469 Columbus Av., store.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young American girl as seamstress and do light chamberwork; understands dressmaking and fine hand sewing; best city reference. G. S., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress, sewing to do at home; children's clothes a specialty; city references. Mrs. Ives, Room 16, 356 East 72d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; would help with chamberwork, walt on lady, or children; best reference. Seamstress, 92 East 14th St.

SEAMSTRESS and UP-STAIRS WORK.—By a young girl as seamstress and to do up-stairs work; willing and obliging. 136 East 48th St.

SEAMSTRESS and to WAIT ON LADY.—In private family; city reference. Laghlin, 425 West 31st St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Would go out by day, week, or month; reasonable terms. 454 East 119th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—To go out by the day. 13 West 9th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By young woman; thorough and efficient; in first-class family of Christianity and refinement, who don't object to house being out of employment for period of time; good city reference. L. A. B., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—Lady going to Europe desires to place a most competent woman as waitress; thoroughly recommended in every respect. Apply at 6 West 51st St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in private family; city or country; thoroughly understands her work; wages, $20 to $25; best of city references. J. M., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in a private family; understands carving, wines, and salads; also care of silver; best city reference. M. H., 254 8th Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; leaving on account of family going to Europe; present employer can be seen. 215 East 30th St.

WAITRES

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Unsettled Markets with an Active Speculation.

LARGE EXPORT TRADE IN WHEAT

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Easier—Cotton Lower—Coffee Steady.

The feature of the day's trading was the large business in wheat for export, some sixty loads being taken for near-by shipment, and this demand had a good effect on the option trading during a portion of the day, but the late reports from the West caused a reaction in prices, while reports of crop damage in Kansas and in Argentina tended to advance the market early in the day. Provisions eased off with grain and on a large supply of hogs at the West. Cotton failed to receive any outside support, and declined, with a heavy movement reported of the crop. Coffee was lower, through local realizing.

CASH PRICES OF STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	60¼@	60½
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	57¼@	...
Oats, No. 2, elevator	34⅜@	34½
Flour, straight Winter	$2.75 @	$2.90
Flour, straight Spring	3.30 @	3.45
Cotton, middling uplard	5¾@	...
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	20 @	22
Pork, mess, new	13.50 @	14.50
Lard, Western steam	7.30 @	...
Beef, family	10 @	12
Butter, creamery, fancy	25 @	...
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	11 @	11¼
Sugar, granulated	4⅛@	4⅜
Coffee, Rio No. 7	15⅞@	...
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @	13.00
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	...
Copper, lake	9.50 @	...
Lead	3.12½@	3.15c

WHEAT—Contracts opened active and excited, with prices ⅝@½c higher on strong and higher cables, reports of damage to Kansas crop, confirmation of reports of damage to Argentine crop, exporters buying freely, local shorts covering, and on Bradstreet's report of 898,000 bushels increase east of the Rockies, 287,000 bushels decrease on Pacific coast, 424,000 bushels increase afloat, and a total increase in the world's supply of only 1,035,000 bushels; prices eased off 2@2⅝c with the West and local trading, and closed steady at ¼@¾c decline. Spot was active on export account, with prices ½@⅝c higher. Sales, 484,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 288,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter at 1 11-16@2c under May, free on board, afloat, 112,000 bushels No. 2 at 1⅝c under May, free on board, store, early January shipment; 20,000 bushels choice red Winter at 64c, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels No. 2 hard Winter on private terms, and 48,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba on private terms, free on board, afloat, quoted at 1⅝c overall cember. Quotations: No. 2 red Winter 1⅝c under December, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 10¾c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 12c over December, free on board, afloat. Quotations for "free" on board at the close: No. 2 red cash, 61⅛c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 73c; No. 1 Northern, store, 70½c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 64¾c. Clearances hence, 47,877 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 107,866 bushels. Receipts, 87,625 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 153,754 bushels; in the interior, 515,950 bushels.

CORN—Contracts advanced ¼@⅝c with the cables and following wheat, but reacted ⅛@⅜c with the West and on Bradstreet's increase of 1,200,000 bushels east of the Rockies, with some local realizing, the closed steady at ⅛c advance to ¼c decline, with a dull trade. Spot was easier and very dull. Sales, 9,300 bushels, including 4,300 bushels No. 3 mixed at 51@51½c, elevator, and 5,000 bushels steamer mixed at 52½c, elevator. Receipts, 51,400 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 135,423 bushels; in the interior, 569,300 bushels. Clearances hence, 9,169 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 14,275 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and without special attention, with the early business at ¼@½c advance, but reacting and closing at partly ⅛c decline. Spots were fairly active local demand at ¼@½c advance. Sales, 112,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 33c for 25,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 38¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, 39½c; No. 3 do, 38½c; No. 2 mixed, 34⅜@34½c for 52,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 36c; No 2 mixed, 35⅜@35½c for 5,000 bushels; track mixed, 34@36c; track white, 38@42c for 30,000 bushels. Receipts, 28,800 bushels; exports, 2,131 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	69,000	60½@61	60¾
January	210,000	61¼@62	61¼
February	60,000	62¼@63	62¼
March	180,000	63 @63⅞	63⅛
May	6,430,000	64⅛@65	46¾
July	130,000	65 @65 13-16	65
Total	7,370,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	40,000	54½@54⅞	54½
January	10,000	53¼@53⅜	53¼
May	220,000	53¾@53¾	53½
Total	270,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	...	...@...	34½
January	25,000	35 @35⅛	35
February	25,000	35⅝@36	35⅞
May	50,000	36½@36 11-16	36¼
Total	100,060		

No. 2 white—

December	10,000	38¾@39	38¾
January	20,000	39¼@39¼	39¼

FLOUR—The advance in freight rates from the West and the early strength in wheat made receivers ask an additional 5@10c per bbl, but later the trading was at old prices, with a fairly active local demand. Shippers are still under the asking prices. Sales, 22,000 bbls, including, 3,000 bbls Spring patents, $3.60@$3.90; 3,800 bbls Winter wheat straights, $2.80@$3; 1,000 sacks No. 1 Winter, $2.25@$2.35; 800 sacks No. 2 do, $2.10@$2.15; 2,200 bbls bakers' extra, $2.65@$2.70; 1,000 sacks bakers' second, $2.20; 600 bbls bakers' blended, $2.80; 300 bbls clear Winter, $2.70; 1,300 bbls Winter patent, $3@$3.25, 475 bbls City Mill patent, $4.05@$4.15; 3,000 bbls do, on private terms; 1,500 bbls do, clear, $3.35; 550 bbls extra No. 2, $2.45@$2.50, and 1,200 bbls do, $2.10@$2.15. Arrivals, 15,515 bbls and 33,002 sacks; exports, 14,468 bbls and 32,303 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 72,016 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
No grade	$1.95@$2.00	...@...
Fine	...@...	$2.20@$2.25
Supers	...@...	2.25@ 2.30
No. 2	2,100@ 2.35	2.40@ 2.45
No. 1	2.30@ 2.35	2.50@ 2.60
Clears	2.35@ 2.50	2.65@ 2.75
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.75@ 2.90
White wheat straights	...@...	2.90@ 3.00
Patents	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.25
Special brands	3.00@ 3.25	3.25@ 3.35
Kansas patents	3.60@ 3.70	3.80@ 3.90
Kansas straights	2.90@ 3.00	3.10@ 3.25
City patents	...@...	3.90@ 4.00
City clears	...@...	...@ 3.35
City No. 2	...@...	2.45@ 2.50
City supers	...@...	...@ 2.20
City fine	...@...	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
No grade	$1.80@$1.95	...@...
Fine	Nom'l.	...@...
Supers	Nom'l.	...@...
No. 2	Nom'l.	$2.00@$2.10
No. 1	2.35@ 2.60	2.60@ 2.75
Clears	2.60@ 2.75	2.85@ 2.90
Straights	3.10@ 3.20	3.30@ 3.45
Patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.60@ 3.75
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.80@ 3.95

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$2.80; patents, $2.80@$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull and nominal. We quote: New flour at $1.90@$2 on spot, and $1.75@$1.85 to arrive; 60c bid and 62c asked for Japanese grain; silver, 55@60c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull but steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3.05; Esmeralda, $2.95; granulated yellow meal, $3.15@$3.25; white do, $3.35@$3.45; brewers' meal, $1.30@$1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 90@95c; coarse meal, $1.06@$1.10 for Western and $1.12@$1.13 for city; yellow, $1.20@$1.22; white, $1.22@$1.23.

OATMEAL—More active and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.75; cut, $4.65@$5.15; ground, $4.25, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.65, in kegs.

RYE—Nominal. We quote: 51@53c for State and Jersey on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c for boatloads to arrive.

BARLEY—Firm but quiet, at 61@66c for No. 2 Western to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 63@64c.

MALT—Neglected. We quote: New Western sample lots held at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Firm and fairly active. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 75@80c; middlings, 90@95c; Western, 75@80c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c. Oil meal, $22@$22.50 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $19@$20; spot, or to arrive. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2 and 70@80c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover an occasional sale shows the outside price for choice sustained. There would be more satisfactory demands if shippers were able to get freight room. We quote: Spot clover, $9.25@$9.75, in job lots, per 100 lb, as to quality; timothy, $5.75@$6.25, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Receipts yesterday, 2,250 bbls, of which 1,000 bbls for direct export, and 1,000 bbls to one concern, which had been probably sold previously, leaving only small lots to add to the offerings. However, there are a good many lots from late receipts on the dock, and it is upon these that a weak line of prices prevails. Rather than store them in storehouses the receivers are looking around anxiously for buyers, and in order to sell at all are compelled to take inside figures. The exporters continue indifferent. There is no doubt that the oil is wanted on the other side, but there is a feeling generally there that prices here will be lower, and until there is a clearer vein of possibilities not much export interest is expected. The Western lard refiners are indifferent, also, over the market, and the South reports a very light movement from their outputs. Crude, in shipping order, is at 24½c, with 375 bbls sold at that price. Prime yellow was sold at 29c, and one lot at 29c, on the dock; yet at the same time for a nice lot a better price was bid. Off grade yellow was nominal at 28c, with little on offer and not much wanted. Sales were 650 bbls prime yellow, in lots, at 29½c; 300 bbls do, at 29c. White was offered at 32c. From the mills it was possible to buy crude, in bulk, at 28c, although 29c is still asked in instances. COCOANUT is steady; Ceylon quoted at 5¼@5⅜c, and Cochin at 6¼c. LARD is taken up moderately in small lots, with 55@56c quoted NEATSFOOT in jobbing lots is moderately wanted, with prices at 55c for pure unracked, up to 75c for cold test racked and refined; 52@53c for No. 1, and 45c for No. 2.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS were sensitive to the hog supplies, but were affected in a slight degree, as well, by the easier speculation in grain. However, with over 100,000 hogs in at the West, as covering all points, there was reason for the packers to be a little nervous. Most of the markets for hogs had weakened a little, and the products suffered in consequence a decline. It was considered that values had better support than usual, considering the offerings of hogs. The packers are standing out as prompt buyers of the swine, and are not pressing the prices down in a radical way. The fact that there were only 3,000 head left over at Chicago out of its enormous receipts points to the quick buying. The decline in the products was 22@25c on pork, 10 points on lard, and 12 points on ribs. These figures permitted the closing out of export orders to a fair extent, and there was, on the whole, a much more satisfactory business going on. The packers are not at all anxious over selling. They meet demands when the market figures are bid, but do not offer concessions to move large lots, and seem inclined, rather, to hold, as against future wants.

LARD—Western steam went off with the West, about 10 points. The bidding prices of Monday, which were too low for consideration then, were accepted on yesterday's market. Refiners had a few orders, which they thought best to close out as there was a fair margin against their sales of refined lard. Besides, there was a little held over export interest, which was satisfied, so that the business in cash lard reached 950 tcs, of which 50 tcs, early, at 7.37½c, and 900 tcs, later, at 7.30c, closing at 7.30c. The trading at the West was also better in actual lard, both of steam and refined, and as urged by the decline, which had reached some buying orders that it had not been thought possible to complete. The sudden change to weakness was wholly due to the rush of hog supplies, which were decidedly beyond all estimates. December option closed at $7.25; January at $7.39; May at $7.50 nominal. Refined is taken up moderately, most of the orders for small lots, but more general in character; Continent quoted at $5.70, and South American at $8.20. Compound lard is moving out now to a fair extent, both to the home trade and for export; quoted at 5¼@5⅜. The West on steam is down 10 points for the day, with the close: December, $6.87; January, $6.95; May, $7.15 asked; city steam was in moderate demand, and steady. Sales—125 tcs at 6.75@6.87½c.

PORK—Here there was a limited showing of business, or only small lots taken up, in all 200 bbls, for export, for which prices showed steadiness. There were too many hogs at the West for a steady holding of pork; the first sales there were at a decline of 12c, from which there was a loss of 10@15c, and at the close there was an unsettled feeling, with December at $11.45, January at $12, and May at $12.35. Prices here are for: Mess, new, $13.50@$14.25; family mess, $12.75@$13.25; short clear, $14@$17.

BEEF—Was without export dealings for the day, while the home trade demands were moderate. Prices generally showed a little irregularity. Packet, $8.25@$8.50; family, $10@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$17; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; platemet $8@$8.50.

BEEF HAMS—The packers keep their goods rather than to urge them on an unwilling market. Any prices represent more the asking basis. At West quoted at $16, and $17 here.

CUTMEATS—For city meats there is a disposition to talk stronger over prices without any advance claimed, while there is more or less figuring over supplies without bringing about much business. Sales of 20,000 lb pickled bellies at 6⅝@6¾c, and 25,000 lb green hams at the West on private terms; city-pickled hams, 8¼@9c; do, shoulders, 5½@5¾c; 10-lb rib bellies, 7c; 12-lb do, 6¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 7¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams, 16-lb average, 7¾@7¾c; tierced pickled hams, 8¼@8½c.

BACON—Failed to stand up against the full receipts of hogs, and at the yielding prices dealings were of a more reserved order. January short ribs at the West sold at 6c, at which they closed, which is a loss of 12 points from last night, while May sold from $6.27 down to $6.20, which is also 12 points decline. Short clear here were slow for export, and quoted nominal at $8.89.

DRESSED HOGS—Were stronger on light averages, with a scarcity of pigs, which are much better. Receipts at all Western points yesterday, 100,013 head, against 58,980 head same time last year. Chicago was slow and 5@10c lower, to $4@$4.80; left over, 3,000 head; receipts yesterday, 42,000 head, and expected to-day, 45,000 head. Kansas City, 10@15c lower, to $4.20@$4.60; estimated receipts, 19,000 head. Omaha, 5@10c lower to $3.75@$4.65; receipts, 11,000 head. St. Louis strong; $4.15@$4.70; receipts, 9,162 head. Pittsburg, active; $4,50@$4.75. Indianapolis, steady; $4.10@$4.65. Cleveland, light averages and Yorkers, $4.45@$4.50. Cincinnati, slow; 5@10c lower, to $4@$4.75. Quotations here are 6c for heavy, 6c for 180 lb, 6¼c for 160 lb, 6¼c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6½@6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—While there is a strong tone to the market, yet no advance is obtained, with steady wants of the home trade and of sufficient force to absorb the offerings promptly. Sales of 150 hhds city at 4¾c, closing 4¾c bid. There is a light supply still of out-of-town and country grades, for which there is no trouble in finding a prompt market at full figures. Australian is on the way here, and within a fortnight equal to about 150 hhds have been sold, with the price at the close 5¼c.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is in light demand, but there are no accumulations of consequence, and 9¾@9¾c quoted for city. Oleostearine—There are buying orders here at 7½c, but they cannot be filed; the pressers are holding only a small supply, for which they want 8c; it is possible that a bid of 7¾c would result in business. Chicago has again sold at 8c. Oleo Oil—At Rotterdam, Harrison sold at 49 florins.

COTTON.

Contracts were very irregular on an active scalping trade, with the early market showing a decline of 4@6 points on disappointing Liverpool, but rallying 2@4 points on local covering, only to react on the heavy movement at the interior points and free receipts on the cost, and closing steady at 9@11 points loss for the day. New-Orleans was 8 points down, and receipts estimated there at 14,000 bales for to-day. Spot was easy at 1-16c decline, with sales of 353 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling uplands	5¾c
Middling Gulf	6c

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¾c on	Middling fair	⅞c on
Middling fair	⅞c on	Strict good middling	⅝c on
Strict good middling	5-16c on	Good middling	3-16c off
Strict low middling	7-16c off	Low middling	13-16c off
Strict good ordinary	1¾c off	Good ordinary	Even
Strict middling tinged	7-32c off	Good middling tinged	7-16c off
Middling stained	29-32c off	Strict middling stained	1⅜c off
Strict low middling stained		Low middling stained	

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
December	5.46@5.47	5.51	5.47	2,100
January	5.54@5.55	5.63	5.54	28,700
February	5.58@5.59	5.66	5.58	6,100
March	5.63@5.64	5.72	5.63	88,500
April	5.69@...	5.77	5.69	4,500
May	5.74@5.75	5.83	5.74	39,900
June	5.79@5.80	5.89	5.79	11,800
July	5.85@5.86	5.93	5.86	500
August	5.90@5.91	6.00	5.90	2,100
September	...@...	...	...	...
October	...@...	...	...	...
November	...@...	...	...	...
Total				178,700

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1894.

	Sat.	S. & M.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.
Gal'ton	9041	24737	11034	..	..	..
N. Orleans	7205	21291	20398	..	..	..
Mobile	1555	2479	2332	..	..	..
Savannah	9145	9419	7917	..	..	..
Char'ton	4012	3531	2096	..	..	..
Wil'ton	2201	1759	1958	..	..	..
Norfolk	4878	4952	7327	..	..	..
Baltimore	3342	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	221	1655	3341	..	..	..
Boston	..	628	157	..	..	..
Phila	882	586	604	..	..	..
West Point	4002	2564	3814	..	..	..
N'p't N's	..	..	..	..	..	..
B'saw'k	..	..	..	..	..	..
P't. R'y'l	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	47984	73601	60978	..	..	..
This day						
last w'k	55632	70386	65933	50840	38291	67478
This day last y'r	48052	66146	51616	45121	43841	46646

COFFEE.

Contracts opened barely steady, and unchanged to 5 points up, but weakened under the free offerings by local longs, although the cables were better, and closed steady, at 10 points decline to 10 points advance, with a fairly active trade. Havre closed irregular, at 1¼@2½f advance, and Hamburg steady, at ⅛@1¼ pfennigs gain. Spot Rio was neglected, but steady at 15¾c for No. 7. Sales—1,000 bags Santos, per Strabo, at 16½c; 500 mats Interior Padang at 25c; 1,000 mats Corinche, on private terms; 200 bbls Mocha at 26c, to arrive, and 500 bags Maracaibo on private terms.

OPTION SALES—Opening Call, 11 A. M. December, 750 bags at 14c, January, 4,500 bags at 13.60c; March, 1,500 bags at 13.05c; May, 1,500 bags at 12.75c, 500 bags at 12.70c; July, 750 bags at 12.55c; September, 750 bags at 12.50c; total, 10,250 bags.

Between Call and Close.—December, 750 bags at 13.95c, 500 bags at 13.90c, 2,000 bags at 13.85c, 500 bags at 13.90c; January, 1,250 bags at 13.60c, 1,750 bags at 13.65c, 2,250 bags at 13.60c, 500 bags at 13.55c, 750 bags at 13.60c; February, 250 bags at 13.45c, 250 bags at 13.40c, 500 bags at 13.45c; March, 1,750 bags at 13.05c, 1,000 bags at 13c, 1,000 at 13.05c, 500 bags at 13c; May, 1,500 bags at 12.65c, 1,000 bags at 12.75c, 750 bags at 12.65c, 4,500 bags at 12.55c, 250 bags at 12.50c; July, 500 bags at 12.55c; September, 750 bags at 12.40c, 250 bags at 12.50c, 250 bags at 12.45c, 750 bags at 12.40c; October, 250 bags at 12.40c, 500 bags at 12.50c, 750 bags at 12.40c; total, 27,500 bags.

Exchanges—30 points paid to exchange 250 January for December; total for day, 38,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	13.55@13.60	16.20@16.25
February	13.40@13.45	15.95@16.05
March	13.00@13.05	15.75@15.80
April	12.90@12.70	15.50@15.60
May	12.50@12.55	15.35@15.45
June	12.50@12.55	15.20@15.30
July	12.50@12.55	14.95@15.05
August	12.40@12.50	14.85@14.95
September	12.35@12.40	14.80@14.90
October	12.30@12.40	14.60@14.70
November	...@12.35	...@14.55
December	13.85@13.90	16.40@16.50

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	234,737
Arrivals	...
	234,737
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	7,336
Total stock in New-York to-day	227,401
Total stock in Baltimore	22,501
Arrivals	...
	22,501
Deliveries yesterday	1,277—21,224
Total stock in New-Orleans	31,819
Arrivals	...
	31,819
Deliveries yesterday	489—31,330
Total stock in other ports	...
	52,554
Total stock in United States	279,955
Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 3	161,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec. 1	6,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Dec. 3	96,000
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 2	14,000
	277,000
Total	556,955
Same time 1893	450,258

STATEMENT BY WAREHOUSEMEN.

E. B. Bartlett & Co	63,602
Martin & Fay	61,263
Arbuckle Brothers	36,107
Steamship Rosse, (not included in above)	11,321
Steamship Strabo, (not included in above	3,831
Steamship Bellenden	48,277
Total	227,401

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean 15¾c

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.70 above No. 7	No. 10	.. below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.25 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.37½ above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.50 above No. 7	No. 9	2.50 below No. 7
No. 5	1.75 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	25 @27	La Guayra—	
Java, Mainag	20 @22½	Coro	16½@18
Padang, int'r	24½@25½	Caracas	17½@18
Macassar—		Do, washed	18½@20
Timor	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	16¾@17½
Padang	20½@22	Do, washed	19½@20
Mocha	26 @26½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	17¾@19
Trujillo	17 @17½	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Bocono	17¼@18	Do, washed	19¼@21
Tovar	17½@18	Bogota	19 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	17½@18	Cordova, gr'n	18 @18½
Fair to good	18¼@19	Do, white	18½@19
Pr. to choice	18¾@19½	Oaxaca	18½@20
Guatemala and		Central American—	
Coban	18¼@22	Costa Rica	16 @19½
Nicaragua	17¾@18¾	San Salvador	17¾@18¾
Jamaica	15 @20	Do, washed	18½@20

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Very choice grades are scarce, and the market rules firm, with only a moderate trade.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal		N. Orleans, open kettle	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	25@26
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—The demand is very fair, and prices continue firm, on light supplies.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4½
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, ord'y'd	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Java	3½@3⅝
Good	4⅜@4⅞	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5½@6		
Head	6¾@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—The market for raws is without animation, yet importers continue to ask previous prices. Refined moves out slowly at unchanged figures.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3	@ ....
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 9-16	@ ....
Centrifugal, 96° test	3½	@ ....

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge on granulated or No. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 13-16@5
Cutloaf	4 13-16@5
Crushed	4 13-16@5
Powdered	4 3-16@4⅜
Coarse powdered	4 3-16@4⅜
Granulated	3 15-16@4¼
Fine granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Coarse granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Extra fine granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Con. granulated	4 3-16@4⅜
Cubes	4 3-16@4⅜
XXXX powdered	4 7-16@4⅝
Mold A	4 3-16@4⅜
Diamond A	3 15-16@4⅛
Confectioners' A	3 13-16@4
Columbia A	3 11-16@3⅞
Windsor A	3 11-16@3⅞
Ridgewood	3 11-16@3⅞
Phoenix A	3 11-16@3⅞
Empire A	3⅝ @3 13-16
No. 6	3½ @3 11-16
No. 7	3 7-16@3⅝
No. 8	3⅜ @3 9-16
No. 9	3 5-16@3¼
No. 10	3¼ @3 7-16
No. 11	3 3-16@3⅜
No. 12	3⅛ @3 5-16
No. 13 (net)	2⅞ @3 1-16
No. 14 (net)	3

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—The movements do not enlarge. They are wholly of a jobbing character, and in small lots. There are ready sellers from fair accumulations, although current receipts are small. The current market prices here are $2.25 for best marrows, $1.70@$1.72½ for mediums, $1.72½@$1.75 for peas, $1.25@$1.50 for old and new foreign medlums, as to quality; new white kidneys nominal, $2.80; red kidneys, $2.10@$2.15.

BUTTER—Fresh creamery, particularly the better grades, shows a material decline. Receipts show a substantial increase; reports from the West are of a weak character, and the demand is disappointing. Fancy Western creamery was offered freely at 25½c early, but without attracting buyers, and later 25c became the ruling price, at which trade was moderate. State dairy is in light demand and easier with creamery. June creamery moves out slowly.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	@24
Creamery, seconds to firsts	18 @23½
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh extras	22 @22½
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	19 @21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	16 @18
Dairy, tubs, thirds	13 @15
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	21 @21½
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	16 @20
Dairy, firkins, extras	20 @20½
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	16 @19
Welsh, tubs, extra	22 @...
Welsh, tubs, seconds to firsts	16 @20

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	@25
Creamery, firsts	22 @24
Creamery, seconds	19 @21
Creamery, thirds	15 @17
Creamery, June extras	22 @...
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	18 @21
Imitation creamery, firsts	15 @20
Imitation creamery, seconds	13 @15
Dairy, firsts	14 @16
Dairy, thirds to seconds	11 @13
Factory, June, firkins, extras	14½@15
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	12½@13½
Factory, June, tubs, extras	13¼@14
Factory, held, tubs, seconds to firsts	11 @12½
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	17 @18
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	2½@13
Factory, seconds	11 @11½
Factory, thirds	10 @10⅝

CHEESE—There is some little demand for the under grades on export acount, but the home trade, as a rule, confines its purchases to actual wants, and hence the movement is very moderate. Fancy Fallmade, full-cream, colored, continues at 11¼c, and white at 11c, while fancy small brings 11⅝@12c for colored, and white 11¼c; choice part skims steady and moderately active.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy	11¼@...
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	11 @...
State, full cream, large, choice	@10¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10¼@10½
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11½@12
State, full cream, small, com. to choice	9 @11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8 @ 9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5½@ 7¾
State, part skims, large size, choice	7 @ 7½
State, part skims, fair to prime	4½@ 6¾
State, part skims, common	3½@ 4

EGGS—For fine fresh stock there is a moderate, steady sale, with but a small proportion in the receipts, and occasionally a sale at a premium. The bulk of the arrivals are of irregular quality, and are offered at concessions. All held goods move out moderately, with choice at steady prices.

State and Pennsylvania	26 @27
Western, fresh gathered, choice	25 @25½
Southern, fresh gathered, prime	23½@24½
Western, Fall refrigerators, choice	20 @...
Western, early packed, refrigerators, ch'ce	17 @17½
Western, early packed, fair to good	15½@16½
Western, early packed, defective, cs	$2.25@$4.00
Western, fresh, seconds, per case	3.50@4.00
Limed, Western, prime, per doz	15½@16
Canada, per doz	16 @16½

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are taken a little more freely, and late prices are held with confidence. White onions still in light supply and firm. Beans have declined. Peas and choice cauliflower in fair demand.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00@$3.00
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	2.50@ 3.00
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.25@ 2.25
Cabbages, common to good, per 100	1.25@ 4.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, dozen roots	35@ 50
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	20@ 30
Eggplants, Florida, per bbl	2.00@ 5.25
Onions, white, per bbl	1.40@ 1.50
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.62@ 1.87
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.37@ 1.50
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75
Onions, State and Western, yellow	1.25@ 1.50
String beans, Florida, per crate	1.25@ 2.50
Peas, Florida, per crate	1.75@ 4.00
Squash, per bbl	50@ 1.25
Spinach, per bbl	2.00@ 2.50
Turnips, per bbl	65@ 75

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50@ ...
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.00@$1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50@ 1.62
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.15@ 1.37
Maine, fancy, bbl	1.75@ ...
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	2.50@ 2.75
Sweets,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Day of Dull and Uninteresting Speculation.

STRENGTH FOLLOWS EARLY WEAKNESS

St. Paul Depressed on Its Poor Earnings—London a Seller of Its Specialties—High Loaning Rates for Stocks.

The stock market yesterday was extremely dull and uninteresting. In the early trading prices were weak, some disappointment being felt over the lower prices from London on the face of the assurances contained in the President's message relative to the maintenance of the credit of the country. There was also foreign selling of St. Paul on the continued decrease in the earnings of the company, and the whole Granger group was under pressure of Western and local traders.

That the short interest in the market, notwithstanding recent covering, is still large was shown by the heavy loaning rate for Burlington, which at one time was as high as ⅛, although later in the day it had fallen to 1-32@1-16. There was some calling of loaned stock, and that fact probably accounted for the high premium to a degree; but the other Grangers also commanded a premium. And similar conditions prevailed in other active stocks. The heavy short interest makes traders for the decline somewhat nervous, and to the taking in of their contracts was undoubtedly due much of the steadiness of the market after the first hour. The tendency of the foreign exchange market to ease also disturbed the bears.

Sugar was somewhat heavy at the opening, but was strong during the remainder of the day, and closed almost at its highest price, which was a net gain of 1⅞ over Monday. The strength was due to dispatches from Washington indicating an indisposition on the part of Congress to follow the President's advice to repeal the tax of 1-10 of a cent on German sugar. The upward movement in Chicago Gas confirmed the suspicion that Monday's weakness was largely due to manipulation for the purpose of acquiring stock. It closed 2⅛ points higher. The other industrials were dull and without feature.

The net changes in the Granger group were represented by declines of 1⅛ in St. Paul and ⅝ in Northwestern and advances in Burlington of ⅝ and in Rock Island of ⅜. The general list was unusually quiet, and was firm. At the close the market was firm.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in plentiful supply. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months, and 3½ per cent. for longer dates.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the supply was small. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ¼@½ per cent., short and three months' bills at ⅝@1 per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were 131,243,731, and balances 7,432,190. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $549,050.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was only fairly steady, and was dull. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.87½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.86¾@$4.87 for sixty-day bills, $4.88@$4.88¼ for demand, $4.88½@$4.88¾ for cable transfers, and $4.85¾@$4.86 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.10⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 125 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c. Boston—15@20c discount. Chicago—40c premium. St. Louis—Par bid.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 81¼c bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 28 1-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,374,258, and the exports for the same period $86,797,432. The net exports, therefore, have been $65,423,174.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was dull and firm. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Michigan Central 5s, 1931.....1½
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st....1½
Oregon Short Line 6s, T. R.....1
St. Paul 1st, D. & G. So. 1st.....1½

DECLINED.

Virginia Midland general.....1½
Virginia Midland general, sta.....1

Government bonds were quiet. The 4s registered, declined ½ and the 4s, coupon, ¼. The 5s, coupon, advanced ⅛. There were no sales on call. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	97	..
4s, r	114½	115⅛
4s, c	115¾	116⅛
5s, r	119	119½
5s, c	119⅝	119¾
Currency 6s, 1895	100½	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	103½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	104½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	105¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	106¼	..

In State securities $40,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, stamped, sold at 9@9¼, and $5,000 do, funded, 2-3s, 1991, at 50¼.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
B. & O. S. W.—			
4th week Nov...	$157,271	$8,357	.....
Month	530,999	12,507	.....
Canadian Pacific—			
4th week Nov.....	536,000	.....	$27,000
Month	1,917,000	.....	126,000
Denver & Rio G.—			
4th week Nov....	102,400	7,300	.....
Month	637,900	5,200	.....
Int. & Great Nor.—			
4th week Nov....	157,835	9,806	.....
Month	475,542	72,644	.....
Kan. City Sub. Belt—			
3d week Nov.....	4,114	.....	917
Mobile & Ohio—			
Month Nov.....	330,990	.....	2,864
Mexican Central—			
4th week Nov.....	204,534	.....	23,054
Month	676,086	.....	21,743
N. Y., O. & W.—			
4th week Nov.....	103,621	2,168	.....
R. I. (corrected)—			
Month Nov.....	1,394,000	.....	144,839
St. L. S. W.—			
4th week Nov.....	194,500	14,900	.....
Month	612,100	51,300	.....
Vera Cruz—			
4th week Nov.....	57,523	3,595	.....
From Jan 1.....	2,849,237	31,902	.....

The Tioga Railroad Company, for itself, and as lessees of the Elmira State Line, reports for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1894: Gross earnings, $64,962; decrease, $17,680; net earnings, $30,488; decrease, $6,863; surplus, after charges, $13,375; decrease, $7,017. General balance sheet shows: Assets, $3,884,239, including $1,471,723 cost of road and equipment; $39,391 permanent investments, and $2,322,123 due companies and individuals; capital stock (common) is $391,200; preferred, $189,700; funded debt, $789,500; interest on funded debt due and accrued, $28,510; accrued rentals leased lines, $4,209; Elmira State Line Railroad Company stock, $29,200; profit and loss surplus, $2,406,777.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	37	37	37	37	36	38	100
American Express	114	114	114	114	113	115	4
*American Sugar Refining	83	85⅝	82¾	85¼	85¼	85⅜	57,220
*American Sugar Refining pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91½	200
*American Tobacco	94½	94½	93½	93¾	93½	94	1,520
Atchison, Topeka & S. Fé	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4¾	4¾	4⅞	2,408
*Bay State Gas	21½	22¼	21½	22½	21⅜	22¼	600
Canada Southern	50⅞	50⅞	50⅜	50⅝	50½	51	50
Canadian Pacific	60	60½	60	60½	59⅜	60¼	1,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18	450
Chicago Gas	69¾	72	69¾	71⅞	71¾	71⅞	27,300
Chicago & Alton	145½	145½	145½	145½	145	147	16
Chicago & Northwestern	99	99¼	98⅜	99⅛	99¼	99½	6,930
Chicago & Northwestern pf	141	141	141	141	142½	143½	200
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	69⅜	70⅝	69⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70½	16,861
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	58½	58½	57⅜	58⅛	58	58⅛	36,545
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	118½	118½	118	118	118	119	89
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	60⅞	61½	60⅝	61½	61½	61¾	3,022
Delaware & Hudson	126¾	126¾	126¼	126¼	126¼	126½	277
Del., Lack. & Western	162¼	162⅝	161¾	162⅝	161⅜	162¼	390
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34½	35½	34½	34⅝	34¼	34⅔	400
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	8⅜	8¼	8⅛	8⅜	8	8⅛	970
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	100	100	100	100	—	—	10
General Electric	34⅞	35¼	34¾	35¼	35	35½	1,325
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	3	3	3	3	3	3¼	200
Illinois Central, leased lines	90	90	90	90	—	—	22
Laclede Gas	22	22	22	22	22	22½	400
Lake Shore	136	136½	136	136	136	136½	578
*Long Island Traction	13½	13½	13¼	13½	13	14	225
Louisville & Nashville	54⅜	54⅜	53⅞	54⅛	53⅝	54	1,590
Manhattan con	106	106	105¾	106	105¾	106	950
Michigan Central	99½	99½	99½	99½	97	99	5
Minn. & St. Louis, all as pd	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	29	100
Missouri Pacific	27⅞	28¼	27⅜	28¼	27⅜	28¼	400
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13⅝	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	22¼	22¾	22¼	22½	22⅜	22¾	480
Morris & Essex	162¾	162⅞	162¾	162¾	164	166	27
*National Lead Company	38⅜	38¾	38⅛	38¾	38½	39	610
*National Lead Company pf	84	84	84	84	84½	85	9
New-Jersey Central	93½	94⅛	93½	94⅛	93½	94¼	1,010
New-York Central	99	99¼	99	99⅛	99	99¼	715
New-York & New-England	31	31½	30⅜	31	31	31½	1,210
New-York, Lack. & West	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	—	—	6
N. Y., L. E. & W.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12⅛	200
New-York, Sus. & West	15½	15½	15½	15½	15¼	15½	120
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	43	230
Northern Pacific pf	18	18	18	18	17⅜	17⅝	700
Ontario & Western	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	15½	15¾	200
Pacific Mail	21½	22¼	21½	22	22	22½	1,125
Philadelphia & Reading	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	15¾	15⅞	850
Pittsburg & Western pf	30¾	30¾	30½	30½	30¼	31	200
Rome, Wat. & Ogden	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115	M04	100
St. Louis Southwestern	4½	4½	4½	4½	4⅝	5	120
St. Paul & Omaha	33	33½	33	33½	33¼	33¾	355
Southern Pacific	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	18¼	19	400
Southern Railway	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜	932
Southern Railway pf	36½	36⅞	36½	36⅞	36¾	37	406
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15	15	15	15	14¾	15½	200
Texas Pacific	9⅜	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	510
Toledo, A. A. & N. M.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½	25
Union Pacific	11¾	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	200
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf	4	4	4	4	3	5	100
United States Cordage	7¾	8	7⅝	8	8	8½	845
United States Cordage pf	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½	14¾	240
United States Rubber pf	96	97	96	97	96	97	58
Wabash pf	13¾	14¼	13⅝	14⅛	14¼	14½	1,550
Western Union Telegraph	87⅛	87½	87	87½	87¼	87½	3,749
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12¼	12¼	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	12	700
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	43	43	43	43	38	43	5

Total sales.....180,231
*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F 4s
7,000.....65¼
10,000s7F.....65
1,000.....65
1,000.....65¼
2,000.....64⅜
5,000.....64⅞
5,000s3.....65
5,000.....65⅛

Atch, Top & S F 2d
3-4s, Class A
1,000.....18⅝
5,000.....18⅛
10,000.....18⅜

Atlan & Pac Gtd 4s
13,000.....42

Austin & N W 1st
10,000.....88¼

Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s
8,000.....110¼
10,000.....110½
1,000.....110¾
4,000.....110½
5,000.....110⅞
3,000.....111

Brooklyn City 1st
1,000.....113

Canada Southern 2d
2,000.....105⅞

Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
5,000.....75½

Ches & O. R & A Div 1st Cons 4s
5,000.....95⅞

Ches & Ohio Cons 5s
1,000.....107¾

Chi, B & Q Cons 7s
4,000.....123⅜

Chi, Bur & Quincy Iowa Div 4s
2,000.....98¾
Nebraska Ext 4s
8,000.....88½
7,000.....88¾

Chicago & Erie 1st
2,000.....88

Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts
5,000.....40½

Chi & N W S F 6s
1,000.....118½

Chi, R I & P Ext 5s
2,000.....104
2,000.....103⅞
4,000.....104

Chi, R I & P Deb 5s
5,000.....91½

Col, H V & Tol 5s
50,000.....91

Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
5,000.....107¾
20,000.....107⅝
4,000.....107¾

E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st
5,000.....115½

Erie 5th Ext Gold 4s
2,000.....101½

Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chi 1st
1,000.....98

Inter & Great Nor 1st
2,000.....117
3,000s3.....117

Kan Pac 1st Cons
5,000.....76½
1,000.....76¾
1,000.....77

L Erie & W 1st 5s
2,000.....114

L S & M So 1st Coup
5,000.....120¼

Lehigh V of N Y 1st
10,000.....103½

Little Rock & M 1st Trust Co Certs
1,000.....35

La & Mo River 1st
1,000.....116¼

Louisville & Nash Gen Mtge 6s
14,000.....115½
N O & Mob 1st
3,000.....119½

L, N A & Chi 1st
18,000.....108

L, N A & Chi G M
3,000.....88½

Manhat Ry Con 4s
1,000.....97

Met Elevated 2d
1,000.....108

Mexican Int 1st 4s
10,000.....71¼

Mich Cent 5s, 1931
1,000.....114

Mich Cent Cons 7s
1,000.....121

Mil, L S & West 1st
2,000.....131½

Mil & St Paul 1st
Chi & Pac W 5s
9,000.....112½

Dakota & G So 5s
5,000.....108½

Mo, Kan & East 1st
3,000.....83¼
15,000.....83¾

Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s
4,000.....81

Mo, Kan & Texas 2d
1,000.....46½

Mob & Ohio G M 4s
1,000.....65¾

Mor & Es Con Gtd
1,000.....130¼

Nash, C & St L 1st
3,000.....135

Nash, C & St L Con
1,000.....100¾
1,000.....100⅞

N Y Cent 1st Coup
1,000.....127¾

N Y, Chi & St L 4s
13,000.....102

N Y Cent Deb 5s Registered
2,000.....100

N Y Elevated 1st
1,000.....110¾

N Y, N H & H 4s Registered
10,000.....106

N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s
9,000.....88

N Y, O & W Con 5s
10,000.....108¾
15,000.....109

N Y, Sus & West 1st Refunding 5s
8,000.....109

Nor Pac Term 1st
1,000.....97

Nor Pac 3d Coup
5,000.....60¾
2,000.....60½

Ohio & M Con S F
2,000.....110¾

Ohio & Miss Cons
2,000.....110¾

Ore Imp Co Con 5s
1,000.....49¾
5,000.....49½

Oregon Short Line 6s
5,000.....90
Trust Co Certs
30,000.....80⅞
10,000.....80½

Ore S L & U N Con
5,000.....48

Pac of Mo 2d Ext
9,000.....106½

Penn Co's Gtd 4½s
1,000.....110⅜

People's G & C Chi 1st Cons 6s
4,000.....90½

Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc
5,000.....28⅞
3d Pref Inc
5,000.....14½

Pitts & West 1st
1,000.....81¾
15,000.....82
1,000.....82⅛
5,000.....82
10,000.....82¼
5,000.....82½
6,000.....82⅜
4,000.....82⅝

Rich & Danville 6s
20,000.....121

Rome, W & Og Cons
9,000.....117

St L & San Fran 2d Class C
5,000.....114

St L & San Fr Con 4s
5,000.....44½

St Louis S W 1st
3,000.....60

South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated
7,000.....91
8,000.....91¼

Southern Ry 1st 5s
6,000.....88
1,000.....87¾
52,000.....88

Texas & Pac 1st 5s
5,000.....80¾
5,000.....80½
7,000.....80¾
12,000.....87

Texas & Pac 2d Inc
10,000.....25⅝
3,000.....25¼
6,000.....25⅜

Tol, A A & N M 1st
1,000.....80
1,000.....80½

Tol, Peo & West 4s
1,000.....72
5,000.....73½
5,000.....74
5,000.....73½
5,000.....73

Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Receipts
5,000.....60⅜
10,000.....60½
2,000.....60
3,000.....60¼

Union Elevated 1st 6s
4,000.....82½

Union Pac 1st, 1896
9,000.....103½

Union Pac 1st, 1896
1,000.....105¼

Union Pac 1st, 1899
5,000.....106½

Union Pac Gold 6s
Col Trust Notes
4,000.....80

Un Pac Ext S F 8s
7,000.....98½

Virginia Midland G M
4,000.....94½
1,000.....94

Wabash 2d Mtge 5s
3,000.....63¾
2,000.....69⅞
2,000.....70¼
2,000.....70
5,000.....70¼
5,000.....70⅜

West Shore Gtd 4s
3,000.....106¼
Registered
3,000.....105⅜
4,000.....105⅜

Wn Un Col Trust 5s
5,000.....109

Total sales.....$899,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	140	145
Albany & Sus	165	175
American Coal	89	..
American Cotton Oil	27⅜	28
American Cotton Oil pf	71	72
American District Telegraph	30	49
American T. & C	91	96
American Tobacco pf	102	108
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	67	68½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	7	9
B. & So. Illinois pf	130	..
Boston Air Line pf	100¼	..
Buffalo, R. & P	20	..
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	60	..
Burlington, C. R. & N	49	..
Cedar F. & M	4½	5½
Central Pacific	15	15¾
Central & South American Tel	108	112½
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50½	55
C., C. C. & St. Louis	37½	38
Cleveland & Pittsburg	156	..
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	9	10
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25½	26½
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	70	90
Columbus & Hocking Coal	5¼	6
Columbus, Hocking V. & T	16⅜	17½
Columbus, Hocking V. & T. pf	60	65
Consolidated Coal	31½	33½
†Consolidated Gas Co	122½	124
Denver & Rio Grande	11¼	12
Des Moines & Ft. D	5½	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	..	37
*D., S. S. & A	3½	4½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	9	11½
Ev. & Terre Haute	35	45
Flint & P. M	8	14
F. P. & P. M. pf	..	45
Great Northern pf	100½	102
Homestake	17	18
Illinois Central	89	90½
Iowa Central	6¾	7
Iowa Central pf	24	26
Kanawha & Michigan	..	10
Keokuk & Des Moines	..	4
K. & D. M. pf	13	..
Laclede Gas pf	76½	80
Lake Erie & Western	16¾	17
Lake Erie & Western pf	69	72
Long Island	86	89
Louisville, N. A. & C	6	7
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf	20	22
L., St. L. & T	1⅜	..
Mah. Coal Road	101	..
Mah. Coal Road pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	2	6
Maryland Coal pf	50	60

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

	Bid.	Asked.
Mexican National cts	180	2
Mexican Telegraph	180	190
Minn. & St. Louis pf., all as. pd.	44	46
Minnesota Iron	..	44
Mobile & Ohio	17½	19
Nash., Chat. & St. L	65	69
National Starch	7	9½
National Starch 1st pf	40	50
National Starch 2d pf	25	35
New Central C	7	9
New-York & New-Haven	193	196
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	13¾	14½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	..	73
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	27	30
New-York, Lake Erie & W. pf	24	..
Norfolk Southern	60	..
Norfolk & Western	6¼	7⅜
Norfolk & Western pf	21	22
North American	4	4¼
Northern Pacific	4¼	4⅜
Northwestern Tel	104½	..
Ohio Southern	15	20
Ontario Mining	9	14½
Oregon Improvement	10	12
Oregon R. & N	20	23
Oregon Short Line & U. N	6	9½
Pennsylvania Coal	290	310
Peoria & Eastern	..	2½
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	..	3¼
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	15	35
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	42½	43
Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago	157	160
Procter & Gamble	150	..
Procter & Gamble pf	140	..
Pullman Palace Car Co	154	157
Quicksilver	..	1½
Quicksilver pf	..	15
Rens. & Sar	182	..
St. Louis Southern	96	..
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9½	10
St. J. & G. I	..	5
St. Paul & Duluth	21½	26
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	97
St. Paul & Omaha pf	111	113
St. Paul, M. & M	107½	109
Silver bullion certificates	61⅛	..
Texas Pacific Land Tr	8½	10
Toledo & Ohio C. pf	46	52
Toledo & Ohio C. pf	75	80
United States Cordage 1st	25⅛	28
United States Express	42	45
United States Rubber	41	42
*United States Leather	8¾	9¼
*United States Leather pf	59½	60½
Wabash	6⅞	7
Wells-Fargo Express	105	115
Wisconsin Central	3¾	4

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. Sug. Ref.	83⅛	85⅞	82⅞	85¼	34,370
A., T. & S.F	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	10
Am. Tobacco.	94	94	94	94	10
Balt. Trac.	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	100
Chi. Gas.	69½	72	69½	71¾	10,590
C., R. I. & P.	61	61⅜	60⅜	61⅜	1,750
Chi., B. & Q.	69½	70⅝	69⅜	70⅜	7,000
C., M. & St.P.	58⅝	58⅝	57⅞	58⅛	19,300
Cen. of N. J.	93⅝	94	93⅜	94	220
C. & N. W.	98⅞	99¼	98½	99¼	1,810
D., L. & W.	162	162	162	162	60
Dist. & C. F.	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	50
Gen. Electric.	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35¼	180
Lake Shore.	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	30
Louis. & N.	54⅛	54⅛	53⅞	54	110
Manhattan	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	10
Mo. Pacific.	28¼	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	20
Met. Trac.	106	106	106	106	100
Nat. Lead.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	50
N. Y. Cen.	99	99	99	99	10
N.Y., & N.E.	31½	31½	31½	31½	50
N. Y., L. E. & W.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	20
Pac. F. M.	21½	21½	21½	21½	200
Phil. & R.	15⅞	16	15⅝	15⅝	780
Phil. Trac.	102	103	102	103	200
So. Ry.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	10
U. S. Cord.	7¾	8	7¾	8	100
W. Light.	38¾	38¾	38⅜	38⅝	200
West. Union.	87	87⅜	86⅞	87⅜	1,270

Total sales.....78,610

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C. & O. 4½s.	75½	75½	75½	75½	$2,000
Ches. & Ohio 1st R. & A.	96	96	96	96	2,000
K. Pac. con.	76½	76½	76½	76½	2,000
L.E. & W. 1st.	114	114	114	114	2,000
Met. E. 2d.	108	108	108	108	2,000
N. Y., O. & W. pf.	88	88	88	88	3,000
N. Pac. 3d.	60½	60½	60½	60½	3,000
O. Im. 5s.	49½	49½	49½	49½	2,000
Tex. Pac. 1st	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	12,000
Tex. Pac. 2d.	25¼	25½	25¼	25¼	9,000
U. Elec. Inc.	82½	82½	82½	82½	3,000
Wabash 1st.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	3,000
Wabash 2d.	70	70¼	70	70¼	5,000

Total sales.....$50,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Best & Belch.	.60	.60	.60	.60	200
Brunswick	.06	.06	.06	.06	500
C. Cal. & Va.	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	150
Gould & C.	.45	.45	.45	.45	100
Hale & Nor.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
Savage	.40	.40	.40	.40	100

Total sales.....1,150

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	61⅜	61⅞	60½	60½	594,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit 1st	94½	97½
American Lithograph pf	..	70
American Bank Note	..	48
American Grocery 1st pf	25	45
American Surety Company	210	..
American Typefounders'	3½	5
American Typefounders' pf	28	33
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	175	190
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	215
†Atlantic Trust	..	..
Barney Dumping Boat Co	5½	9½
Barney & Smith pf. stock	92	94½
Barney & Smith Car Common	21	24
Beckton Construction pf	62½	75
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central	94	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	115	118
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	186	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	108	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	106	..
Brooklyn City—Railroad	168½	169½
Brooklyn Elevated	10	..
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s)	65½	69
Brooklyn Gas Company	120	..
Brooklyn Traction	14½	15½
Brooklyn Traction pf	67	69
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102½	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101½	102½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	66½	68
Celluloid Company stock	66	69
Central & South Am. Telegraph	109	111
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	102½	..
Central Cross-Town	160	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	162	166
Central N. J. Land & Imp	52	..
*Central Trust Company	1000	1025
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	64	67
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	3
Chi., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	45	50
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	130	..
Consolidated Electric Storage	3	5
Consol. Electric Light 1st	80	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) 1st	91½	94
†Consumers' Gas (Jersey C.) stk.	69	72
Continental Trust	160	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	94	96½
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R	95	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat	150	..
East Tenn., Cin. ext. 5s	62	..
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	109½	112
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	180	185
Equitable Gas of N. Y. 1st	107½	..
Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s	94	98
Eighth Avenue	285	..
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	27	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	700	730
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	52	55
42 St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	53	..
42d St. & Grand St. R. R	515	330
Gallatin National Bank	..	317
Georgia Pacific R. R. 1st	110	110¾
Georgia Pacific 2d	46½	52
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	106	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	..
Holland Trust stock	..	90
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com	74	..
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	94	96
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	104½	106½
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s	..	25
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	8	10½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	45	48
Hudson River Telephone Co	38½	..
Indianapolis Gas Co. stock	132	135
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	99½	101½
Ind. N

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

National City — 52 Wall Street.

Chemical National — 270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000. 36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York — 35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce. CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL. Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank — 214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street.

Central National — 322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank — 15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank — Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company — 39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., 234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co. — 20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 44 and 46 Wall St. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co. — 36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co. TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS. MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company — Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,

Bankers.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

BONDHOLDERS' REORGANIZATION

OF THE

Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company.

A majority of the bonds of the Grand Trunk, North Michigan, Mount Pleasant and Lake Michigan Divisions, has been deposited with the Trust Companies. Of the remaining divisions, and the Consolidated Bonds, so large an amount is now deposited that, with bonds promised and in transit, control is assured.

A penalty of $10 per bond will be incurred on all bonds deposited under the Plan and Agreement of this committee, on and after the 10th day of December, 1894.

THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY 37 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for Grand Trunk and No. Mich. Divisions.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for Mount Pleasant, Cadillac, Lake Michigan and Frankfort & So. Eastern Divisions, and Consolidated Bonds.

Immediate application will be made to list the engraved certificates on the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
AMOS F. ENO,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
E K WRIGHT,
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY,
R. C. MARTIN,
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
Reorganization Committee.

LORD, DAY & LORD, 120 Broadway, Counsel.

D. C. TATE, 96 Broadway, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

GENERAL MTGE. 6 % BONDS

OF THE

Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co.

At the instance of a large number of the holders of the above bonds, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders.

As provided by the order of the court, immediate proof of the bonds is necessary. You are therefore requested to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York (for which negotiable certificates will be issued) and sign the bondholders' protective agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1894.

SIMON BORG, 20 Nassau Street,
J. KENNEDY TOD, 45 Wall Street,
ALBERT S. ROE, 323 Produce Exchange,
Committee.

WALLACH & BEACH, of Counsel.

OREGON SHORT LINE

First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.

More than $8,100,000 of the above-mentioned bonds have been deposited with the committee. Engraved certificates, listed on the New-York Stock Exchange, are now given for bonds deposited with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, New-York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston.

Application for further deposits of bonds may be addressed to any member of the committee.

R. C. Martin, 50 Broadway, N. Y.
John Bigelow, 15 Gramercy Park, N. Y.
Cyrus J. Lawrence, 31 Broad St., N. Y.
Bernhard Mainzer, 26 Broad St., N. Y.
Gordon Abbott, Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
GEORGE P. BUTLER, Sec., 54 Wall St., N. Y.

Nov. 26, 1894.

Atlantic and Pacific R. R. Co.

4 % Guaranteed Trust Gold Bonds.

The associated committees at Amsterdam, Holland, Frankfort-on-Main, and New-York now represent $11,000,000 of the above bonds. UNTIL DEC. 5, 1894, the New-York Committee will receive deposits of bonds with THE STATE TRUST CO., N. Y. CITY, or the SHAWMUT NATIONAL BANK, BOSTON. Bonds deposited after that date will be subject to a penalty of $10 per bond.

N. Y., Nov. 17, 1894.

FRANCIS S. BANGS, (President of the State
J. G. McCULLOUGH, 21
OTTO T. BANNARD, (President Continental
G. J. WETZLAR, (of J. D.
WILLIAM BASSET, 53 State St., Boston, Committee.
Stetson, Tracy, Jennings & Russell, Counsel.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,360 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial. Financial.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the London, New-York, and Boston Stock Exchanges.

$3,525,000

LYNN & BOSTON RAILROAD CO.

5% First Mortgage 30-Year Gold Bonds,

DUE 1924.

AUTHORIZED by Act of Massachusetts Legislature.
APPROVED by Board of R. R. Commissioners of Massachusetts.
CERTIFIED as to application of proceeds to the retirement of all bonded and floating indebtedness by
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, Trustee.

OPERATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1894.

Cross Receipts	$1,238,409 86
Operating Expenses	746,303 79
Net Earnings	492,106 07
Fixed Charges (including Interest, Rentals, and Taxes)	379,028 52
Net Surplus	$113,077 55

LIMIT OF MORTGAGE, $5,397,000.

This issue represents but $2,700,000 new indebtedness, *all of which was incurred in equipping the property for electric traction, and is so certified by Railroad Commissioners.*

Dividends of 8 % have been paid upon Lynn & Boston Railroad Co. stock from 1880 up to and including the current year.

Length of road 150 miles, making a debt of but $36,000 per mile, the lightest first mortgage of any street railway company of equal magnitude in the country. Population adjoining lines, about 750,000.

Mortgage drawn by Messrs. Proctor, Tappan & Warren, and approved by Messrs. Storey & Thorndike and Board of R. R. Commiss'rs of Massachusetts.

Send for Special Circular, giving price and full details of Security.

E. H. GAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

131 DEVONSHIRE ST. - - BOSTON.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

In accordance with previous notice, holders of General Mtge. 4 per cent. bonds who have not already assented to the Readjustment Agreement can, on depositing their bonds under the agreement, cash the three overdue coupons with interest thereon at 6 per cent. to January 1, 1895, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

General Mtge. bonds, Income bonds, stock, and deferred Income bonds may be deposited on or before December 31, 1894, with either of the following depositaries:

The Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania, 431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The London County Bank, LONDON.

DATED OCTOBER 30TH, 1894.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz:

1875	593	1520	139	1246	418	1053	1362	2161
876	2225	429	1496	1347	2446	1272	2019	226
559	2148	2135	1590	2275	803	1865	2389	1995
711	95	1767	2234	235	753	1916	621	1222
1801	1636	1669	376	2110	340	1908	1634	1150
1724	2466	1626	152	529	570	1481	10	2144
430	1670	824	2242	1131	91	1502	1600	1009
1458	2464	2369	472	2118	2395	1915	1904	1328
973	849	232	814	480	2321	1144	2105	2128
735	394	1819	1352	35	2048	1052	524	2394
2377	2490	559	1440	483	231	1236	999	398
1970	1885	667	2423	2450	1689	2325	2117	985
637	1118	2469	1197	1610	1927	2059	1459	786
1749	99	1163	2133	2296	854	689	56	1855
2180	255	1576	465	2346	1303	363	827	1145
717	17	847	2306	2122	1883	2153	65	511
2366	1924	839	421	1330	2266	700	1331	670
852	1433	648	1069	1847	729	1723	1800	1815
1917	1312	1843	317	1661	2306	1099	359	810
2354	2484	1083	986	2345	2424	1939	1149	2241
60	258	392	537	2208	1689	1938	2291	1412
412	2046	1292						

were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the London and San Francisco Bank, Lm., No. 22 Old Broad St., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1895.

Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1894.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, } Trustees.
EDWIN F. ATKINS, }

C. H. COSTER of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[L. S.] Attest: WALTER B. HORN, Notary Public, Kings County; certificate filed in New-York County.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO RAILWAY COMPANY.

A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company, for the half year ending Dec. 31st, has been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1895. Checks will be mailed to preferred stockholders of record. For the purposes of the dividend the transfer books for the preferred stock will close at 12 o'clock noon Dec. 8, 1894, and remain closed until Jan. 3, 1895.

C. C. WAITE, President.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

Dec. 1, 1894.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this company on Jan. 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 10, 1894, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Dec. 10, 1894, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Jan. 2, 1895. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 WALL STREET, November 27th, 1894.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock and TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the common stock of this company will be paid at this office on Thursday, January 3d, 1895. Transfer books will close on Wednesday, December 5th, and reopen on Friday, January 4th, 1895.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

THE VICTOR GOLD MINING COMPANY OF Cripple Creek, Colorado, has declared a dividend (No. 18) of Seven and One-half Cents a share, amounting to $15,000, payable Dec. 10, 1894. Books close at the New-York office, No. 11 Pine St., Dec. 6; reopen Dec. 11.

H. A. KIRKHAM, Transfer Agent.

Standard Consolidated Mining Co. of Bodie, San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 16, 1894. DIVIDEND NO. 86 OF TEN CENTS A SHARE is payable here and at Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New-York, on Dec. 20. Transfer books close Dec. 10. J. W. PEW, Secretary.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Leave your Advertisement for

The New-York Times

at the nearest or most convenient American District Telegraph Office. Rates always same as at our Main Office. Ring your call box for Messenger. Cost of Advertisement will be written on your copy. Pay nothing extra to boy.

LITTLE ROCK AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

A decree of foreclosure has been entered, and it is expected that the sale will be advertised within the next twenty days. A majority of the bonds have been deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement, and the Certificates of the Central Trust Company are listed on the New-York Stock Exchange. Bonds will be received on deposit up to and including Jan. 10, 1895, after which date no bonds will be received except on payment of 1 per cent. penalty. It is important for their protection that bondholders should deposit their bonds without delay.

LITTLE ROCK & MEMPHIS R. R. CO.
BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
AUGUSTUS D. JUILLARD,
JAMES H. SMITH,
HENRY DE COPPET,
HENRY K. SHELDON,
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

"MUNICIPAL BONDS FOR SALE."

The Water Commissioners of the Village of Monroe, N. Y., will receive bids till 8 o'clock Dec. 12, 1894, for $36,000 worth of 4 per cent. thirty-year Water Bonds, denominations to suit purchaser. Interest, semi-annual, and principal payable in New-York. Assessed valuation, $410,843. No debts, town or village. GILBERT CARPENTER, Pres't. GEO. R. CONKLIN, Sec'y.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE STOCKS AND BONDS

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of Alonzo C. Monson, special trustee of the estate of Reuben Withers.)

278 shs. Bank State of New-York.
Pew in St. Mark's Church.

(By order of executors.)

$40,000 St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern R. R. Co. Gen'l Cons'l'd Land Grant 5 p. c. unguaranteed Bonds, 1931.

$20,000 St. Louis and Iron Mt. R. R. (Arkansas Branch) 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1895.

$23,000 Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co. Gen. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1930.

8 shs. Broadway and 7th Av. R. R. Co.
2 shs. Nat. Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
30 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., N. Y.
19 shs. Home Insurance Co.
3 shs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
35 shs. Exchange Fire Insurance Co.
100 shs. North River Insurance Co.
5 shs. Pacific Fire Insurance Co.
50 shs. Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Co.
6 shs. N. Y. Bowery Fire Insurance Co.
57 shs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.

(By order of administrators.)

$10,000 Omaha and St. Louis R. R. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1940, Dec., 1893, coup.

$6,000 N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co. 7 p. c. Cons'l'd Mtge. Reg. Bonds, 1900.

$8,000 West Shore R. R. 4 p. c. Guar. Reg. Bonds, 2361.

$3,000 City of Boston 5 p. c. Gold Water Loan Reg. Bonds, 1906.

$900 City of New-York 5 p. c. Central Park Fund Stock, 1898.

$2,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Reg. Bonds, 1921.

$1,000 Illinois Central R. R. Co. (Middle Div.) 5 p. c. Reg. Bond, 1921.

$1,000 Central R. R. Co. of N. J. 7 p. c. Con. Mtge. Reg. Bond, 1899.

(For account of J. W. Cummins, former purchaser.)

100 shs. St. Lawrence Marble Co.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

$24,000 Toledo, Ann Arbor & No. Michigan Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Cons'l'd Gold Bonds, 1940, July, 1893, coups. on (hypd.)

20 shs. Belleville & So. Illinois R. R. Prefd.
28 shs. Nat'l Shoe and Leather Bank.
10 shs. Nat'l Bank of North America.
25 shs. Old Nat'l Bank of Spokane, Wash.
47 shs. Thousand Island Hotel Co.
1 membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$2,418 Chattanooga Southern Ry. Co. Reorg. Certf. (hypd.)
8,000 shs. Comstock Tunnel Co., (hypd.)
$8,000 Comstock Tunnel Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Income Bonds, 1919, (hypd.)
100 shs. Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co.
50 shs. Hanover Fire Insurance Co.
4 shs. Bank of New-York, N. B. A.
6 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
8 shs. National Shoe and Leather Bank.
500 shs. Utah Gold Mining and Smelting Co.
100 shs. Investment Co. of N. J.
100 shs. Merchants' Nat. Bank.
50 shs. Nat. Union Bank.
4 2-3 shs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4 shs. Nat. Shoe and Leather Bank.
50 shs. Nat. Shoe and Leather Bank.
5 shs. The Fashion Co.
$16,000 Toledo, Ann Arbor and No. Michigan R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Cons'l'd Gold Bonds, 1940, July, 1893, coups. on (hypd.)
$2,000 Midland Railway Co. (Indiana) Gen'l Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, (hypd.)
$6,500 New-York City Suburban Water Co. 1st Mtge. Gold Bds. (hypd.)
100 shs. N. Y. Equitable Gas.
10 shs. Nat. Shoe and Leather Bank.
3 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
50 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
50 shs. Worthington Pump Co. Prefd.
$3,000 Suburban Traction Co. Cons'l'd 1st Mtge. Skg. Fund 5 p. c. Bonds, 1923, Dec., 1893, coups. (hypd.)
$3,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. Co. (Wheeling Div.) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1928.
$5,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1926.
10 shs. New Power Co., (hypd.)
6 shs. Bank State New-York.
$3,000 Town of Greenburgh, N. Y., 4 p. c. Regstd Road Bds., due May 1, 1913, (hypd.)
$8,000 Town of Greenburgh, N. Y., 4 p. c. Regstd Road Bonds, due April 16, 1914, (hypd.)
$5,000 Chesapeake & Ohio Grain Elevator Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1938, Guar.
30 shs. Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bank.
$14,000 Colonial City Electric Street R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1943, Mch, 1894, coups. on, (hypd.)

Meetings and Elections.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, November 22nd, 1894.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal St., on Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1894, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION

Continued from Page 9.

paper below 25 florins, equal to $10.05; Spain, with $80,000,000 in gold and $126,000,000 in legal-tender silver, issues nothing below 25 pesetas, or $4.72; Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, with $28,000,000 in gold and $12,100,000 in limited legal-tender silver, have no paper under 10 crowns, or $2.68, and Austria-Hungaria, with $130,000,000 in gold and $81,000,000 in legal-tender silver, is gradually retiring all notes under 10 crowns, or $1.04.

"None of these countries have any paper based exclusively upon silver, as we have, and consequently all payments made in sums less than the denominations of notes mentioned must be made in actual coin, which would not be the case here if the recommendation now made should be complied with. Our stock of full legal-tender silver coins is larger in proportion to the stock of gold than in any of the countries named, except Holland, Belgium, and Spain, and yet we continue to obstruct the circulation by the issue of small United States notes and banknotes, which serve the purposes of the people in their daily transactions no better than the coins or certificates based upon them.

"The experience of this country under the act of Feb. 28, 1878, which limited silver certificates to denominations of $10 and over, and under the act of Aug. 4, 1886, which removed that restriction, justifies the belief that the change now proposed would result in a greatly increased use of silver coins and certificates, and that they would be much less likely to return to and remain in the Treasury than at present. At the time of the passage of the act last referred to, permitting the issue of silver certificates in denominations of $1, $2, and $5, standard silver dollars not represented by certificates had accumulated in the Treasury to the amount of $93,959,880, although the actual coinage up to that date was only $295,643,285.

"Within four months after that date, although in the meantime the coinage was progressing at the usual rate, the amount of free silver held in the Treasury was reduced to $71,269,268, and it continued to decrease, on account of the demand for small certificates, until it became so reduced that further issues of certificates had to be limited practically to the current coinage of the dollars.

Revenue Policy of the Present Congress.

"If this country is to utilize to the fullest extent the opportunities offered by its geographical position, natural resources, and the mechanical skill and commercial enterprise of its people, it must adhere steadfastly and aggressively to the revenue policy inaugurated by the present Congress at its last session. The reduction of taxation to the lowest point compatible with the collection of a revenue sufficient to maintain an efficient public service is a duty which, upon the plainest principles of justice, every Government owes to its citizens under all circumstances; but when the taxation is imposed in such form or at such rates as to increase the cost of living and obstruct the processes of industry and trade, this duty becomes still more imperative, and a failure to discharge it when the power exists is a gross violation of the public trust and confidence.

The Policy of Protection.

"For many years our tariff laws have been framed on the theory that the wealth of the country could be increased by imposing taxes upon the people, and that the prosperity of our industries could be promoted by increasing the cost of production, and the result has been that the net profits of labor and capital constantly diminished until they reached a point which made further development of our resources almost impossible. But little opportunity was afforded for the extension of our manufacturing and mechanical industries, or for the growth of our trade at home or abroad, and thus the farmers and other producers of the country were confronted by a situation which compelled them to receive diminished rewards for increased production.

"A change was demanded by every consideration of public duty and private interest, and, although the recent legislation did not accomplish all that was expected or desired, it inaugurated a policy which it is hoped and believed will ultimately result in a great improvement in our industrial condition and a corresponding enlargement of our internal and international commerce. In the prosecution of this policy no temporary check or apparent diversion of the public mind to other subjects should be permitted to diminish our confidence in its final success or weaken our determination to maintain a consistent advocacy of its claims to the favorable consideration of the people. On the contrary, reverses should stimulate increased effort, and every movement hereafter made should be a step forward in the direction of freer trade and a more equal distribution of the rewards of industry.

Free Raw Materials.

"The raw materials used in the production of commodities for the use of the people in their homes and in their various industrial pursuits should be free from taxation, in order that the burdens of labor may be lightened, the opportunities for employment increased, and the necessities of life made more abundant and less expensive. If our industries are to be profitably conducted, reduced cost of production must precede or accompany reduced prices of the finished product, and, as cheap commodities increase consumption, the interests of all classes will be promoted by removing the obstructions which deny our skilled laborers and artisans access to the world's store of raw materials.

"The late act, while it places upon the free list a considerable part of the most important raw materials used in our manufactures, left iron and lead ores, and bituminous coal, together with several other articles of less consequence, still dutiable, thus not only failing to present a consistent system of revenue reform, but leaving some of our most valuable industries at a great disadvantage as compared with their rivals differently located.

Receipts and Expenditures for 1894.

The revenues of the Government from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, were:

From internal revenue	$147,111,232.81
From customs	131,818,530.02
From the District of Columbia	3,745,422.83
From fees—consular, letters patent, and land	2,765,699.41
From sinking fund for Pacific railways	1,916,314.11
From sales of public lands	1,673,637.30
From tax on national banks	1,610,867.56
From sale of navy-yard lands, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1,190,531.01
From navy pension and navy hospital funds, &c.	1,059,964.64
From repayment of interest by Pacific Railways	926,420.09
From profits on coinage, bullion deposits, and assays	870,016.78
From miscellaneous sources	772,148.18
From customs fees, fines, penalties, and forfeitures	682,041.48
From sales of Indian lands	399,811.36
From bequests of Gen. Cullum for Memorial Hall, West Point	237,500.00
From immigrant fund	214,142.47
From sales of Government property	201,970.88
From Soldiers' Home, permanent fund	191,382.15
From sale of old Custom House, Milwaukee, Wis.	107,680.00
From deposits of surveying public lands	103,424.87
From sales of ordnance material	60,159.01
From reimbursement by International Union of American Republics	26,243.75
From sale of abandoned military reservations	22,202.14
From depredations on public lands	8,774.05
From sales of condemned naval vessels	5,400.85
From tax on seal skins	500.00
From postal service	75,080,479.04
Total receipts	$372,802,498.29

The expenditures for the same period were:

For the civil establishment, including foreign intercourse, public buildings, collecting the revenues, deficiency in postal revenues, refund of direct taxes, bounty on sugar, District of Columbia, and other miscellaneous expenses	$101,943,884.07
For the military establishment, including rivers and harbors, forts, arsenals, and seacoast defenses	54,567,929.85
For the naval establishment, including construction of new vessels, machinery, armament, equipment, and improvements at navy yards	31,701,293.79
For Indian service	10,293,481.52
For pensions	141,177,284.96
For interest on the public debt	27,841,405.64
For postal service	75,080,479.04
Total expenditures	$442,605,758.87
Showing a deficit of	$69,803,260.58

"In addition to the ordinary revenues collected during the year, the cash in the Treasury was increased by the following sums: From the sale of $50,000,000 5 per cent. ten-year bonds, issued under act of Jan. 14, 1875, $58,633,295.71; from national bank fund deposited under act of July 14, 1890, in excess of notes redeemed, $5,708,247.75; and from the issue of 4 per cent. bonds in liquidation of interest accrued on refunding certificates converted during the year, $4,700, making a total of $64,346,333.46.

The securities redeemed during the year on account of the sinking fund were as follows:

Loan of July and August, 1861	$100.00
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent	18,000.00
Funded loan of 1881	1,000.00
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent	15,400.00
Loan of 1882	4,400.00
Funded loan of 1891	176,000.00
Fractional currency and notes	6,687.20
Total	$221,587.20

"As compared with the fiscal year 1893 the receipts for 1894 fell off $88,914,063.65.

Source.	1893.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
Sale of Navy Yard lands, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.....	$1,190,531.01	$1,190,531.01	.....
District of Columbia	$3,111,742.27	3,745,422.83	633,680.56	.....
Bequest of Gen. Cullum for memorial hall, West Point	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tax on national banks	1,392,623.63	1,610,867.56	218,243.93	.....
Navy pension and navy hospital funds, &c	967,780.53	1,059,964.64	97,184.11	.....
Sales of Government property	164,703.48	201,970.88	37,267.40	.....
Sale of old Custom House, Milwaukee, Wis.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales of ordnance material	71,526.37	107,680.00	36,153.63	.....
Soldiers' Home, permanent fund	26,187.26	60,159.91	33,972.65	.....
Reimbursement by International Union of American Republics	162,733.05	191,382.15	28,649.10	.....
Sale of abandoned military reservations	.....	26,243.75	26,243.75	.....
Sale of condemned naval vessels	1,138.35	22,202.14	22,202.14	.....
Customs	203,355,016.73	5,400.85	4,262.50	.....
Internal revenue	161,027,623.93	131,818,530.02	.....	$71,536,486.11
Sale of public lands	3,182,089.78	147,111,232.81	.....	13,916,391.12
Profits on coinage bullion deposits and assays	2,349,471.15	1,673,637.30	.....	1,508,452.48
Sale of old Custom House, Pittsburg, Penn.	433,500.00	870,016.78	.....	1,479,454.37
Proceeds District of Columbia ten-year funding bonds	405,164.00	.....	.....	433,500.00
Fees—Consular, letters patent, and land	3,156,217.12	.....	.....	405,164.00
Sales of Indian lands	779,310.73	2,765,699.41	.....	390,517.71
Miscellaneous sources	916,936.70	399,811.36	.....	879,499.37
Sinking fund for Pacific railways	2,052,488.39	772,148.18	.....	144,788.52
Customs fees, fines, penalties, and forfeitures	806,919.88	1,916,314.11	.....	136,174.28
Immigrant fund	288,219.68	682,041.48	.....	124,878.40
Deposits for surveying public lands	156,282.46	214,142.47	.....	74,077.21
Repayment of interest by Pacific railways	971,832.68	103,424.87	.....	52,857.59
Tax on sealskins	23,972.60	926,420.09	.....	45,412.59
Depredations on public lands	21,148.01	500.00	.....	23,472.60
Postal Service	75,896,933.16	8,774.05	.....	12,373.96
		75,080,479.04	.....	816,454.12
Total	$461,716,561.94	$372,802,498.29	$2,565,890.78	$91,479,954.43
Net decrease	$88,914,063.65	.....	.....	.....

Decrease in Expenditures.

There was a decrease of $15,952,674.66 in the ordinary expenditures, as follows:

Source.	1893.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.				
Legislative—				
Salaries and expenses	$8,308,057.07	$8,921,301.27	$613,244.20	.....
Executive Proper—				
Salaries and expenses	143,643.48	138,935.48	.....	$4,708.00
Department of State—				
Salaries and expenses	141,909.87	139,937.95	.....	1,971.92
Foreign intercourse	1,997,042.90	1,702,307.31	.....	294,735.59
Treasury Department—				
Salaries and expenses	3,188,908.33	3,123,649.56	.....	65,258.77
Mints and assay offices	1,155,519.97	647,764.47	149,930.59	.....
Independent Treasury	497,833.88	1,114,853.63	.....	40,666.34
Territorial Governments	214,856.19	149,302.28	.....	65,553.91
Salaries, &c., internal revenue	4,175,627.90	3,815,753.45	.....	359,874.45
Refund of direct tax	816,315.65	91,733.02	.....	724,582.63
Bounty on sugar	9,375,130.88	12,100,208.89	2,725,078.01	.....
Refund for land sold for direct taxes in South Carolina	278,234.42	128,189.13	.....	150,054.29
Miscellaneous, internal revenue	220,862.21	172,974.22	.....	47,887.99
Collecting customs revenue	6,756,790.98	6,791,872.86	35,081.88	.....
Refunding excess of deposits	2,898,370.14	2,603,538.96	.....	294,831.18
Debentures or drawbacks	3,574,151.72	4,333,250.02	759,098.30	.....
Miscellaneous items, customs	236,271.68	231,948.42	.....	4,323.26
Revenue cutter service	922,097.36	933,907.26	11,809.90	.....
Regulating immigration	228,975.29	227,218.37	.....	1,756.92
Chinese exclusion act	70,237.53	87,067.63	11,730.10	.....
New revenue vessels	46,965.50	27,100.00	.....	19,865.50
Alien contract-labor laws	64,954.12	88,000.00	3,045.88	.....
Marine Hospital Service	634,835.50	654,996.65	20,141.15	.....
Life-Saving Service	1,258,528.55	1,287,718.51	29,189.96	.....
Light House Establishment	2,684,853.00	3,062,116.99	377,263.99	.....
Coast and Geodetic Survey	465,540.03	435,965.75	.....	29,574.28
Steamboat Inspection Service	301,334.36	280,165.60	.....	21,368.76
Engraving and printing	1,039,842.57	1,186,924.23	147,081.66	.....
Public buildings	5,059,796.59	3,829,840.07	.....	1,229,956.52
Fuel, &c., public buildings	785,987.85	839,052.60	53,064.75	.....
Custodians and janitors	704,040.67	609,970.99	.....	94,069.68
Furniture for public buildings	251,173.12	207,739.39	.....	43,433.73
Heating apparatus, public buildings	108,443.39	115,416.77	7,373.38	.....
Vaults, safes, &c., public buildings	69,611.78	39,551.48	.....	30,060.30
Propagation of food fishes	295,394.43	11,647.88	.....	283,746.55
Fish hatcheries	22,026.27	33,731.84	11,705.57	.....
Salaries and miscellaneous expenses, Fish Commission	.....	300,316.97	300,316.97	.....
National Museum	166,404.44	161,499.64	.....	4,904.80
Zoological Park	50,390.20	51,369.25	979.05	.....
Smithsonian Institution	125,976.82	125,428.75	.....	548.07
Columbian Exposition	2,711,258.51	1,027,053.90	.....	1,684,204.61
Interstate Commerce Commission	240,827.45	222,906.26	.....	17,921.19
Expenses of Treasury notes	260,657.15	208,631.33	.....	58,025.82
Sinking Funds, Pacific railways	1,977,296.71	1,639,680.09	.....	337,616.62
French spoliation claims	19,776.00	4,190.16	.....	15,585.84
Preventing the spread of epidemic diseases	185,973.02	287,045.68	101,072.66	.....
Miscellaneous items	492,350.33	552,361.93	60,011.60	.....
War Department—				
Salaries and expenses	2,382,715.37	2,273,828.66	.....	108,886.71
Navy Department—				
Salaries and expenses	386,854.60	389,364.67	2,510.07	.....
Interior Department—				
Salaries and expenses	4,762,902.62	4,736,775.45	.....	26,127.17
Public lands service	2,821,715.51	1,856,032.34	.....	465,683.17
Colleges for agriculture	912,000.00	912,000.00	.....	.....
Eleventh census	1,172,569.66	866,564.47

CONDEMNS THE PASTOR

Election of Central Park Baptist Church Trustees Illegal.

REFEREE WILLIS SO MAKES REPORT

The Action of the Rev. Charles V. Patterson, the Referee Declares, Was Most Arbitrary and Extremely Unfair.

The Rev. Charles V. Patterson, the energetic pastor of the Central Park Baptist Church, who led a merry fight in the church last Summer against a large body of his congregation, received a sort of legal broadside yesterday. William H. Willis, appointed by the Supreme Court as referee to inquire into the election of A. A. Hall, A. N. Lee, and Richard Young, three friends of Mr. Patterson, as trustees of the church, filed his report yesterday with the court, and its character is one of strong condemnation of the pastor.

The referee reports that he "finds that the election of A. A. Hall, A. N. Lee, and Richard Young, as trustees of the Central Park Baptist Church, to succeed J. W. Sproul, J. W. Patterson, and L. K. Smedes, was invalid and illegal, and should be set aside and another election held for these trusteeships."

After Mr. Patterson became pastor of the Central Park Church, in September, 1892, there were continual dissensions between him and some of the members of the congregation, which culminated early in the present year in the pastor being asked to resign. He declined to do this.

An election for three Trustees of the church was held March 2, after a business meeting of the church, which was presided over by the pastor. A policeman was on hand, as it was anticipated that there might be trouble over the election. A number of persons were dropped from the roll of membership in the church just prior to the election, and it is charged that persons who were not members of the church were permitted to vote and others who were members were deprived of that privilege.

The result of the election was favorable to the candidates who were put forward by the pastor. Some of the members of the church took proceedings in the Supreme Court to have the election set aside as unfair and illegal.

Referee Willis finds that the conduct of Pastor Patterson throughout the course of the election was "most arbitrary and unfair in the extreme," and that "his purpose was to secure the election of those who were friendly to him" and who could thus obtain control of the church. The referee moreover holds that, because of the "unlawful acts of the pastor and of those cooperating with him, in connection with the election and the proceedings prior to that, which acts were prejudicial to the rights of a large number of the members of the church and may have operated, and probably did operate, to obtain a false and fraudulent majority of the votes for the men declared elected," the election was invalid and illegal and a new election should be had.

The report will be submitted to the court for confirmation. If it is accepted it is expected that the pastor will appeal. He has shown his fighting qualities in the past, and the whole quarrel, which kept the people in and out of the church interested, will probably be reopened more bitterly than ever.

SUES FOR LOSS OF HIS BEARD.

William Wahl Says His Cousin Tore His Whiskers Off.

With tears in his eyes, William Wahl yesterday told Judge Giegerich and a jury in the Court of Common Pleas how Herman Wahl, his cousin, had torn out the most beautiful growth of whiskers any man had ever owned.

As proof of his assertion, Mr. Wahl held up for inspection a handful of long, silken hairs, which he said had comprised the whiskers of which his bloodthirsty cousin had denuded him. As a partial balm to his wounded feelings, Mr. Wahl asks the jury to award him $5,000 damages against Herman Wahl.

The hearing yesterday was the second trial of Mr. Wahl's suit. In May last the case was tried before Judge Pryor, and resulted in a verdict of 6 cents for the plaintiff. A new trial was granted upon the ground that the verdict was too small. Judge Pryor said at the time that he would have accepted a verdict for the defendant, but if the plaintiff was entitled to anything, he should have more than 6 cents.

William Wahl was the first witness called yesterday. He testified that on March 8, 1892, while he was standing in front of the premises at 865 First Avenue, the defendant had made a violent attack on him.

"He took me completely by surprise," said the witness, "and before I could do anything to defend myself he had torn out half of my whiskers. The pain was terrible, and my face was all covered with blood."

As Mr. Wahl appeared on the witness stand he was adorned only with a mustache. Before the assault he said he had a beard that reached almost to his waist. He was exceedingly proud of this fine beard. Since his cousin had torn it out by the roots, he had been unable to grow a new beard.

The defendant has filed an answer, in which he denies that he made an unprovoked assault upon his cousin, who, he alleges, first struck him. The case will be continued to-day.

WILL OF MRS. ANGELINA CRANE.

Novel Question as to the Right of a Bequest to the City.

The question of the construction of the will of Mrs. Angelina Crane, a widow who died at the Hotel Brunswick last September, leaving a will bequeathing $5 to her daughter, Edith Hawthorne Simmons, the wife of Dr. Robert S. Simmons, came before Surrogate Arnold yesterday.

The estate which the widow left is estimated to be worth $50,000. One provision of her will read as follows: "Inasmuch as my daughter, Edith Hawthorne Crane, now the wife of Robert S. Simmons, has treated me in a most undutiful and unnatural manner, I therefore give and bequeath to her the sum of $5, and no more."

The will then leaves $5,000 each to the Women's Hospital, the Home for Incurables, the St. Luke's Hospital, and the Tribune Fresh-Air Fund. All the residue of the estate is left to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of this city, for the purpose of erecting a drinking fountain to the memory of the testatrix.

Mrs. Crane's daughter has contested the probate of the paper upon the ground of her mother's insanity. The Surrogate is now asked to construe the paper, it being contended in behalf of the daughter that the bequest of the residue of the estate to this city is illegal and invalid, that the city is not empowered to take such a bequest and that it is in violation of the statute prohibiting any person from leaving more than one-half of his property for charitable and benevolent purposes, when there is a child surviving.

David McClure, representing the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the executor of the estate, contended that this bequest did not come within the prohibition named, as it was not a charitable bequest under the law.

He insisted that the bequest was clear in its terms, and that the city was authorized to take it and carry out the wishes of the testatrix.

As the question is a novel and important one, the Surrogate gave the different counsel interested an opportunity to hand up briefs, and reserved his decision.

PROF. J. T. FISK A WITNESS.

Question of the Disposition of Mrs. C. E. Youmans's Estate Considered.

Prof. John T. Fisk, the celebrated scholar and historical writer, was a witness yesterday in the proceedings relating to the estate of Mrs. Catherine E. Youmans.

Mrs. Lucy Gilbert Runkel, a member of the Wednesday Club, the Barnard Club, and other literary organizations, was also called as a witness.

Mrs. Youmans was the widow of Chief Justice William L. Lee, when she married Prof. Edward L. Youmans, the editor of The Popular Science Monthly. From Mr. Lee she inherited a large fortune, and when she died on Aug. 24 of this year, at Ridgefield, Conn., she left an estate valued at $500,000.

Prof. Youmans had died some time before, and it was not supposed that she had any near kin. A search was made for her will, but up to this time it has not been found.

Pierre Van Alstyne, Treasurer of the New-York Stencil Works, qualified as administrator on the ground that he was Mrs. Youmans's nearest relative so far as known.

After Surrogate Fitzgerald appointed him, proceedings were begun for his removal by W. M. Safford, a lawyer, of 2 Wall Street, representing Mrs. Lucy Ladd of Exeter Centre, New-York, and John Newton of Cleveland, alleged to be an aunt and uncle of Mrs. Youmans. Testimony to establish, if possible, the superior claims of Mrs. Ladd and Mr. Newton over Mr. Van Alstyne was heard yesterday by Assistant Surrogate Underhill.

Prof. Fisk, when called, said he had known Mrs. Youmans since 1863, and frequently stopped at her house. In July, 1893, she told him that she had on that day made a will, and had left him her estate at Petersham, Mass. She also said that she had left some of her estate to Gen. Armstrong of the Hampton University of Virginia, and that the university would also be provided for. He said he did not know the first name of Mrs. Youmans's father, but was sure that his last name was Newton. Mrs. Youmans had frequently told him that she had no kith or kin.

Mrs. Runkle corroborated the last statement of the witness, and said Mrs. Youmans had frequently said the same thing to her. She said all her relatives were on her husband's side of the family.

William G. Youmans, a brother of Mrs. Youmans's late husband, said he had also heard Mrs. Youmans say she had made a will.

The testimony was then closed, and decision was reserved.

LOCAL INSTITUTIONS WILL PROFIT.

The Bequests Made in the Will of Prof. Vincenzo Botta.

The will of Prof. Vincenzo Botta was filed for probate with the Surrogate yesterday. Prof. Botta was killed last October by a fall from his window. The will was dated Sept. 13, 1894, and the executors are William Allen Butler and Frederick W. Downer. They are directed to convert all the estate not specially devised into money. To the University of New-York he leaves all his library and a bust of himself, as well as several pictures of his wife and the Botta family.

To the National Academy of Design he leaves all his works of art, including pictures, engravings, statuary, groups, shells, medals, bronzes, and plates. The Metropolitan Museum of Arts gets a bust of Henry Clay presented to Mrs. Botta by the statesman himself and several pieces of old silver.

A bust of Charles Butler is left to the Union Theological Seminary, and all the historical documents relative to the career of Mrs. Botta's grandfather, Col. Gray, are bequeathed to the Historical Society.

Should any of the legatees object to these bequests their objections must be regarded as justifiable.

The residue of the estate is left in trust, and $50,000 of it is to be added to legacies left by Mrs. Botta to her relatives. No addition is, however, to be made to that left to Mrs. Annie G. Fales of Hartford.

After the $50,000 is paid, the estate is to be divided into three shares, of which the first is to found a Chair of Fine Arts at the University of the City of New-York. This is revoked by a codicil. The second share goes to the nephews in equal parts, but is made more definite in the codicil. Mrs. Lynch gets half the third share, and his cousins, Commeldatore Ferdinando Siccardi of Turin, Chevalier Prof. Giovanni Tomaseri of Novara, and Madame Eliza Govia of Rome, the remainder.

The witnesses to the will were Walter J. Hilton of 111 Ocean Avenue, Jersey City; Henry R. Hilton of 115 Broadway, and Charles Edgar Mills of 49 West Eighty-second Street.

In a codicil dated Sept. 24, 1894, Prof. Botta revokes the legacy to the University of New-York, and in another dated Oct. 2, gives Mrs. Lynch $25.000.

CONSPIRACY, SAYS MRS. BERNARD

A Referee Appointed to Examine into Her Conduct in Jersey City.

Another remarkable phase in the Bernard divorce suit—a suit that has been remarkable from beginning to end—was developed yesterday before Justice Patterson, in the Supreme Court.

On the strength of Mrs. Bernard's assertion that she is the victim of an outrageous conspiracy Justice Patterson appointed John R. Fine referee to inquire fully into the circumstances under which Mrs. Bernard was recently at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, with a man named Leonard, and also to examine all the parties who may have any knowledge of that affair.

Mrs. Bernard has been sued, in the Supreme Court, by her husband, Joseph Bernard, for the annulment of his marriage to her. He asserts that he was never legally her husband on account of her previous marriage. The case has been in the courts for several years, and one feature of it has been to the Court of Appeals.

Pending the action, Mrs. Bernard was allowed alimony of $20 a week, which Mr. Bernard has been paying for about two years. He asked the court to set aside this order, on account of the conduct of Mrs. Bernard recently at Taylor's Hotel. Mrs. Bernard specifically denies these accusations and claims that, notwithstanding the strong appearances against her, she is guiltless of the charges, and declares that she is a victim of an attempt to compromise her with Leonard.

Justice Patterson says that Mrs. Bernard should have a full opportunity to exonerate herself from these serious accusations against her, and for this purpose he orders a reference that all the circumstances of the Taylor's Hotel incident may be inquired into.

WILL OF WILLIAM WOOD FILED.

An Autobiography One of the Bequests Left to a Daughter.

William Wood, President of the Board of Education for some years, left an autobiography which, under the terms of his will, is to be edited by his daughter and published as soon as possible. Mr. Wood was one of the oldest and best known citizens of New-York, and his autobiography is certain to be an interesting work.

Mr. Wood's will was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. It was executed July 20, 1891.

The value of the personal property of the testator is put at $45,000, and, although the value of the real estate is not mentioned, it is very large. The executors and trustees appointed are John Wood, Walter Wood, and Dennistoun Wood.

The testator distributes his collection of paintings and his library among his children, and directs that his daughter, Elizabeth D. Kane, edit his autobiography. He provides that a sufficient sum be taken from his estate to place his children by his first wife upon an equal footing with the children of the wife who survives him.

His property at Fifeshire, Scotland, he gives to his son, John Walter Wood. To his wife, Helen Mason Wood, he leaves $25,000 in lieu of dower. The residue of the estate is to be held in trust by the executors, who will divide it into as many shares as he has children, namely, John Walter Wood, Elizabeth D. Kane, Dennistoun Wood, Chalmers Wood, Allen A. Wood, Charlotte M. Bell, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Bell; Helen G. Watts, Ellen K. Wood, Harriet Wood, and Van Hone Lawrence.

IN FAVOR OF EX-JUDGE LOEW.

Jury Ordered to Find for Defendant in Mrs. Spannochia's Suit.

The suit of Mrs. Libbie Spannochia against ex-Judge Frederick W. Loew, to recover $30,000 damages and her dower interest in the estate valued at $600,000 left by her former husband, Jacob Vanderpool, came to a sudden ending yesterday, when Judge Andrews, on motion of Joseph H. Choate, directed the jury to find for the defendant.

Mr. Choate, for the defendant, objected to the testimony that the plaintiff was about to give in reference to the releases she had given Judge Loew for her dower, and also the later one given in 1893, when the case in the Common Pleas Court was discontinued.

In sustaining the objections of the defendant's counsel, Judge Andrews gave an elaborate opinion on all the points, but said the one on which he would exclude the evidence was that the plaintiff could not maintain an action to establish her dower right unless she first gave back the $20,000 that she had accepted when she made the first release.

There was no answer to this, the Judge said, and he had been unable to find any authority by which the plaintiff could maintain her action. He also said the plaintiff had elected her remedy when she admitted the validity of the first release, which she did by bringing a suit against Loew for $150,000 for damages in the Court of Common Pleas, and also that that suit was discontinued on the payment to the plaintiff of $500, when she executed another release. This latter one could certainly not be denied.

Mr. Townsend asked to be allowed to prove fraud in the release, but Judge Andrews asked what was the use of releases under seal if those executing them could come into court and deny them.

SENATOR LEXOW LOSES A SUIT.

As Receiver He Was Sued by a Truckman for $127.

Senator Lexow absented himself long enough from the proceedings of the investigating committee yesterday to defend a suit brought against him as receiver of F. J. Kaldenberg, by John H. Myer, a truckman. Meyer sued before Justice Andrews for $127, which, he said, was due him for hauling goods that formed part of the Kaldenberg assets.

Senator Lexow told Judge Andrews that he did not understand that a temporary receiver had authority to contract any debts. In reply to this Judge Andrews said:

"Mr. Lexow, it would be very strange if a temporary receiver of a million-dollar estate could not expend $100 to protect the estate."

The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount, with interest and costs.

NEWS IN BRIEF FROM THE COURTS

—Meyer Isaacson was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Walgering and lodged in Ludlow Street Jail yesterday in default of $500 bail. He was arrested on an order signed by Judge Bischoff of the Court of Common Pleas upon the complaint of his wife, Mrs. Cava Isaacson, who has sued him for a limited divorce upon the grounds of cruelty. She alleged that Isaacson was about to flee from the State.

—Judge Brown, in the United States District Court yesterday, awarded $2,000 due by the Allen Steamship Company to Clinch Calderon for the loss of twenty-six bales and twenty-three crates of duck uniforms shipped on the steamship Ailsa to Baranquilla. The merchandise was by mistake brought back to this city from Baranquilla. It was reshipped on the Alvo, which was lost at sea.

—Judge Bischoff, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday granted permission to Theodore Ratajczyk of 124 West One Hundred and First Street, to change his name to Theodore R. Wilson. Ratajczyk said that he was damaged in business owing to the fact that English-speaking people could not pronounce his name properly.

—Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, ordered that James M. Gifford and Charles M. Fowler, receivers for the Equitable Mortgage Company, be paid $3,000 each, in partial compensation for services. The company failed in the Summer of 1893.

—John Finn pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy before Judge Cowing in Part III. of General Sessions yesterday. He did so only after a number of witnesses had testified so conclusively against him that his counsel deemed it unwise to put in a defense.

—Isaac Plat Webb, who is employed by the Tucker Electric Construction Company, 14 Whitehall Street, was made defendant yesterday in a suit for an absolute divorce, brought against him in the Superior Court by his wife, Mary Emily Louise Webb.

—Annie Kampf, the pretty seventeen-year-old girl who, it is charged, was caught picking the pocket of Miss Cecelia Clark in a Sixth Avenue store on Nov. 12, was put on trial in Part II. of General Sessions yesterday. The case was not concluded.

—Judge Dugro, in the Superior Court, yesterday granted Gustave Stelljes permission to serve the summons by publication in a suit he has just brought against his wife, Eveline, for an absolute divorce.

—William C. Allen is suing his wife Maud for absolute divorce before Judge Freedman in the Superior Court.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Present: The Chief Justice and all the Justices except Mr. Justice Jackson.

No. 29—Edward Byrne, appellant, vs. The United States.—Assigned for argument on Monday, the 10th inst., at the foot of the call.

No. 30—The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Nebraska, ex rel. the Board of Transportation of the State of Nebraska.—Argument concluded by John F. Dillon for the plaintiff in error.

No. 97—Josephine E. Waldron, plaintiff in error, vs. Mary A. Waldron.—Submitted by William H. Barnum for the plaintiff in error and by Charles H. Aldrich for the defendant in error.

No. 100—Iacob Michels, appellant, vs. George P. Olmstead.—Submitted by John D. Conely for the appellant and by John L. Peake for the appellee.

No. 101—Robert P. Swan, trustee, appellant, vs. John Hill et al.—Submitted by A. T. Britton and A. B. Browne for appellant; no counsel appeared for the appellees.

No. 102—Stevenson Burke et al., appellants, vs. The American Loan and Trust Company.—Argued by Stevenson Burke for the appellants and by Benjamin F. Blair for the appellee.

No. 103—Mary White et al., appellants, vs. Frances M. Joyce, executrix, &c., et al.—Death of Frances M. Joyce, executrix, and Ann Joyce, two of the appellees herein, suggested, and case ordered to proceed without making new parties, per stipulation, on motion of William John Miller for the appellees.

No. 103—Mary White et al., appellants, vs. William John Miller, executor, &c., et al.—Argument commenced by Henry Wise Garnett for the appellants and continued by William John Miller for the appellees.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Wednesday, Dec 5, will be as follows: Nos. 103, 693, 740, 741, 747, 765, 766, 512, 631, 104.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The following decisions were handed down to-day by the Court of Appeals:

Leslie M. Saunders and another vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment modified in accordance with opinion, and, as modified, affirmed without costs to either party.

Charles Rosenberg, appellant, vs. Jonas Solomon and another.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Equitable Gaslight Company vs. Edward P. Barker et al., as Tax Commissioners of New-York City, regarding taxes for 1893, appellants.—Order of Special and General Terms reversed and proceedings of Commissioners affirmed, with costs.

Same vs. same, appellants, regarding taxes of 1892.—Order affirmed, without costs.

The People vs. David Hampton, appellant. —Judgment affirmed.

Warner S. Sprague, appellant, vs. William B. Cochran.—Judgment of General Term reversed and that entered upon the report of the referee affirmed, with costs in all courts, and appeal from order involving the right to amend the pleadings dismissed.

John Howe vs. Juliette Bell et al., appellants; New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, appellant, vs. City of Dunkirk.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

Ernest St. George and another, appellants, vs. E. E. Outerbridge et al.—Motion for reargument granted.

The following cases were argued:

Charles S. Higgins Company, appellant, vs. Higgins Soap Company.—Argued by H. Aplington for appellant, Jesse Johnson for respondent.

John Turton vs. New-York Recorder Company, appellant.—Argued by William H. Stayton for appellant, Lawrence E. Embree for respondent.

Martha E. Seymour vs. The Spring Forest Cemetery Association et al., appellants.—Argued by A. D. Wales for appellants, Edward K. Clark for respondent. Argument finished.

The day calendar for to-morrow is Nos. 598, 579, 594, 523, 537, 538, 565, 600.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J., O'Brien and Parker, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

64—McGuckin vs. Milbank. 66—Vilas vs. Allentown Rolling Mills. 67—Starbuck vs. Housatonic Railroad Company. 73—Whiting vs. Standard Gas Light Company. 75—Andrews vs. Welling. 84—Van Tassel vs. Greenwich Insurance Company. 85—Meiss vs. Doscher. 91—New-York Bank Note Company vs. Hamilton Bank Note Company. 93—Dechert vs. Municipal Electric Light Company. 94—Butler vs. Townsend. 58—Currier vs. Poor.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Gerber vs. Byk. 2—Kirk vs. Ingalls. 3—Roome vs. Rhinehart. 4—Sickels vs. Lenz.

Class II.—5—Archer vs. Dunham.

Class III.—6—Leggett vs. Hadden.

Class IV.—7—Wallach vs. Rosenthal. 8—Diller vs. Ullman. 9—Peters vs. Cox. 10—Halstead vs. Bonnett.

Class VI.—11—Woodcock vs. Woodcock. 12—Thebaud vs. Boisanbin.

Class VII.—13—Ivone vs. Wetzler. 14—Jacques vs. Doriot. 15.—Veagh vs. Denver Union Water Company.

Class VIII.—15½—Sloan vs. Baird. 16—Matter of Higgins. 17—Jones vs. Watterson. 18—Housatonic National Bank vs. Foster. 19—Fawel Foundry and Machine Company vs. Hutchins Manufacturing Company. 20—Hayes vs. Roche. 21—Matter of Patent Clothing Company. 22—Matter of Chinchocomayo Gold Placer Company. 23—Matter of Puma Silver Mining Company. 24—Blackman vs. Riley. 25—Matter of Ney. 26—Matter of Indestructible Clay Brick Company. 27—Ely vs. Zeckendorf. 28—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 29—Geheva Preserving Company vs. Buchwald. 30—Barber vs. Jones.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen, Receiver of Taxes, upon 1—Earle. 2—Feuerhard. 3—Garmendia. 4—George Freeland & Co. 5—Guastavino. 6—Leake. 7—Lyon. 8—Moses. 9—Schs. 10—Reiling. 11—Schleestein. 12—H. J. Schloss. 13—N. J. Schloss. 14—Seligman. 15—Strauss. 16—Todd. 17—Toklas. 18—Renshaw.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I. Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Law and Fact.—1910—Thomas Adams & Co. vs. Albert. 2304—Mayo vs. Alexander. 1802—Fraser vs. Dress. 1852—William vs. McShane Company vs. Sullivan. 1831—Slater vs. Rogers. 1890—Mercantile Safe Deposit Company vs. Huntington. 1891—Rogers vs. McGuire. 1870—Pratt vs. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. 766—Reilly vs. Freeman. 15—Blackman vs. Weisker. 472—Passavant vs. Rosenthal. 732—Oil City Tube Company vs. Ransom. 1250—Long Island Drying Company vs. Empire Dairy Feed Company. 1255—Thomas vs. Schumacher. 1415—Guilfoyle vs. Pierce. 941—Brenauer vs. Herrmann. 1355—Landauer vs. Weisburger. 1356—James vs. Ninth National Bank. 1486—Ten Eyck vs. Fougera. 2077—Kelly vs. Sheehan. 1977—Striker vs. Blackman. 587—Goldsmith vs. Boynton. 1402—Einstein vs. Buffalo General Electric Company. 1452—Deplerris vs. Slaven. 1341—Coleman vs. Bayliss. 1372—Lorton vs. The Mayor, &c.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1972.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II. Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Law and Fact.—89—Tucker vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 252—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 315—Moss vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 332—Tierney vs. same. 525—Rafter vs. same. 532—Sonn vs. same. 353—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 354—Same vs. same. 355—Same vs. same. 421—Bower vs. same. 2358—Keene vs. same. 493—Wood vs. same. 308—Livingston vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 387—Clarkson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 434—Oenler vs. same. 435—Walker vs. same. 264—Hellbronner vs. same. 537—Henkel vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 302—Morgan vs. same. 233—Marks vs. same. 235—Hughes vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 265—Gottlieb vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 383—McElroy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 384—Same vs. same. 153—Koehler vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part I. calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

1941—Arthur vs. Dalton. 2291—Burkhard vs. Field. 2648—Wyeth vs. Stranchen. 2681—Garvin Machine Company vs. Hutchinson. 2739—Genova vs. Von Hafen. 5328—Lawrence vs. The Mayor, &c. 2163—Graham vs. McLouchlin. 2266—C. A. Blanchard Company vs. Whiting. 2007—Siebing vs. Massachusetts Benefit Association. 2679—Tallman vs. Smith. 2684—Callanan vs. Davis. 2731—Lichenheim vs. Bliss, 2757—L'Artiste Publishing Company vs. Williams. 2448—Potter vs. Voth. 1664—Eden vs. Ostermoor. 2366—Tarbox vs. New-York Stencil Works. 1002—Voisin vs. Commercial Mutual Insurance Company. 1671—La Belle vs. Moore.

Highest number reached on regular call on Circuit calendar, 2772.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Williams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.— ——, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

85—Bankwitz vs. Bankwitz. 101—Ring vs. Lyman. 70—Boyd vs. Boyd. 16—Tragman vs. Littlefield. 47—Schmidt vs. Schmidt. 51—Fishel vs. Tojette. 72—La Maida vs. La Maida. 95—Heert vs. Cruger. 97—Askey vs. Coar.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

5—Canavan vs. The Mayor, &c., at 2 P. M. 6—Weeks vs. Weeks.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Part II. for trial.

1758—Mendelssohn vs. Bloch. 1206—Hedin vs Long Island Railroad. 872—Nurick vs. Manhattan Railroad. 1090—Levi vs. McCollum. 884—Frankfort vs. Manhattan Railway. 986—Bancker vs. Parkinson. 1104—Johnson vs. Thingvalla Steamship Company. 684—Ryan vs. Piss. 1203—Bristow vs. Barrett. 2355—Garvey vs. United States Horse and Cattle Show Company. 1247—Dovale vs. Ackerman. 1297—McElroy vs. Wronkow. 1699—Duck vs. The Mayor, &c. 1170—Helbig vs. The Mayor, &c. 1198—Stapleton vs. Fargo. 914—Higgins vs. Eagleton. 1279—German Exchange Bank vs. Murray Hill Bank. 1222—Vovell vs. Twenty-third Street Railroad Company. 1204—Egers vs. The Mayor, &c. 1189—Hausbeer vs. Steiner. 1141—Redfield vs. Harrison. 2457—Hall vs. Samuel. 1217—Foss vs. The Mayor, &c. 1264—Neustadter vs. Pittman. 1162—Ryan vs. O'Dell. 639—Munsey vs. Cole. 2334—Schoonmaker vs. The Mayor, &c. 1224—Becker & Frank vs. Downing. 1058—Stewart vs. Deeves. 2451—Grant vs. Baum.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Dec. 17.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Freedman, P. J.—McAdam and Gildersleeve, JJ. Appeals from judgments.

19—Hughes vs. New-Jersey Steamboat Company. 20—Kryzwosyrski vs. Consolidated Gas Company. 22—Zimmerman vs. German Lutheran I. E. Church. 23—McLarney vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 24—Hibbard vs. Commercial Alliance Insurance Company. 25—Schmidt vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 26—Same vs. same. 27—Roberts vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 30—American Tube and Iron Company vs. Ranson. 31—Davis vs. Buddensieck. 32—Bradstreet vs. Rendall. 37—Clark vs. Clark. 34—Spitzer vs. Spitzer. 35—Foster vs. Wilshusen. 36—McShane vs. Lolahan.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

481—Smith vs. Thompson. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III. —Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

897—Murphy vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. No day calendar.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1253.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Chambers — Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

940—Contested will of Elizabeth Lee. 168—Estate of Moses J. Heyman at 11 A. M. 167—Estate of Thomas Keane at 2 P. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.—Charles D. Fredericks, Peter Hessong, Randall Lee Gibson, John R. Feeny. At 2 P. M.—Hermine C. Taussig, Frederick Hennsler, Ronald Macdonald.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building, 32 Chambers Street. Contested Wills.—974—Ellen McCauley. 1009—Christopher Clark. 994—John Oliver.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 20, City Hall. Calendar clear.

821—Gamble vs. Dieter. 853—Marks vs. Solomon. 658—Meyers vs. Woolverton. 865—Wiedermann vs. Greenwald. 875—Gleason vs. Thorn. 593—Moore vs. Kervan. 594—McMann vs. same. 1816—Marvin vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1817—Same vs. same. 596—Schumber vs. Consolidated Gas Company. 66—Wolter vs. Schultz. 849—Loewenstein vs. Schiff. 765—Thompson vs. Peissner. 312—Meyer vs. Moloney. 319—Feber vs. Bernbach. 325—Tannenbaum vs. Mendel. 326—Bocher vs. Bessinger. 337—Elliott vs. Sheldon. 347—Pennell vs. Aeconcia. 349—Schmid vs. Stover. 350—Erstein vs. same. 351—Johnson vs. same. 352—New vs. same. 353—Hitchcock vs. same. 355—McGhee vs. McNally. 361—Humphreys vs. Henderson. 362—Milne vs. Borgara. 369—Paddock vs. Maxlow. 375—Strobridge Lithographing Company vs. Hart. 384—Pascual vs. Simpson.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 21 City Hall. Case on.

1028—Pollock vs. Pennsylvania Iron Works. 256—Moriarty vs. Corn. 726—Bates vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1064—Lawrence vs. Hilgers. 553—Weiss vs. Weinter. 537—Silverman vs. O'Meara. 722—Breimer vs. Gotknecht. 894—Newburg vs. Finelite. 899—Trenkman vs. Schneider. 900—Same vs. same. 904—Horn vs. Rohl. 918—Ferris vs. Jacobson. 925—Bainbridge vs. Free. 940—Hammond vs. Van Schanck. 986—Bier vs. Hucker. 980—Standing vs. Fuller. 559—Wendt vs. Degener. 1024—Ellis vs. Gilman. 1025—Coates vs. Miller. 1029—Spence vs. Leavitt. 1061—Jacobs vs. Nelson. 1079—Boyd vs. Thompson. 272—Preston vs. Hilton. 451—Tim vs. Stein. 548—East Side Bank vs. Block. 593—Stein vs. Finelite. 556—Potts vs. Herrmann. 273—Dunican vs. Canda. 725—Weisslitz vs. Davis. 1078—Wendeit vs. Murphy. 727—Stern vs. Kopetzky. 51—Randall vs. Hoppe. 715—Hickey vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 837—Hunterton vs. Kimball. 781—Powell vs. Firth. 901—Powell vs. Phoenix Insurance Company. 902—Powell vs. Hanover Fire Insurance Company. 929—Munden-Hildesheimer, &c., vs. Stirn. 519—Murray vs. Sanford. 980—Fraley vs. Goldman. 990½—Tyler vs. Dana. 15—Bredel vs. Gutteman. 1022—Derby vs. Schlechter. 1023—Haywood vs. same. 540—Breen vs. Casey. 545—Eichbold vs. Tiffany. 625—Collins vs. Weiss. 734—Morris vs. Carrazoe. 890—Sanders vs. Conkling. 742—Vietor vs. Perkins. 900—Donnelly vs. Carr. 906—Adler vs. Bachrach. 917—Levy vs. Gutteman. 518—Cohen vs. same. 2508—Leipziger vs. Sexton. 129—Raymond vs. Woolverton. 739—Starkweather vs. McClelland. 869—Calzerguess vs. Hazen. 2710—Maresi vs. American Yacht Club. 885—Haubes vs. Jacobson. 956—Drake vs. Tucker. 1074—Reed vs. Thompson. 2664—Halstead vs. Davidson.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 15 City Hall. Calendar clear.

306—Remington vs. Whitcomb. 2570—McDougall vs. Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company. 1081—Wilson vs. Gilmour. 2350—Duffy vs. Gavin.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Ehrlich, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 19 City Hall. Calendar clear. All cases must be tried when reached.

Short Causes.—2512—Newman vs. Johnson. 2602—Kerster vs. Mansfield. 2580—Hicks vs. Alexanian. 2164—Loucheim vs. Greensell. 2778—2, de Braeklear & Co. vs. Roch. 2691—Rueckert vs. Dauer. 2388—Goodridge vs. Wyatt. 2494—Graf vs. Kaufman.

Highest number reached on general call on regular calendar, 1098.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Bernard vs. Bernard—John B. Tine, Hendricks vs. Hendricks—Hamilton Odell. Wiley vs. Meyer—Appleton L. Clark. Union Trust Company vs. Cram—Lawrence Godkin. Bowers vs. Hepper—Henry M. Alexander, Jr. United States Trust Company vs. Freudenthal—Lloyd McKim Garrison, Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Mehrbach—William B. Anderson.

Lawrence, J.—William McShane Company vs. Sullivan—William F. Kimber.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Matter of Joseph F. Jacock & Co.—Richard M. Henry.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Youmans vs. Manhattan Railway Company; Jacquelin vs. same—Gilbert M. Speir.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, J.—John Wheland vs. Lillie P. Berg—Thomas J. Finlay.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, by the grace of God free and independent, to GUY CARLETON BAILEY, The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Frederick B. Smith, Gustav Horst, Fannie Wallace, Carrie Wallace, Marietta Hunt, Frank B. Wallace, The Soldiers' Home of New-York, Sophie V. Reynolds, Brugh & De Klyn, William V. Maddock, Henry A. Vonneidschutz, Thomas S. Raymond, F. W. Wallace, Receiver of

IN DEFENSE OF FELLOWS

Clerk Unger Tells About Bail Bonds and Indictments.

MR. WELLMAN'S PRIVATE PRACTICE

Why Dismissal of the Eno Indictment Was Sought—Reformers Not Prepared and Get an Early Adjournment.

The taking of testimony under the charges against District Attorney John R. Fellows, before Commissioner John J. Linson, was adjourned yesterday afternoon at 3:15, to allow the attorneys for the German-American Reform Union to prepare their case.

Commissioner Linson ascended the bench at precisely 10:30 yesterday morning, and although Col. Fellows was unable to be there at that time, his counsel, Delos McCurdy, and John Yard, were there to defend him.

Theodore Sutro and Louis J. Phillips, for the German-American Reform Union, appeared sufficiently early to lose no time during the morning session.

The point that Mr. Phillips tried to make Monday—that Col. Fellows should have made a greater effort than he did to recover on the judgments entered as forfeited recognizances—was again taken up by him, and he argued that under Article 7, Title 12, Chapter 1, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and Sections 593-4-5, it was the District Attorney's duty to in some way recover on the judgments after the Sheriff's return, when the Sheriff failed to collect.

Chief Clerk Unger of the District Attorney's Office once aroused Mr. Phillips by stating, in reply to one of his questions, that a register is kept in the District Attorney's Office that will account for all of the cases that go there. Mr. Phillips declared this was a violation of the law that required the papers to be returned to the courts.

Mr. Unger then explained how the record of felonies was kept.

"The District Attorney doesn't submit all the complaints that come before him to the Grand Jury, does he?" asked Mr. Phillips.

Mr. McCurdy objected to this question, and was sustained by Commissioner Linson.

"You have in your office a book which gives a record of cases disposed of. What is that?" asked Mr. Phillips.

Mr. McCurdy objected. "It seems we have had enough about books. Why can't you get down to your direct charges?" he said.

"Mr. Phillips may expect to prove his charges by the contents of the book," explained the Commissioner. The witness then started to explain, when Mr. McCurdy stopped him and said: "Let the book speak for itself."

The matter of Charles Jaehne, a professional bondsman, was then again gone into, and Mr. Phillips obtained an admission from the witness that Jaehne was on bonds aggregating $40,000 in the District Attorney's office, besides many bonds in the police courts.

Mr. Phillips returned to the fact brought out Monday, that Alfred Burkett and Eva Rapp had both gone on bonds and qualified on the same property, 1,029 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. Burkett's bond was forfeited, and Mr. Phillips tried to discover whether Burkett had ever been prosecuted or an effort made to recover the amount of the bond. Mr. McCurdy argued that Col. Fellows was not negligent in the matter, because the bond had been taken in a police court.

Mr. Sutro asked the witness who had the custody of indictments and what disposition was made of them, and was told that this could be learned by going through the minutes of the court of the days on which the indictments are filed.

"But it seems he cannot get information by applying for it at the court, and the entry on the minutes doesn't give the details of the indictment, does it?" said Mr. Sutro.

"No, it doesn't," admitted the witness.

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Sutro, "the indictment remains in a pigeonhole in the District Attorney's office until some one there takes a fancy to take it out?"

Objection to this was made by Mr. McCurdy, who claimed that it was not a fair question.

Clerk Unger then admitted that indictments were passed around the office from one assistant to another before the cases came to trial.

He stated that the cases in which ex-Police Captain Michael Doherty and ex-Sergts. Hugh Clark and Felix McKenna were indicted last October have not been brought to trial.

An effort was made by Mr. Phillips to discover why certain indicted persons had not been brought to trial, and the witness refused to state. He said it would be against public policy to do so, and the Comsioner sustained him in his answer.

The John C. Eno indictment that Col. Fellows moved to dismiss while the decision of the United States Supreme Court was pending upon the other Eno indictments was taken up. The witness said that that indictment was for forging the signature of the President of the bank. Eno was its President at the time. Therefore it could not be forgery, and the indictment would not hold.

Mr. Phillips next took up the cases of Dominick Connor, Thomas Hickey, and Thomas Moran, who were indicted for murder and admitted to bail in $2,500 Aug. 23. Mr. Phillips asked if the delay in bringing them to trial was owing to their political prominence.

"No," answered Mr. Unger. "They are not prominent politicians; they are small potatoes."

After recess Clerk Unger again took the stand, but immediately gave way to ex-Assistant District Attorney Wellman, who was questioned as to the manner in which he had occupied his time while an assistant.

He admitted that he was sometimes engaged with his private practice, and that he received fees for such engagements. He told of his connection with the Police Board in the trials before it, and said he had tried to put in a bill for his services.

The various months during which he was Col. Fellows's assistant were gone over, and he showed that he was engaged in official duties practically during the whole of the time, either in court or preparing for trial, except during his vacation.

"Do you know whether any precaution was taken to watch Mrs. Thurow, who is such an important witness in the police trials?" asked Mr. Phillips.

"I know of no precaution having been taken to keep Mrs. Thurow," replied Mr. Wellman. "She was a willing witness, lived at home with her husband, and was as respectable as a woman in that business could be. We never considered it necessary to watch her; she always came when wanted; it never occurred to me that it was necessary to watch her. She stated that the police had made proposals to her to go away, and she tried to aid us to catch them giving her money for that purpose."

Mr. Wellman was excused, and Frederick Hoffmann of 93 Nassau Street took the stand to tell of the efforts he had made to have the case of George Murray, who stole his watch, tried.

Mr. McCurdy objected, as the case was not included in the specifications, and after a long argument the Commissioner ruled that as the trial is for the purpose of ousting an elected officer from his office, the complainants should confine themselves to what is fairly embraced in the charges.

Mr. Hoffmann left the stand thoroughly angered at his inability to tell his story, and promised to be there again this morning to try it once more.

Clerk Unger again took the stand. He said 4,012 indictments have been found since Jan. 1, 1894, and 4,315 cases have been disposed of, about 1,000 of which came over from Col. Fellows's predecessor, De Lancey Nicoll.

Mr. Phillips asked several questions, and then, as it was evident that he was not prepared to go on with the hearing, Mr. McCurdy arose and said to Commissioner Linson:

"I am willing to allow Mr. Phillips to take an adjournment to prepare his case, and so save time in the end."

Mr. Phillips admitted that he was unprepared. He saw Dr. Michael C. O'Brien of 161 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street in the room, and, calling him, had him testify that he had been unable to get Thomas V. Cronnogue tried for stealing his horse and buggy, although he was indicted last Spring. Dr. O'Brien blamed Col. Townsend, Assistant District Attorney, and stated that he "understood that Cronnogue is related to some one in the District Attorney's office."

Mr. Phillips had no more witnesses, and an adjournment was taken until 10:30 this morning.

HARTMAN MAY BE INDICTED.

The Report to the District Attorney Is Said to be Sufficient.

It was said in the office of the District Attorney yesterday that ex-Deputy Assistant District Attorney Hartman would, in all probability, be indicted for accepting $15 from an up-town loan broker. The money was to have been given to a "poor old man" who had been charged usurious interest, but never reached him. Hartman pleaded forgetfulness, and resigned his position.

It is stated positively that the report submitted by Mr. Weeks to the District Attorney is sufficient to secure an indictment against Hartman. The presentation of the case will possibly be delayed until a Deputy Attorney General is appointed, although several of the December Grand Jurors are in favor of taking immediate action.

MISS LUNDBORG'S INFATUATION

KATE NEWELL ALONE, SHE SAYS, UNDERSTANDS HER NATURE.

Twice This Woman's Influence Caused Her to Leave Home—Her Sanity to be Tested.

Lizzie Lundborg, the twenty-two-year-old daughter of Charles G. Lundborg of 233 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, is an inmate of the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital. It is believed that her strange love for another woman has unbalanced her mind.

Mrs. Lundborg, Lizzie's mother, needed a cook last May, and engaged Kate Newell of 321 West Seventeenth Street. Soon after Kate's advent, Lizzie began to act strangely, as if under the cook's influence. Miss Newell is thirty-five years old and exceedingly plain in appearance, but she exerted a strange fascination over the young woman until, in order to get her daughter away from the cook's influence, the latter was discharged. That was Oct. 6. Miss Lundborg left home the next day, and a day or two later Mrs. Lundborg received the following letter from her:

New-York, Oct. 6, 1894.

Dear Papa and Mamma: Do not be alarmed if I do not come home to-night, as you probably expected when I left home this morning.

It was not a sudden, momental impulse. I have considered it long, as long as two months back. At the same time, I wish to convince you and make absolutely plain that I am led by no influence except my own, and, as I have so many times and so often been reminded, my presence being superfluous, concluded it best to take the opportunity favored, and lend it where it is more appreciated, wanted, and craved.

You are fully aware how much Kate and I are attached to each other, and yet you could be so heartless as to let her go—in other words, to separate us. You do not understand me. No two natures are alike in this world, and when not understood by one's parents it ought to be studied and gratified by them.

What pleasures, what amusements have I had? None! Yet you would deprive me of, forbid me the one I most desired.

Our pleasures have always been more or less dictated to me, things we never cared for, appreciated, or took interest in, and I do not understand why so innocent a pleasure as that of Kate's company and association should be so displeasing.

Other parents would be glad, delighted, that their child was so liked, and liked again in return, and for that would also like that person. You do not understand me. None of my close relatives do. Kate does; she understands my nature, my inner self, and I cannot help loving her.

A truer, nobler, more loyal heart than hers never beat, and you ought to be proud your child was liked by her. Is it a sin, a crime to be fond of her? Affection is never made, it is inborn, and instinct bestows it on its choice.

Kate is mine. You have each other. She has no one. When the great sorrow, grief, and misfortune befell her this Summer and placed her alone in the world—a good, noble, manly brother's affection and guardianship lost forever—I promised her solemnly, as far as my ability, she would have me, and as that has proved impossible in my house, I will try to make it so and keep it out of it.

You know I have begun copying music for a start, and hope something more advantageous in my capability will offer shortly. I am in safe keeping and cared for, and feel perfectly happy, with the exceptional pain of depending entirely on Kate's goodness and generosity for the present.

We have a very pretty, sunny, and cozy room, with nice people, in very fine locality. Kate will devote her time to writing, as she is far too above the capacity she has been obliged to occupy the last few years. Her personal refinement, education, and force of character are too well developed for inferior work, though work of any kind never harms any one, in my estimation.

If I have grieved you, I beg your pardon. I should liked to have kissed you before leaving, as it may be days, perhaps weeks, before I see you again. I kissed Charlie. If you would like to write to me, address, for the present, General Post Office. Do not be angry, as I am ever your affectionate daughter LIZZIE.

Love to John, and tell him I will write to him shortly.

The young woman's parents notified Superintendent Byrnes, whose men found Lizzie two days later with the cook in a house in West Nineteenth Street. She was taken home, but two weeks afterward she escaped again and went to live in a house in West Twenty-second Street with the cook. Then they moved to West Thirty-ninth Street, where the young woman was arrested again Monday. The Newell woman was not taken in custody.

The question of the young woman's mental condition will be determined to-day.

Hosiery Mill to Start Again.

WESTBROOK, Me., Dec. 4.—The Saccarappa Hosiery Company's mill, which has been shut down for some months, is about to resume operations. New and improved machinery is being put in.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence—Capt. Walter D. McCaw, Assistant Surgeon, four months; Lieut. William D. Davis, Seventeenth Infantry, nineteen days' extension; Lieut. George B. Davis, Fourth Infantry, twenty-two days.

Navy.

—Lieut. W. V. Borough has been detached from the Naval Academy, and will take two months' leave.

—Lieut. J. E. Craven has been ordered to examination for promotion at Mare Island (Cal.) Navy Yard.

—Paymaster C. W. Littlefield has been detached from the Dale, Dec. 8, and placed on waiting orders.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Matters of Interest Reported by the Brokers.

ACTION BY EXCHANGE DIRECTORS

Regret at Mr. Read's Retirement as President—Good Price for a Division Street Tenement—To-Day's Auctions.

Mr. George R. Read, the President of the Real Estate Exchange, who has served in that capacity for three years, has announced that his business will not permit him to occupy the position after the expiration of his present term. Yesterday the Directors of the Exchange met and passed resolutions regretting Mr. Read's inability to continue to hold the position he has so ably filled and thanking him for the services he has rendered. Mr. Reed has consented to act as a Director for the coming year. He has been a member of the Board of Directors for six years, and he served two years as Treasurer of the Exchange.

The Real Estate Exchange Directors yesterday elected as annual members Messrs. Vahan Z. M. Boyajian and Benjamin Borton Platt.

Messrs. Gonon & Macdonald have sold for the City Real Estate Company to J. H. Prager, at $37,500, the five-story American basement Tiffany brick and terra cotta dwelling 323 West Eighty-ninth Street, 22 by 76.

Mr. John C. Umberfield has sold, at about $50,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 17 West Seventy-fifth Street, 21 by 102.2.

There was a pleasant surprise for the sellers of some property in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday. Mr. Peter F. Meyer offered at executor's sale the five-story brick and stone tenement, with stores, at 91 and 93 Division Street, south side, between Market and Pike Streets, 29 by 65. It is a long time since any property in that neighborhood has been up at auction, and there was much curiosity as to what the parcel offered would bring. Some apprehension was mingled with the curiosity because of bearish opinions entertained and expressed by several knowing ones. Even some very well-informed men estimated before the sale that $27,500 would be a satisfactory figure. The bidding began at $20,000, and was pushed up to $30,200, the half dozen last bids being of $100 and $50 each. Hugh O'Donnell was the purchaser.

Mr. Meyer sold under foreclosure, at $6,000, to the plaintiff, Emily Meier Jaffray, the three-story brownstone dwelling 435 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 357.10 feet east of First Avenue, 16.8½ by 100.11.

Mr. William Kennelly sold in partition, at $8,900, to John Bickmann the four-story brick double tenement 433 East Eighteenth Street, north side, 165 feet west of Avenue A, 25 by 92.

The three-story brick dwelling 30 East Third Street, announced for sale at auction, has been sold privately.

In the Liberty Street salesroom Mr. Richard V. Harnett offered for sale two parcels, both of which were withdrawn for lack of adequate bids. The first of these consisted of three building plots on Rhode Island and Red Cross Avenues, Newport, R. I., two of 22,725 square feet each and one of 6,000 square feet. Twenty-two and one-half cents per square foot was bid, which was regarded as insufficient, the Kane property adjoining having been sold at 60 cents per square foot.

The other property consisted of the six five-story brick and terra cotta flats, with stores, at the junction of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Columbus Avenue, and Hancock Place, 150 by 52.10 by 169 by 130.3. They rent for $20,368, and the taxes amount to $2,250. The auctioneer called for bids in excess of $175,000. None was forthcoming and the sale was postponed.

The sales at auction set down for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Smyth & Ryan, executors' sale, 117 West Twenty-sixtn Street, north side, 175 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with stores.

By Smyth & Ryan, executors' sale, 414 to 422 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 85 by 98.9, frame and brick front and rear tenements, and three-story and basement brick dwelling at 420.

By Smyth & Ryan, auction sale, 337 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-and a half story and basement brick dwelling.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Hess, referee, 1,084 First Avenue, northeast corner of Fifty-ninth Street, 25.5 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with store, and one-story store in rear. Due on judgment, $21,490.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, E. E. McCall, referee, 302 West Ninetieth Street, south side, 90 feet west of West End Avenue, 20 by 100.8½, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,900; on prior mortgage, $17,500.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Charles E. Lydecker, referee, 470 Lenox Avenue, east side, 79.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 20 by 84, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $17,240.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, J. L. N. Hunt, referee, southeast corner of Second Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, 20 by 100, and 22 by 48.8, 2.6 by 85.9, four-story brick tenement and four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,580.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Francis C. Barlow, referee, 526 to 530 West Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 75 by 98.9, five-story brick factory and two-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $50,050.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sale, lot on north side of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 200 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.11.

At 59 Liberty Street—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, 138 East Fourteenth Street, through to 135 and 137 East Thirteenth Street, 20.10 by about 206.6 by 50 by irregular, with five-story brick store building on Fourteenth Street, a two-story brick building at 135 East Thirteenth Street, and a three-story brick store building at 137, the latter being a Stuyvesant leasehold.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

North side of Thirty-third Street, 275 feet east of Second Avenue, by George Schreinger of 104 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, three five-story brick flats; cost, $75,000.

South side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 125 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, by Bernheimer & Schmid of Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street, two-story and cellar brick stable; cost, $18,000.

Nos. 205 and 207 East Twenty-fourth Street, by Isaac H. Dahlman, one-story brick stable; cost, $12,000.

West side of Boston Avenue, 100 feet north of Samuel Street, by Edward O. Free, three three-story frame tenements; cost, $15,000.

No. 23 Ludlow Street, alterations to five-story brick tenement, by Lelie Dressner; cost, $500.

West side of Washington Avenue, 274 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, alteration to two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Charles A. Schmitz; cost, $500.

No. 225 Greenwich Street, alteration to store and lofts, five-story brick building, by John J. Lagrave estate; cost, $5,100.

No. 249 Greenwich Street, alteration to four-story brick hotel, by same; cost, $5,000.

No. 36 Warren Street, alteration to five-story brick building, warerooms, by Helen A. Wissmann; cost, $150.

No. 91 Leonard Street, alteration to three-story brick building, office and workshop, by American Institute; cost, $3,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold, at $3,100, to the plaintiff, John Plate, the property on the southwest side of Vandyke Street, 70 feet southeast of Richards Street, 25 by 100. To the same plaintiff, at $2,100, he sold the property on the northeast side of Dikeman Street, 130 feet northwest of Dwight Street, 20 by 100. To James Gascoyne, at $18,000, he sold the southwest corner of Pacific and Sackman Streets, 125 by 107.2½. To the Williamsburg Savings Bank, plaintiff, at $3,000, he sold the property on the north side of Marion Street, 363 feet east of Saratoga Avenue, 19 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Myrtle Avenue, southeast corner Wyckoff Avenue, three-story brick store and dwelling, (café in store, bowling alleys in basement,) 69.6 by 120 and 69.9, $15,000; Welz & Zerweck, owners.

De Kalb Avenue, north side, 200 feet east of Evergreen Avenue, four-story brick flat for eight families, 25 by 60, $5,000; F. J. Lessing, owner.

Van Buren Street, south side, 195 feet east of Patchen Avenue, four-story brick stable, 45 by 95, $11,000; John H. Lubbons, owner.

Decatur Street, north side, 350 feet east of Reid Avenue, three two-story and basement brick two-family dwellings, 20 by 45 each, $4,000 each; James Cumisky, owner.

Pilling Street, north side, 190 feet east of Bushwick Avenue, five two-story-and-basement frame two-family dwellings, 20 by 45, $3,500 each; Gustav Heiland, owner.

Linden Boulevard, north side, 150 feet west of Rogers Avenue, three-story frame dwelling, 42 by 38, $6,000; A. S. Bedell, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Dec. 4.

PLOT 1,010, map of Jumel estate; Clark Bell and wife to John F. McClain $24,000

TINTON AV, s e s, 175 ft w of Pontiac St, 25x105; Wales F. Severance, referee, to the Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven 2,400

UNION AV, w s, 100 ft n of Dawson St, 40x50; Simon Danzig and others to Julius Figliuolo 2,400

JOHNSON AV, n corner of Samuel St, 66x150; Edward B. Amend and wife to Charles S. Woodward 292

LOT 27, map of Mary P. Tiffany, 23d Ward; John Kubes and wife to Anna Holoubek 1,500

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 184th St, 21x101, ½ part; Fordham Briggs and wife to F. Estelle Briggs 600

FREDERICK ST, w s, 25x87.6, Lot 325 map of S. Cambreling and others; Edmond Kelly, referee, to Henry Hunneke 385

187TH ST, w s, 675 ft n of Jacob St, 25x119.5x25x118.9; John Wilkinson and wife to Francesco Cinullo 1,150

CROTONA AV, n s, 402 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x95.4; Isaac A. Train to Henrietta H. Woolf 5,000

71ST ST, 162 East; Gordon Pier to Solomon Marx 1

1ST AV, 854; Sigmund Schwarzkopf and wife to Herman Seidman 20,000

51ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Elliot Sandford, referee, to Harriet L. Gallatin 8,000

59TH ST, 200 East; James Jones to August Wiggins 13,000

71ST ST, 162 East; Solomon Marx to Gordon Pier 1

123D ST, n s, 237.6 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9 x100.11; Oliver H. P. Archer and wife to Michael R. Murphy 1

119TH ST, 307 East; Fanny Froehlich to Meyer Meyer 12,700

107TH ST, n s, 73 ft w of 2d Av, 31x100.11; John Michaelis and wife to Mary Michaelis 900

136TH ST, 268 West; George A. Spicer and wife to Henry B. Fuller and wife 16,500

104TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Jeannette Hilgers to George A. Bliss 37,500

120TH ST, s s, 293 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x100.11; James A. Frame and wife to Garry G. Nolan 23,000

100TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 49.6x80; George W. Eggers and wife to John A. Prigge 1

121ST ST, s s, 143 ft w of 7th Av, 15x100.11; Joseph R. Stein to Bessie Stein 10

CROTONA AV, n s, 103.6 ft e of Broad St, 25x88.11x25x88.11; Edward L. Wolf and wife to Isaac A. Train 6,000

FOREST ST, e s, 65 ft s of Rock St, 50x100; Mary Griffin to Patrick Griffin 1

74TH ST, n s, 530 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Willis M. Tyler, referee, to Ellen Mahaney 1,900

74TH ST, n s, 510 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; same to same 1,900

74TH ST, n s, 468 ft w of Columbus Av; same to same 1,800

74TH ST, n s, 446 ft w of Columbus Av, 22x102.2; Willis M. Tyler, referee, to Franklin Lee 1,700

74TH ST, n s, 490 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; same to same 1,900

53D ST, s s, 381.3 feet e of 8th Av, 18.9x100.5; Otto L. Schastey to Annie E. Schastey 10,200

61ST ST, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Fanny K. Crosby and husband to Many B. Schieffelin 10

87TH ST, 18 West; Arianna A. Bellamy and others to Mary and Margaret McConville 1

SAME PROPERTY; Henry W. Benedict and others to same 31,750

7TH AV, s w corner of 36th St, 19.1x61; Walter J. Hilton and wife to Mary E. Butler, one-half part 1

61ST ST, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 50x100.5; Catharine M. E. Greiner and husband to Jacob Miller 1

87TH ST, 12 West; Henry W. Benedict to Richard Cummings 31,750

68TH ST, 249 West; Richard P. Lydon to Nettie Cohen 1

70TH ST, 315 East; Herman Seidman and wife to Sigmund Schwarzkopf 32,750

MONROE ST, 56; H. Webster Company to Eagle Distilling Company 1

SAME PROPERTY; Charles M. Earle, referee, to Frank Barnett 15,500

FRANKLIN ST, 152 and 154, one-third part; James A. McMillin to George R. Read, trustee 40,833

CANAL ST, 39; Moritz Folk and wife to Max S. Katz 1

FRANKLIN ST, 152 and 154; John T. Williams and wife to James A. McMillin 145,000

SAME property, one-third part; James A. McMillin to William H. Cutlin, trustee 40,833

SAME property, one-third part; same to Charles A. Catlin 40,833

CANNON ST, 133; Agnes T. McGuire to Samuel Ramesfelder 1

6TH ST, 226; Sophia Katzenstein to George W. Moore 44,000

7TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97.6; George W. Moore and wife to Sophia Katzenstein 32,000

6TH ST, s s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, strip .3x97; Ellen A. Callaghan and another to Sophia Katzenstein 460

LEXINGTON AV, 87; Edward Woolsey, executor Emily P. Woolsey, to Gideon Fountain 40,750

COMMERCE ST, n s, 25x36.6x25x36.8 and adjoining land of George Huyler, &c.; Catharine M. Hotchkiss and husband to Max S. Korn. 1

Recorded Mortgages.

ALBERT, Peter, and wife to Christian Dohm; n s of 41st St, 255 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years $14,000

BENDHEIM, Adolph, and wife to Solomon De Jonge; n s of 81st St, 160 ft e of 4th Av, 5 years 12,500

BARNETT, Frank, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 56 Monroe St, 3 years 10,000

BRAKMANN, August, and wife to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; s w corner of Columbus Av and 78th St, 3 years 45,000

BACH, Lewis Z., to Jane A. Lester; n s of 103d St, 325 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years 18,000

CONTENT, Ada, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 20th St, 192 ft w of Park Av, 5 years 16,000

CAMPBELL, William T., and another to Anna E. Leaycraft; w s of West End Av, 40.11 ft s of 103d St, demand 1,000

CLEMENS, Barbara, to Alfred Roe and another, trustees; e corner of Prescott Av and Boston Road, 5 years 8,000

CAMILIO, Francesco, and wife to A. E. Kingsbury; w s of Arthur St, 675 ft n of Jacob St, 3 years 1,500

DEISLER, Gustave, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 147th St, 100.6 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years 7,000

EGGERS, George W., and wife to August Limbert, as trustee; 15 West 100th St and other property, (three mortgages,) 5 years 55,000

FRIEDMAN, Herne, and another to John Belzer; 29 Pitt St, 5 years ... 18,000

FULLER, Henry B., and wife to George A. Spicer; s s of 136th St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 3,500

FIGLIUOLO, Julius, to Simon Danzig and another; w s of Union Av, 100 ft n of Dawson St, (four mortgages,) 3 years 1,500

HUYLER, William, and wife to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s e s of 8th Av, 36.7 ft n e of 12th St, 4 years 8,500

HARRISON, William, and wife to Louise R. Edey; e s of Sedgwick Av, 104 ft s of lands of Oswald & Cammann, 3 years 1,000

JOACHIM, Mendel, and wife to William E. Thorn, guardian; w s of Columbia St, 76 ft s of Houston St, 5 years 14,000

KATZ, Lippman, and wife, to Fanny Jacobs; 114 East Broadway, 2 years. 1,500

SAME to Sophia Fry; same property, 2 years 4,000

KATZENSTEIN, Sophia, to G. W. Moore; n s of 7th St, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years, (two mortgages) 23,000

KORN, Max S., to C. M. Hotchkiss; e s of Commerce St, adjoining land of George Huyler, 5 years 4,000

KLEIN, John, and wife to Charles W. Bogart; n s of 137th St, 150 ft e of Lincoln Av, 1 year 5,000

LAZINSK, Hyman M., and wife to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; 41 West 35th St, 5 years 22,000

MURPHY, Michael R., to Oliver H. P. Archer; n s of 123d St, 237.6 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years 5,500

McMILLAN, James A., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n s of Franklin St, 202.10 w of Varick St, 1 year 22,500

MILLER, Kate, to Catherine M. E. Greiner; n s of 61st St, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 2 years, (two mortgages) .. 8,000

McCONEY, Thomas, and wife, to Ryan & Rawnsley; s s of 134th St, 234.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year 2,000

PIER, Gordon, to Flora Kaufman and another; s s of 71st St, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years 12,000

PITCHIE, Charlotte E., to Alphonse Fteley; n s of 165th St, 61.9 ft e of Boston Road, 3 years (three mortgages) 7,500

REYNOLDS, Alvah L., and wife to W. W. Parkin, Trustee; e s of Greenwich St, 36.1 ft s of Jane St, 3 years 15,500

SEIDMAN, Herman, and wife to Leo Pinner, as executors; e s of 1st Av, 50.4 ft s of 48th St, 5 years 13,000

SAMMETT, Philip, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of Commerce St, Lot 114; map by C. H. Goerck, 3 years 20,000

SHERMAN, George, to F. P. Olcott and another, executors; n s of 19th St, 295 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 25,000

SONN, Hyman, et al to The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 137th St, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year 17,500

SHERIDAN, James F., et al to Mary H. Campbell; w s of Broadway, Lots 7 to 13, map of property of Sheridan & Seagrave, 2 years 3,000

TRAIN, Isaac A., to F. C. Train; s e s of Prospect Av, 660 ft n e of Samuel St, 1 year 1,000

TREN, Leopold R., to Alois Gutwillig; w s of Fox St, 101 ft n of 165th St, secure agreement 2,500

WALTHER, Wilhelmina, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 10th St, 125 ft e of 2d Av, and other property, 5 years 36,000

WIGGERS, August F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 59th St, 115 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years.. 6,000

SAME and wife to same; s s of Stanton St, 65½ ft w of Allen St, 3 years 4,000

WIGGERS, August F., to James Jones; n s of 59th St, 115 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 2,800

WOOLF, Henriette H., to Isaac A. Train; n s of Crotona Av, 402 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

MADISON AV and 116th St, n w corner; Kendall & Lee, against Frances Stevens, owner and contractor $6,419

34TH ST, 160 to 164 East; American Lumber Company against Henry Taylor, owner and contractor 122

116TH ST, 71 and 73 East; G. L. Schuyler & Co. against Charles H. and Clara E. Bliss, owners; Dorr & Angell, contractors 63

132D ST, 6 East; John H. Beckert, Jr., against Charles M. Koplik, owner; Joseph W. Hargreaves, contractor 21

PARK AV, centre line, extending from 106th to 115th St, bridge, &c.; Margaret A. Edwards against New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and others, owners; William Norton and John E. Brooks, contractors 3,500

SAME PROPERTY; John Edwards against same 3,500

116TH ST, 71 and 73 East; Richard Dunn against Charles H. and Clara E. Bliss, owners; Dorr & Angell, contractors 28

SAME PROPERTY; Bernard Flood against same 204

DOWNING ST, 31; Donlon & Miller Manufacturing Company against James P. Powers, owner; Martin Baron and Louis Rossi, contractors. 84

SEEKING THE STATE PRINTING

Committeeman Barnes's Scheme to Secure for Himself a Great Monopoly by Legislative Votes.

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—State Committeeman William Barnes of this city, who is living in the hope that the next Legislature will put him in a position to control all the State printing, has sent out notices requesting all the members of Assembly in the Third and Fourth Judicial Districts to meet at the Kenmore Hotel, in this city, on Thursday afternoon. The purpose is to increase Mr. Barnes's power by enabling him to deliver all the votes in these districts, outside of the contests for Speaker and Clerk of the Assembly. In all, twenty-three members of Assembly, embracing two from Dutchess County, in the Second District, are included in this scheme—a sufficient number, if well drilled, to control the Republican caucus, which will meet on the night of Jan. 2, 1895, for filling minor offices.

Divided numerically, the aggregation consists of the following Representatives: One each from Sullivan, Greene, Columbia, Schoharie, Schenectady, Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton, Saratoga, Washington, Warren, St. Lawrence, Franklin, Clinton, and Essex; two each from Rensselaer, Dutchess, and Ulster, and three from Albany.

Mr. Barnes's purpose is, first, to secure from these members a pledge to assist him to obtain control of a printing establishment in Albany which will secure a monopoly of all the State printing, and which will drive out of business—should his plan succeed—the Democratic establishment that has been doing the work during the past five years. The only obstacle in Mr. Barnes's way is the fact that for three years he has been acting with the representative of the Democratic machine—one William McMurtree Speer—who, it is reported here, will, after the 1st day of January, retire from the editorship of The Argus in order to give way to Timothy Shaler Williams, who was Washington correspondent of The New-York Commercial Advertiser until Gov. Hill brought him to Albany as his private secretary, a position in which he was retained by Gov. Flower upon his election in 1891.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Gundlach Optical Company, to manufacture optical goods and instruments in Rochester; capital, $24,000. Directors—Rhoda E. Turner, Sarah Zellweger, and Catharine Reich of Rochester.

The Buffalo Cigar Company, to manufacture cigars and tobacco in Buffalo; capital, $10,000. Directors—Reuben A. Brown, Henry K. Shafhirt, William F. Creed, John W. Ashley, and Charles S. Spratt of Buffalo.

The Consolidated Lumber and Storage Company, to deal in and store lumber in New-York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—Wallace H. Horton, Charles S. Willgolis, and William S. Cullen of New-York City.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Fuerst Bismarck, from Genoa.

A.—Mrs. L. Arnheim, William Arnheim, L. D. All, Louis Andres.—B.—Mrs. Becker, Mrs Martin B. Brown, Miss Reina Brown, Miss Fannie Brown, Miss Sara Brown, Miss Brigham, Harry O. Booth, Prof. Dr. H. C. G. Brandt, L. V. Boyd, Miss Mary Scott Boyd, Washington Bryon.—C.—Miss Mary C. Close, Luigi Caldarazzo, Guiseppe Cutietta, V. Cutietta, Miss Ida Carstranjen.—D.—Mr. and Mrs. George B. Douglas, C. A. Davis, Giovanni Dondero.—F.—Miss Gertrude Fletcher, Samuel Firuski, Mrs. Samuel Firuski.—G.—Col. Henry Gillum, Mrs. Henry Gillum, Miss Frances Gilroy, Dr. G. G. Gregor, Mrs. G. G. Gregor, Mrs. E. Gould, Rudolf Grahl.—H.—Karl Hutter, J. Huber, Miss F. B. Harris.—I.—F. H. Ives, Mrs. M. L. Ives, Miss E. H. Ives.—J.—Dr. William T. Jenkins, Mrs. William T. Jenkins, Miss Frances E. V. Jenkins, Willie C. Jenkins, L. A. Jenkins, Mrs. Joseph T. Jones, Miss Grace Jones, Miss J. L. Johnson.—K.—E. C. Kimball, Mrs. George P. Keith, C. Kelck.—L.—Newton Lull, Mrs. Mary C. Lull, John J. Lenchan, Mrs. W. H. Lawrence, Maurizio Lunghi, Miss Agnes Lunghi.—M.—Mrs. Merrill, Miss Nellie Maclaren, Frank D. Marshall, Mrs. George S. Morrill, Miss Ellen Mellen, Miss Marion Mellen, Joseph T. Mason, Mrs. Amelia Menestrina, Oscar Mueller.—P.—S. F. Paul, G. S. Paul, Miss Zella Potts, Miss L. Potts.—R.—J. A. Remick, J. Jerome N. Remick, Mrs. R. Rosenbaum.—S.—Corwin K. Simpson, C. W

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Work of a Year in the Office of the Attorney. General.

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

Interference of the Department with the Railroad Strike and the Commonwealer Crusade of This Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Three topics—the Pullman strike, the Commonwealers, and the Indian Territory troubles—claim particular attention in the annual report of Attorney General Olney, submitted to Congress to-day. He treats these subjects with a clearness of expression and terseness of diction that characterize the official papers that proceed from the head of the Department of Justice. He says:

It is not germane to this report to consider the origin or merits of the labor disturbance which has passed into history under the name of the "Pullman strike." The relation to it of the Department of Justice was indirect and arose only when the railroads of the country became involved and the passage of the United States mails, the movements of inter-State commerce, were interfered with. On the 28th of June last the First Assistant Postmaster General informed the department that there was detention of the mails at Chicago, San Francisco, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, Portland, Oregon, and Los Angeles, and requested immediate action for the relief of the mail service and for the punishment of all persons engaged in its obstruction. The follow-telegram was accordingly sent on that day to the United States Attorneys at the places named:

"See that the passage of regular trains carrying United States mails in the usual and ordinary way, as contemplated by act of Congress and directed by the Postmaster General, is not obstructed. Procure warrants or other available process from the United States court against any and all persons engaged in such obstructions, and direct Marshal to execute the same by such number of deputies or such posse as may be necessary."

Chicago, being the centre of the trouble, and the loss of the very necessaries of life being threatened, the most vigorous use of legal weapons at the command of the Government was justified. Accordingly, the United States Attorneys at Chicago were directed to at once begin proceedings in equity in the United States court against Debs and his associates, and all others promoting and participating in the strike, and if possible to procure injunctions against the defendants, restraining them from all interference with trains carrying the United States mails or engaged in inter-State commerce. The jurisdiction of the court to entertain such a bill was thought to be plain, as well on general principles and under the unquestioned power of a court of equity to deal with a public nuisance as under the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce act of July 2, 1890, entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies." The result justified the policy adopted.

He follows the strike in its several phases, the presence of troops to enforce the order of the courts, and concludes:

The strike at Chicago, so far as it involved the obstruction of United States mails and the paralysis of inter-State commerce, was practically broken when the United States troops reached that city, and, being broken at Chicago, was in reality broken everywhere else. It was at once realized that it necessarily antagonized the laws of the United States, and therefore must fail, unless the power behind it was stronger than the whole power of the Federal Government.

It is not usually considered fortunate for property to be in the hands of receivers, but that fact made it easier for the United States Government to deal with the "Commonweal of Christ." This department became involved because the railroad properties seized were in the hands of receivers appointed by the Federal courts, and because the courts at once issued decrees for the protection of the receivers and their property and directed the Marshals to execute them. In very many instances the Marshals found themselves unable to execute such orders by any force of special deputies or any posse at their command. This inability was due to various causes, to the large number of lawbreakers, the local sympathy with them, to the sparsely-settled communities traversed by the railroad lines implicated, and to the absence of any organized State militia, which, though not available for the enforcement of the orders of United States courts, might well have been used to repress organized robbery and depredation. However obvious the existence of these causes, in no case was it taken for granted that a Marshal would not be able to execute the processes of the courts. He was held bound to use his best efforts to execute them, and if they were abortive, was required to prove the fact to the department, not only by his own representations, but, if the circumstances permitted, by the concurring testimony of the District Attorney and of the Judge issuing the writ.

Upon such evidence being furnished the matter was called to the attention of the President, with the request that the orders and processes of the court might be enforced by such military force as was necessary. The request was invariably acceded to, the troops being used in each case not as a posse comitatus under the command of the Marshal, but as an independent instrumentality, acting under the immediate orders of the President, through the army officer personally in command. By this means the perils of a grave situation were averted, widespread lawlessness was checked, great destruction of property was prevented, and large numbers of persons—offenders not so much from vicious intent as from actual and threatened want and suffering—were saved the consequences of serious crimes, and escaped with only moderate penalties.

The "inefficient administration of justice" in the Indian Territory was called to the attention of Congress last year by the Attorney General, and only a few weeks ago what he terms "rampant lawlessness" broke out again in the absence of any remedial legislation on the subject. As presenting the necessities for action better than he can, he gives the report of the Grand Jury for the Western District of Arkansas. It says, in part:

The causes for a failure of a more prompt and efficient enforcement of the law in the Indian Territory lie with the law itself and the interpretation by the department at Washington.

Two causes appear to us most prominent, viz.: (1) An utter absence of a proper understanding of the situation in the Indian Territory on the part of the Congressional committees having appropriations for service in charge, by the Treasury and Law Departments of the Government, and by the public generally; (2) a failure of the law to provide adequate pay for the service. The latter cause is the natural offspring of the former, and the removal of the first will undoubtedly remedy the second; but until the real situation is understood and adequate pay for this service is provided no improvement in the enforcement of the law can or will be secured.

The fees and emoluments provided by the law for the arrest and transportation of criminals are doubtless sufficient in the execution of the law in the several States, where means of communication by mail, telegraph, railroads, &c., are ample, where law and order is the rule instead of the exception, where the officers of the law have and feel the need of aid, which in cases of necessity they are entitled to from every citizen of the country through which they pass, and where their duties rarely take them through a country not populous. But the conditions of the Indian country are exactly the reverse.

Figures are given in the report to prove that if a Deputy Marshal in search of a criminal travels 100 miles he receives in fees but $6.50, one-fourth of which goes to the Marshal, and if he travels by rail that distane at 3 cents a mile, going and coming, he is out of pocket $1.85. He quotes, also, from Judge Charles B. Stuart to the same effect, the latter saying in this connection that "there is no place in the Union where a higher regard for law and order has been shown," in absence of courts and all law for many years.

The Attorney General renews his recommendations, made to Congress in April, 1894, to settle the accounts of the Union Pacific Railroad with the Government, and declares that the scheme set forth (the Hoadley scheme) was devised with much care, after great deliberation, and after repeated conferences with the representatives of stockholders and creditors, and probably would have been in working order now had Congress then acted. Of the United States claims against the Leland Stanford estate, he says, in part:

The claim involves complicated and strenuously contested questions, both of law and of fact, of the merits of which it is impossible to form any absolutely reliable judgment in advance of a thorough judicial investigation. It was plainly the duty of this department, however, to see that the claim, whatever its merits or its value, was not prejudiced by the decease of Stanford and the administration of his estate in the State Probate Court.

The business methods and arduous labors of the members of the United States Supreme Court come in for a well-merited compliment, the Attorney General stating that "at the close of its term for the year 1890 the court had 1,800 cases on its docket, of which 1,177 were cases previously docketed, while 623 had been docketed at that term. At the close of its term of the year 1893, on the other hand, the cases on its docket numbered 1,214, of which 934 were cases previously docketed, while only 280 were docketed during that term. Unless some unforeseen cause arrests this progress, the Supreme Court in the course of a few years will be able to dispose of its docket in a session of two or three months, while the Justices will be able to devote a reasonable amount of time to the Circuit Courts of Appeals, and thus materially add to the efficiency and prestige of those courts."

DADY GOES BACK TO THE FOLD

McKane's Friend Tires of a Quiet Life, Rejoins the Republicans, and Is Said to Have a Plan.

Michael J. Dady of Brooklyn, who thought that Charles A. Schieren was a poor candidate for office and John Y. McKane a good one, has gone back into the Republican fold.

Mr. Dady's ideas did not strike the popular chord. Mr. Schieren became Mayor of Brooklyn, and Mr. McKane went to Sing Sing. However, there was no evil in that, because there were other Republicans, including Sheriff Buttling and Jacob Worth, who were equally friendly to McKane and equally hostile to Mr. Schieren. But Mr. Buttling captured the Shrievalty, and Mr. Worth got something else. All that remained to Mr. Dady were his contracts, given to him in Gravesend by McKane, and in New-Utrecht by Cornelius Furgueson.

Mr. Dady was long the centre of Republican turmoil in the Fourth Ward. Then he carried his cudgel into the Third Ward. When Mr. Schieren was nominated for Mayor in the Fall of 1893, Mr. Dady went out of the organization with loud threats and exclamations. He resigned from the General Committee, of which he was an executive member, and he was dropped from his district association.

During his retirement from politics, Mr. Dady was conspicuous for his friendship for John Y. McKane and the indicted Gravesend election officials. He was one of the bondsmen for the crowd.

Of late there have been signs that the pugnacious statesman of the Third Ward was tired of a quiet life. These signs passed from prophecy to fulfillment Monday night, when Mr. Dady was re-elected a member of the Third Ward Republican Club. Two or three Captains and members were disposed to carp, but they were silenced with the information that there were "other men in the club politically no better than Dady."

The sad news was soon borne to Hugo Hirsch. It is said that Mr. Daday's scheme is to get back into the County Committee through the resignation of David A. Healey, in case the latter is elected.

SMUGGLERS WERE FRIGHTENED

Quantities of Imported Silk Found in a House in Port Huron, Mich.

PORT HURON, Mich., Dec. 4.—A man and woman named Ingalls arrived here from Buffalo about ten days ago, and began living in a house near the river. The neighbors noticed that the curtains were always drawn and began to talk. It was suggested that a gang of counterfeiters were operating in the house, and Detective Buckridge paid a visit there Saturday. Ingalls represented himself as a traveling man and was indignant when informed that the house was regarded with suspicion.

The couple left the house Sunday, with a couple of trunks, and yesterday officers forced an entrance into the house. They found a large quantity of imported silks of every description, and United States officials are now in possession of the house. The couple have not yet been found. It is believed that the house was the headquarters of the gang who were implicated in the celluloid smuggling a few weeks ago.

Export Demands for Wheat.

Wheat exports are reviving, and the business which dealers with foreign markets expect in early Fall, and which helps the return flow of gold, is believed to be now in prospect.

The difficulty earlier in the season was that cheaper stocks were available from the Black Sea region and Argentina. European markets seem now hungering for American wheat. Export demands began to be felt about a fortnight ago, resulting in engagements of about 1,000,000 bushels.

A record was made yesterday, with sales of 484,000 bushels for export, the largest quantity for a single day this year.

Health Officer Jenkins Returns.

Health Officer W. T. Jenkins and family were passengers by the Hamburg American Line steamship Fuerst Bismarck, which yesterday arrived from Genoa. The doctor was met at Quarantine by a large number of friends. His party was transferred to the Quarantine boat Governor Flower, which landed the voyagers at the Quarantine Station. Dr. Jenkins said that he was in the best of health, and that he had enjoyed his outing very much.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, fair, south winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, north winds, becoming southt.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, southwest winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, fair, north winds, becoming variable. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, north winds, becoming south. VIRGINIA, fair, northeast winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, except showers on the coast, north winds. GEORGIA and ALABAMA, fair, slightly warmer, north winds, becoming south. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, north winds, becoming south. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, warmer, north winds, becoming south. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, south winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, variable winds. ARKANSAS, fair, slightly warmer, south winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, southwest winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, warmer, increasing southwest winds. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, fair, south winds, becoming north. COLORADO, fair, variable winds, becoming south. MONTANA, fair, west winds. WISCONSIN, fair, south winds. MINNESOTA, fair, south winds, becoming north. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, slightly cooler, south winds, becoming north. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, variable winds, becoming west. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds, becoming south. ILLINOIS, fair, slightly warmer, southwest winds. OHIO, fair, warmer, southwest winds. INDIANA, fair, warmer, southwest winds. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, increasing south winds.

The area of high pressure, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, has diminished in energy. A low-pressure belt covers the St. Lawrence Valley and the Lake regions to Montana. The barometer has fallen slightly in all districts. The temperature has risen slightly in New-England and the Middle Mississippi Valley and on the Northern Rocky Mountain slope, and remains stationary in the other districts. Rain has occurred in the South Atlantic States and on the Gulf coast. The weather will be generally fair in all districts. The temperature will continue to rise slowly east of the Mississippi River.

M'KANE'S COMPANY FAILS

His Hygiene Ice Concern in the Hands of a Receiver.

ALLEGED FRAUDS BY OFFICIALS

The Ex-"Czar's" Brutal Establishment of a Monopoly—Choice Spirits Who Were Associated with Him.

Now that ex-"Boss" John Y. McKane is in Sing Sing, the whole rotten fabric of administrative oppression and corruption at Coney Island is tumbling down in ruins.

McKane, in his varied capacity as Supervisor, Chief of Police, Fire Commissioner, and head of the tax and license departments, absolutely ruled the island.

The last gilded prop to fall is the Kings County Hygiene Ice Company. Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn has placed it in the hands of a receiver. No objection was offered by McKane's friends, and yesterday Herbert S. Worthley, the receiver, took complete possession of the plant and books.

It is alleged that McKane and the other officials of the company have been making false sworn reports to the County Clerk of the condition of the company. At the first of this year they represented its assets as worth $400,000, when, it is claimed, they did not exceed $300,000. An allegation has also been made to the receiver to the effect that there has been fraud in the issue of bonds, but this cannot yet be determined.

The Kings County Hygiene Ice Company was one of John Y. McKane's pet schemes. With the absolute power he possessed he saw a fortune in the scheme. With characteristic brutality and cunning, McKane first laid plans to give his artificial ice company a monopoly of the field. He laid a heavy, a prohibitive, tax on all the private ice dealers, and literally drove them out of business. He made every ice wagon pay a tax of from $25 to $50, and the poor men whose living depended on what they could earn peddling natural ice were forced to give up their routes and adopt, if they could, some other mode of livelihood.

McKane associated with him in his artificial ice scheme a number of the choice spirits who have long rejoiced in the reputation of being his favored pets and cronies. His right-hand man was S. Stryker Williamson, and among the others were John H. O'Rourke, and Michael J. Dady. O'Rourke and Dady depended on McKane for "fat" contracts on Coney Island.

The Kings County Hygiene Ice Company filed a certificate of incorporation with the Clerk of Kings County March 19, 1892. Dady and Williamson, O'Rourke and McKane all put up some money, but a great deal of cash, it is alleged, was drawn from outsiders. McKane, it was arranged, should make money out of both ends of the deal. The site of the plant was bought from him at a fancy price, and he and his friends built the ice houses and arranged for the machinery.

A complete plant was erected, at a cost of over $200,000, the engines and machinery alone costing $190,000. The factory was set on spiles, at a great expense.

The company has done a good business from the start, making, in the Summer time, an average of sixty to seventy-five tons of artificial ice per day. At the opening of last Summer over 4,000 tons of ice was stored in the plant. It had been made during the Winter. All of this ice was sold at the average rate of $5 per ton, and the plant was kept busy making ice all Summer.

The incarceration of McKane in jail, however, and the subsequent destruction of his political power, left the field open to competitors, and for that and other reasons, chief of which was the extraordinary exposures relating to McKane and his favored contractors, the men who ran the plant lost heart. They were afraid to face the new conditions, and were only too glad to find an opportunity to get out from under.

The opportunity came to them in the shape of a demand by William M. Schwencker for settlement of a trivial debt of $600 for ammonia. Payment was refused, and Schwencker sued and got judgment. He could not collect, and then made application for a receiver. The application was unopposed.

There are $50,000 worth of unpaid claims for supplies and wages, and the Kings County Trust Company holds, as trustee, a blanket mortgage of $250,000. This sum is supposed to cover the bonded indebtedness, but a question has been raised as to whether there are bonds extant to that amount.

It is charged that by giving a fictitious value to the plant, McKane had two objects—to show where a part of his Gravesend money went, and to float his own personal notes.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S NEW GOVERNOR

The Inaugural Address Much More Moderate than Was Expected.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 4.—At noon today John Gary Evans was inaugurated Governor before the two houses of the General Assembly, in the hall of the lower house, Chief Justice McIver administering the oath.

The inaugural was characterized by unexpected moderation. It recommends a State Reformatory for youthful criminals, the establishment of the convict lease system, opening all four classes of State colleges to women, instead of the two higher classes, as now; promises enforcement of the dispensary law, and asserts that it is now favored by 85 per cent. of the entire population. He recommends State control and appointment of police in cities where enforcement of the dispensary law is resisted. The address concluded with a plea for harmony and the allaying of bitterness between the factions.

Consul Stanilas Gautier Dead.

Capt. Garvin of the Clyde Line steamship Saginaw, which yesterday arrived from San Domingo and Haiti, reports that his vessel struck on a coral reef off Turk's Island and stove a hole in the ship's bottom. The voyage was resumed after temporary repairs had been made by a diver.

Capt. Garvin also reports the death of Stanislas Gautier, the United States Consul at Cape Haiti, which occurred Nov. 26, after ten days' illness. Gautier had been Consul for twenty-three years. I. Behrmann, the Vice Consul, has taken charge of the consular office pending instructions from the State Department.

Mr. Strong and City Appointments.

Mayor-elect Strong said yesterday that he would not resign as President of the Central National Bank until the second Tuesday in January, when the annual meeting will be held.

He reiterated what he has already said to the effect that no more appointments of city officials will be announced until Jan. 1, and added:

"Unless the Power of Removal bill goes through, there'll not be many offices in sight. At present there seems to me to be about ten positions to fill around the Mayor's office, including the Commissioners of Accounts."

Designs for the Torpedo Boats.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Secretary Herbert to-day issued a circular to intending bidders for the three torpedo boats, proposals for which will be opened in about two months, stating that the contractors may bid upon the department's designs complete or upon modified designs made by the bidders.

KISSED BY A WIDOW IN PUBLIC

Police Captain Ennis of Brooklyn Had Mrs. Straitor Arrested for It and She May Be Insane.

Police Captain James Ennis of the Stagg Street Police Station in Brooklyn was hugged and kissed on the street yesterday by a woman not his wife. The gallant Captain retaliated by swearing out a warrant against the woman, and causing her arrest.

The woman who thus publicly hugged and kissed the Captain is said to be crazy, but the Captain's friends insist that her course of conduct in relation to Capt. Ennis was not necessarily a sign of her insanity. The Captain, however, is generally known as a thoroughly domestic man. He has been annoyed for two years by this woman, whose name is Straitor, and who is a widow.

Capt. Ennis was standing at Graham Avenue and Stagg Street yesterday morning waiting for a car to take him to Police Headquarters, when Mrs. Straitor came at him suddenly and, throwing her arms around his neck, hugged him tight and then imprinted several kisses on his blanched cheeks. She made a brave but ineffectual effort to reach his mouth. Naturally, a crowd collected, to add to the Captain's embarrassment, and he succeeded in getting rid of the woman only by promising to meet her to-day.

Capt. Ennis went to Police Headquarters, and on his return to the Eastern District he visited Justice Watson's Police Court and got a warrant for Mrs. Straitor's arrest under Section 675 of the Penal Code. When arrested, she declared she was engaged to Capt. Ennis. She was committed to jail for examination as to her sanity.

ARRESTED ON AN OLD CHARGE

A New-Haven Doctor, Once Acquitted of Murder, to be Tried Again.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 4.—Dr. J. Edward Lee was again arrested to-day, charged with the murder of Maggie Schloss of Ansonia. In July, 1893, Drs. Lee and Whitten were arrested on the same charge, that of causing the death of the girl by performing a criminal operation. After a long trial before Judge Callahan, in the City Court, both were found not guilty.

This morning there was a secret session of the Judges of the Superior Court, and a bench warrant was issued. Shortly after Dr. Lee was found. He is to be placed under $10,000 bonds. It is stated that very important new testimony has recently been obtained, which, when produced in court, will cause a big sensation.

State Attorney Doolittle, when asked why Dr. Lee was rearrested, stated that this action was taken on newly-discovered evidence of rascality in the City Court. This statement is considered to imply that certain court officials who were engaged in the trial of Drs. J. Edward Lee and George E. Whitten are seriously implicated. Dr. Whitten removed to Boston about a year ago, and it is not known yet whether or not he will be rearrested. The recent order of the Supreme Court in reference to Dr. Lee and the Miller case and the doctor's rearrest in the Schloss case will cause him to stand trial in both cases again. Capt. Hogdon, Dr. Lee's bondsman, has withdrawn his bond.

A MICHIGAN MAN DISAPPEARS

Carl E. Beardsley Writes Letters Saying He Never Will Be Seen Again.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 4.—Carl E. Beardsley, an engineer, University of Michigan, '97, has strangely disappeared. He was last seen at the Cornell-Michigan football game, Nov. 4. He told a friend that day that he never expected to return, and also wrote a letter to his mother, who lives at Elkhart, Ind., and who is wealthy, saying that she would never see him again. He left all his belongings in his room.

It is believed that he became mentally unbalanced from hard study, having entered lately. He had been despondent for some time. He had a large sum of money with him when he disappeared.

Respite for the Camden Murderer.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 4.—Gov. Werts has reprieved Theodore Lambert, the Camden murderer, until Jan. 3, in order that his counsel may have time to prepare for the final presentation of the case to the Court of Pardons. Lambert was to have been hanged Dec. 13.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...7:08|Sun sets...4:33|Moon sets... ..

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	12:34	12:40	6:38	7:00
Governors Island	12:54	1:02	7:10	7:50
Hell Gate	2:47	2:55	8:38	9:18

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Nassau	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Berlin, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	7:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Saratoga, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
THURSDAY, DEC. 6.		
Cienfuegos, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Edam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	.....
Norwegian, Glasgow	.....	.....
FRIDAY, DEC. 7.		
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 8.		
Alps, Kingston	.....	.....
Etruria, Liverpool	.....	1:30 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Genoa	.....	1:30 P. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	.....	11:00 A. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	.....	1:00 P. M.
Manitoba, London	.....	.....
Orizaba, Havana	.....	1:00 P. M.
Persia, Hamburg	.....	1:30 P. M.
MONDAY, DEC. 10.		
Finance, Colon	.....	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Panama, Colon	.....	12:50 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Dec. 5.—Amalfi, Hamburg, Nov. 21; Britannia, Gibraltar, Nov. 17; Energie, Gibraltar, Nov. 17; Marengo, Newcastle, Nov. 19; Muriel, Barbados, Nov. 29; Strathleven, Gibraltar, Nov. 18; State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Nov. 23; Yucatan, Havana, Dec. 1.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6.—Alps, Port au Prince, Dec. 1; Braunschweig, Bremen, Nov. 24; Monomoy, Swansea, Nov. 22.

FRIDAY, Dec. 7.—Campania, Liverpool, Dec. 1; Exeter City, Swansea, Nov. 22; New-York, Southampton, Dec. 1; Prins Willem III., Port au Prince, Dec. 1; Trave, Bremen, Nov. 27.

SATURDAY, Dec. 8.—Adriatic, Liverpool, Nov. 28.—Marengo, Antwerp, Nov. 23; Trinidad, Bermuda, Dec. 6; Venezuela, La Guayra, Dec. 3.

SUNDAY, Dec. 9.—Anchoria, Glasgow, Nov. 30; Chateau Lafitte, Bordeaux, Nov. 25; Fulda, Genoa, Nov. 29; La Champagne, Havre, Dec. 1.

Arrived.—New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Albers, Genoa Nov. 22, via Gibraltar, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 5:55 A. M.

SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) Eckhoff, Antwerp Nov. 15, in ballast to C. H. Randerbrock. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Ailsa, (Br.,) Morris, Gonaives Nov. 15, via Port Limon, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Mary Anning, (Br.,) Partridge, Pernambuco Nov. 8, via Delaware Breakwater, with mdse. and passenger to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 A. M.

SS Kronprinz Fr. Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Ahrens, Naples Nov. 17, via Gibraltar, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Euclid, (Br.,) Tranaman, Santos Nov. 8, via St. Lucia, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS El Monte, Parker, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Niagara, Crocker, New-Orleans, with sugar to American Sugar Refining Co.—vessel to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Hudson, Kemble, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Saginaw, Garvin, San Domingo City and Macoris Nov. 22, via Turk's Island, with mdse. and passenger to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Bayonne, (Br.,) Payne, Plymouth Nov. 21, in ballast to Gustave Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

Bark Henry A. Litchfield, Hagan, Norfolk, with coal to order—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Scud, Moody, Jacksonville 12 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

SS Chattahoochee, Savage, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

WIND—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M., N, moderate breeze, thick haze.

Sailed.

SS Alvena, for Port au Prince, St. Thomas, &c.; Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Guyandotte, for West Point; Comal, for Galveston; El Mar, for New-Orleans; Neptuno, for Montego Bay, Jamaica; Burma, for Savannah; Lahn, for Bremen, via Southampton.

Ship Glenesslin, for Hongkong.

Spoken.

Ship Thomas Dana, from Manila July 31, for Boston, was spoken Dec. 3 by Pilot Boat No. 21 in lat. 40' 40" N, long. 41' W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Capt. Swain, from New-York Nov. 16, for the Mediterranean, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New-York Nov. 19, passed Dover to-day.

SS Richmond Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, from New-York Nov. 20, for London, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Rugia, (Ger.,) Capt. Reesing, from New-York Nov. 22, for Hamburg, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Blyth, from New-York Nov. 9, arr. at Venice Dec. 1.

SS Belgravia, (Br.,) Capt. Laird, sld. from Naples for New-York yesterday.

SS Ethelgonda, (Br.,) Capt. Goding, sld. from Algiers for Sandy Hook yesterday.

SS Chicago, (Br.,) Capt. Hadaway, sld. from Queenstown for New-York to-day.

SS Virginia, (Br.,) Capt. Primley, sld. from Havre for New-York to-day.

HAMBURG, Dec. 4.—SS Patria, (Ger., new,) Capt. Kopff, sld. for New-York at 4 P. M. yesterday.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 8 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown; at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Berlin, via Southampton, (letters must be directed "per Berlin";) at 8:30 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 12 M (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 1 PM for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Perrier; at 3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship City of Dallas, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Cienfuegos.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 10 AM for Cape Gracias per steamship Welhaven, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Welhaven";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Jeremie, Aux Cayes, and Jacmel, per steamship Alps; at 10 AM (supplementary 12 M) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 11:30 AM for Italy and British India, per steamship Bismarck via Naples, (letters must be directed "per F. Bismarck";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York.

Mails for China and Japan, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. 3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. 4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 8 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 8 and up to 6:30 PM Dec. 9. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WINTER TOURS TO THE WEST INDIES

By the commodious passenger steamers of the

ATLAS LINE,

Weekly from Pier 55 N. R., carrying U. S. Mail.

S. S. Adirondack
SAILS SATURDAY, DEC. 15,

For Jamaica Direct.

THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND HEALTH-GIVING WINTER RESORT IN THE WORLD.

SPECIAL TOURS

to the West Indies and the Spanish Main, costing about $85 A DAY, fully described in our Illustrated pamphlet, mailed free. Address
PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria, Dec. 8, 1:30 PM. | Lucania, Dec. 29, 6:30 AM.
Campania, Dec. 15, 7 AM. | Etruria.....Jan. 5, noon
Umbria, Dec. 22, 2 P. M. | Campania, Jan. 12, 6 AM.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St: Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Majestic, D'c.5, 10:30AM | *Majestic, Jan. 2, 9 A.M.
*Adriatic, Dec. 12, 8 AM. | *Adriatic, Jan. 9, 7 A.M.
*Teutonic, Dec. 19, 10 AM. | *Teutonic, Jan. 16, 10 AM.
Britannic, Dec. 26, 8 A.M. | Britannic, Jan. 23, 7 AM.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.

Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $35 and $40. Steerage from New-York: On Britannic, Adriatic, Germanic, $10; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf, Sat., Dec. 8, 11 A.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent, Sat., Dec. 15, 4 P.M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot, Sat., Dec. 22, 11½ A.M.

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 90 days: First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Dec. 13, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....Dec. 24, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Jan. 15, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Jan. 24, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
ALGONQUIN.....Wednesday, Dec. 5
SEMINOLE.....Friday, Dec. 7
IROQU